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Description**BACKGROUND**

[0001] Unless otherwise indicated herein, the materials described in this section are not prior art to the claims in this application and are not admitted to be prior art by inclusion in this section.

[0002] Light detection and ranging (LIDAR) systems utilize laser light to provide information about objects in an environment. For example, LIDAR systems can provide map data about a physical environment. Some LIDAR systems include a scanning assembly configured to direct the laser light around the environment. Such scanning assemblies may include one or more moving mirrors.

[0003] US 9 086 273 B1 describes a LIDAR device that may transmit light pulses originating from one or more light sources and may receive reflected light pulses that are detected by one or more detectors. The LIDAR device may include a lens that both (i) collimates the light from the one or more light sources to provide collimated light for transmission into an environment of the LIDAR device and (ii) focuses the reflected light onto the one or more detectors. The transmission path through which the transmit/receive lens receives the light from the light sources may include a reflective element, such as a plane mirror or prism, that partially obstructs the focusing path.

SUMMARY

[0004] The present disclosure generally relates to an optical system with a moving mirror assembly. In some embodiments, the moving mirror assembly may be configured to rotate so as to direct laser light around an environment of the optical system. As described herein, some arrangements of the laser light source and the mirror assembly may provide a very broad scanning angle (e.g., greater than 230 degrees), which may allow for more comprehensive object mapping within a given environment.

[0005] In a first aspect, a system is as recited in claim 1.

[0006] In a second aspect, an optical system is as recited in claim 10.

[0007] Other aspects, embodiments, and implementations will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by reading the following detailed description, with reference where appropriate to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**[0008]**

Figure 1 illustrates a system, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 2A illustrates an optical system, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 2B illustrates an optical system, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 2C illustrates an optical system, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 3A illustrates an optical system, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 3B illustrates an optical system, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 3C illustrates a reflected light angle versus mirror element reference angle graph, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 3D illustrates an optical system, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 4 illustrates a mirror element, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 5 illustrates an optical system, according to an example embodiment.

Figure 6 illustrates a method, according to an example embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] Example methods, devices, and systems are described herein. It should be understood that the words "example" and "exemplary" are used herein to mean "serving as an example, instance, or illustration." Any embodiment or feature described herein as being an "example" or "exemplary" is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other embodiments or features. Other embodiments can be utilized, and other changes can be made, without departing from the scope of the claims.

[0010] Thus, the example embodiments described herein are not meant to be limiting. Aspects of the present disclosure, as generally described herein, and illustrated in the figures, can be arranged, substituted, combined, separated, and designed in a wide variety of different configurations.

[0011] Further, unless context suggests otherwise, the features illustrated in each of the figures may be used in combination with one another. Thus, the figures should be generally viewed as component aspects of one or more overall embodiments, with the understanding that not all illustrated features are necessary for each embodiment.

I. Overview

[0012] A light distance and ranging system (e.g., a LIDAR) may include a laser light source configured to illuminate a mirror along a first axis. The mirror may be configured to rotate about a second axis, in which the second axis is perpendicular to the first axis. In an example embodiment, the mirror may include three mirror surfaces arranged in an equilateral triangle arrangement. While rotating about the second axis, the mirror may be configured to direct the light from the laser light source into an environment of the system over a wide field of

view (e.g., greater than 230 degrees about the second axis). By directing the light over such a large angular field of view, the LIDAR system may provide ranging information within a larger three-dimensional volume.

[0013] In some embodiments, the laser light source may illuminate two of the three sides of the mirror at the same time. In such situations, beam stops may be positioned to prevent multiple simultaneous readings/signals. In an example embodiment, the mirror may be configured to provide interlaced scanning of the environment around the LIDAR system. For instance, the mirror, its operating characteristics (e.g., rate of rotation), and a pulse rate of the laser light source may provide a first set of scan locations during a first scan. Subsequently, by continuing to rotate the mirror while keeping the other operating characteristics the same, the laser light may be directed towards a second set of scan locations. In some embodiments, the first set of scan locations may be interleaved with the second set of scan locations such that the laser light emitted from the laser light source is provided in an evenly distributed fashion (e.g., in angle about the second axis).

[0014] In an example embodiment, the mirror may rotate about the second axis at a rotational frequency, Ω , which could be about 30,000 revolutions per minute or 30 kRPM. Furthermore, the mirror and the laser light source may rotate about a third axis at a rotational frequency, Φ , which could be about 600 RPM. However, other rotational frequencies are possible. In an example embodiment, an interlaced condition may occur when $\Omega/\Phi = 2N+1$, where N is an integer.

II. Example Systems

[0015] Figure 1 illustrates a system 100, according to an example embodiment. The system 100 may be, or may represent a portion of, a light detection and ranging (LIDAR) system. In example embodiments, system 100 may be a LIDAR system configured to provide information about an environment. For example, system 100 may be a LIDAR system for an autonomous vehicle, such as a self-driving car or an autonomous aerial vehicle.

[0016] System 100 includes a laser light source 110. In example embodiments, the laser light source 110 may be operable to emit laser light along a first axis. The laser light source 110 could be any source of laser light configured to provide substantially collimated and/or coherent light. For instance, the laser light source 110 could be a semiconductor waveguide laser, a fiber laser, an excimer laser, or another type of laser system.

[0017] In example embodiments, the light emitted from the laser light source 110 may include pulses of laser light. For instance, the laser light pulses may have durations in the 1 - 100 nanosecond range. However, other laser light pulse durations are possible.

[0018] The laser light emitted by the laser light source 110 may have an emission wavelength within the infrared (IR) wavelength range, however other wavelengths are

contemplated. For example, the emission wavelength could be in the visible wavelength spectrum or the ultraviolet (UV) wavelength spectrum. In an example embodiment, the emission wavelength may be about 905 nanometers. Alternatively, the emission wavelength could be about 1.55 microns.

[0019] System 100 also includes a mirror element 120 with a plurality of reflective surfaces 122. Specifically, the reflective surfaces 122 may be configured to reflect light at, or substantially at, the emission wavelength. In some embodiments, the reflective surfaces 122 may be formed from, and/or coated with, a metal, such as aluminum, gold, silver, or another reflective material. Additionally or alternatively, the reflective surfaces 122 may include a high reflectance (HR) coating. In an example embodiment, the HR coating may include a dielectric stack configured to reflect incident light at the emission wavelength. The dielectric stack may include, for example, a periodic layer system alternating between two materials having different indices of refraction. Other types of HR coatings are possible and contemplated herein.

[0020] In some example embodiments, the mirror element 120 may include three reflective surfaces 122a, 122b, and 122c. Mirror elements 120 having more or less reflective surfaces 122 are contemplated. For example, the mirror element 120 could include four or more reflective surfaces.

[0021] The mirror element 120 is configured to rotate about a second axis. Furthermore, in some embodiments, the plurality of reflective surfaces may be disposed about the second axis. In such scenarios, the mirror element 120 may be prism-shaped and each facet of the prism shape may be a reflective surface 122. In other words, the reflective surfaces 122a, 122b, and 122c may be arranged symmetrically about the second axis such that the mirror element 120 has a triangular prism shape. As an example, the first axis and the second axis may be perpendicular with respect to one another, however other arrangements of the first axis and the second axis are contemplated. In some embodiments, the first axis may intersect with the second axis.

[0022] System 100 additionally includes a base structure 130. The mirror element 120 and the laser light source 110 may be coupled to the base structure 130. In some embodiments, the base structure 130 may be configured to rotate about a third axis. While a variety of arrangements of the third axis are contemplated, an example embodiment includes the third axis being parallel to or collinear with the first axis.

[0023] System 100 further includes one or more beam stops 140. The beam stop(s) 140 may be configured to prevent laser light from being reflected into the environment at angles outside a predetermined emission angle range. Additionally or alternatively, beam stop(s) 140 may be positioned so as to prevent multiple simultaneous readings/signals. In example embodiments, the emission angle range could be expressed as the range of angles with respect to the mirror element 120 that may receive

laser light emission from system 100. In other words, the emission angle range may represent the angles from which ranging information may be obtained from the environment around the system 100. In some embodiments, the emission angle range may be defined with respect to the second axis. In such scenarios, the emission angle range may be greater than 230 degrees.

[0024] The system 100 includes a controller 150 configured to carry out operations. In example embodiments, the controller 150 may include one or more logic blocks, a programmable logic device (PLD), a field programmable gate array (FPGA), and/or an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC). Other types of controller circuits are contemplated in the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the controller 150 may include one or more processors 152 and a memory 154. In such scenarios, the processor(s) 152 may be configured to execute instructions stored in the memory 154 so as to carry out the operations.

[0025] The operations include causing the mirror element 120 to rotate about the second axis. As an example, the mirror element 120 may rotate about the second axis at rotational frequency Ω . The rotation about the second axis includes a first angular range and a second angular range. In some embodiments, the mirror element 120 may rotate about the second axis at a rotational frequency of about 30 kRPM. Other rotational frequencies of mirror element 120 are possible. For example, the mirror element 120 may rotate about the second axis within a rotational frequency range between 100 RPM and 100 kRPM.

[0026] The operations also include causing the laser light source 110 to emit laser light along the first axis such that the emitted laser light interacts with the mirror element 120.

[0027] The operations additionally include, while the rotational angle of the mirror element 120 is within the first angular range, causing the emitted laser light to interact with a first reflective surface (e.g., 122a) of the plurality of reflective surfaces 122. Upon interacting with the first reflective surface, the reflected laser light is reflected into an environment by the first reflective surface.

[0028] The operations also include, while the rotational angle of the mirror element is within the second angular range, causing the emitted laser light to interact with both the first reflective surface (e.g., 122a) and a second reflective surface (e.g., 122b) of the plurality of reflective surfaces 122. The reflected laser light is reflected into the environment by the first and second reflective surfaces.

[0029] The operations also include causing the base structure 130 to rotate about the third axis. The base structure may rotate about the third axis at rotational frequency Φ . As an example, the base structure 130 may rotate about the third axis at a rotational frequency of about 600 RPM. Other rotational frequencies are possible. For instance, the base structure 130 may rotate about the third axis at rotational frequencies between 10 RPM

and 10 kRPM.

[0030] The system 100 also includes one or more actuators 160. The actuators 160 may include DC motors configured to rotate the mirror element 120 and/or the base structure 130. Furthermore, the actuator 160 may include an actuator to adjust a position and/or angle of the laser light source 110. In some embodiments, the actuators 160 may include one or more actuators configured to adjust a position and/or angle of the beam stop(s) 140. That is, in such a scenario, the actuators 160 may move the beam stops 140 so as to adjust the emission angle range and/or avoid multiple simultaneous readings.

[0031] Optionally, the operations may also include, while the rotational angle of the mirror element is within a third angular range, causing the emitted laser light to interact with a third reflective surface (e.g., 122c) of the plurality of reflective surfaces. In such scenarios, the reflected laser light may be reflected into the environment by the third reflective surface.

[0032] In some embodiments, the operations further include operating the system in an interlaced condition. In such scenarios, the interlaced condition may occur when $\Omega/\Phi=2N+1$, where N is an integer. An interlaced condition may provide a desired laser scanning pattern for scanning the three-dimensional environment around the system 100. Namely, the desired laser scanning pattern may include overlapping scanning areas and/or may provide for less time between subsequent scans for a given location within the environment. Reducing the time between subsequent scans may provide better safety as more up-to-date information may be available about the environment, such as map data and/or object data.

[0033] In some embodiments, causing the laser light source 110 to emit laser light may include causing the laser light source to emit laser light pulses based on at least one of rotational frequency Ω or rotational frequency Φ .

[0034] Figures 2A, 2B, and 2C illustrate optical systems according to various example embodiments. The optical systems described in relation to Figures 2A, 2B, and 2C may be similar or identical to the system 100 illustrated and described with regard to Figure 1. Figure 2A illustrates an optical system 200, according to an example embodiment. In some embodiments, optical system 200 may be part of a laser-based distance and ranging (LIDAR) system.

[0035] The optical system 200 includes a laser light source 210 that may be operable to emit laser light along a first axis 214. As illustrated in Figure 2A, the first axis 214 may be along (or parallel to) the y-direction. As such, the laser light source 210 may emit laser light 212 along the y-axis. As described with regard to laser light source 110, laser light source 210 may include a semiconductor laser, a fiber laser, or another type of light source configured to provide a coherent pulse of light.

[0036] The optical system 200 also includes a mirror element 220. The mirror element 220 includes a plurality

of reflective surfaces 222a, 222b, and 222c. The mirror element 220 is configured to rotate about a second axis 224. As illustrated in Figure 2A, the second axis 224 may be parallel to the z direction. The plurality of reflective surfaces 222 is disposed about the second axis 224. For example, the plurality of reflective surfaces 222 may include three reflective surfaces (222a, 222b, and 222c) arranged symmetrically about the second axis such that the mirror element 220 has a triangular prism shape.

[0037] In some embodiments, the first axis (e.g., the axis along which laser light 212 is emitted) may intersect the second axis 224. Furthermore, the first axis 214 may be perpendicular to the second axis 224.

[0038] In example embodiments, the optical system 200 also includes a mirror element actuator configured to rotate the mirror element 220 about the second axis at rotational frequency Ω . The mirror element actuator may include a stepper motor, a brushed or brushless DC motor, or another type of rotational actuator. In other words, the mirror element actuator may be configured to rotate the mirror element 220 in a desired direction 226 at a desired rotational frequency Ω .

[0039] Although not expressly depicted in Figure 2A, the mirror element 220 and the laser light 210 source are coupled to a base structure 230. In some embodiments, the base structure 230 is configured to rotate about a third axis. Furthermore, in an example embodiment, the third axis may be coaxial with the first axis 214 (e.g., the y-axis). In some embodiments, the optical system 200 includes a base structure actuator configured to rotate the base structure in a desired direction 232 about the third axis at rotational frequency Φ . The base structure actuator may include a rotational actuator such as a stepper motor or a brushed or brushless DC motor.

[0040] The optical system 200 also includes at least one beam stop 240. The beam stop 240 may include one or more beam dumps, optically opaque materials, and/or beam blocking materials. The beam stop 240 may be formed from a polymer, metal, fabric, or other materials. The at least one beam stop 240 may be configured to prevent laser light from being emitted into the environment at angles outside an emission angle range. In an example embodiment, the emission angle range may be greater than 230 degrees about the second axis 224. As described herein, the beam stop 240 may be positioned to prevent multiple simultaneous readings/signals.

[0041] In example optical systems, while a rotational angle of the mirror element 220 is within a first angular range, the emitted laser light 212 interacts with a first reflective surface 222a of the plurality of reflective surfaces 222 and is reflected as reflected light 216 into an environment by the first reflective surface 222a. The emitted laser light 212 has a beam width, such as 2 millimeters. Other beam widths are possible.

[0042] Furthermore, while the rotational angle of the mirror element 220 is within a second angular range, the emitted laser light 212 interacts with both the first reflective surface 222a and a second reflective surface 222b

of the plurality of reflective surfaces 222. The emitted laser light 212 is reflected as reflected light 216 into the environment by the first and second reflective surfaces 222a and 222b. Put another way, as described above, the emitted laser light 212 may have a beam width of 2 millimeters. A first portion (e.g., a first half of the beam width) of the emitted laser light 212 interacts with the first reflective surface 222a and a second portion (e.g., a second half of the beam width) of the emitted laser light 212 interacts with the second reflective surface 222b.

[0043] Figure 2B illustrates an optical system 250, according to an example embodiment. Optical system 250 may be similar or identical to optical system 200, illustrated and described in reference to Figure 2A. Optical system 250 may include a housing 252. The housing 252 may be optically transparent to the wavelength(s) of the emitted light 212 and reflected light 216. For example, housing 252 may be more than 90% transparent to the reflected light 216. In example embodiments, the housing 252 may be coupled to the beam stop 240 and the mirror element 220.

[0044] Figure 2C illustrates an optical system 260, according to an example embodiment. The optical system 260 may be similar or identical to optical systems 200 and 250 as illustrated and described in reference to Figures 2A and 2B. In an example embodiment, the mirror element 220 may be oriented at a given angle with respect to the second axis 224 such that incident laser light 212 interacts with two reflective surfaces of the mirror element 220. That is, laser light 212 interacts with first reflective surface 222a and second reflective surface 222b. The laser light 212 is reflected in a first portion as reflected light 264 and in a second portion as reflected light 266. The range of angles between reflected light 264 and reflected light 266 may define an emission angle range 268. The emission angle range 268 may be more than 230 degrees.

[0045] Figures 3A and 3B illustrate two different orientations of the mirror element 220 in optical system 300. Optical system 300 may be similar or identical to optical systems 200, 250, and 260 as illustrated and described with reference to Figures 2A, 2B, and 2C.

[0046] Namely, as illustrated in Figure 3A, the mirror element 220 may be oriented such that an angle 303 between reference marker 302 and first axis 214 is approximately 15 degrees. In such a scenario, laser light 212 emitted from the laser light source 210 interacts with reflective surface 222a to form reflected light 304. For example, upon interacting with the reflective surface 222a, the reflected light 304 may be directed at a +90 degree angle with respect to first axis 214.

[0047] As illustrated in Figure 3B, the mirror element 220 may be oriented such that reference marker 312 is oriented along first axis 214. In such a scenario, laser light 212 emitted from the laser light source 210 interacts with both reflective surface 222a and reflective surface 222c to provide two different reflected light rays. For example, upon interacting with reflective surface 222a and

reflective surface 222c, the emitted laser light 212 is reflected as reflected light 314 and reflected light 316. In some embodiments, an emission angle range between reflected light 314 and reflected light 316 could be more than 230 degrees.

[0048] Figure 3C illustrates a reflected light angle versus mirror element reference angle graph 330, according to an example embodiment. The graph 330 shows how the reflected light angle changes as the mirror element 220 rotates about the second axis 224. In example embodiments, the reflected light angle may be defined as an angle between the reflected light ray (e.g., reflected light 304) and the first axis 214. The graph 330 illustrates the three-fold symmetry when the mirror element 220 is shaped like a triangular prism. It will be understood that if the mirror element 220 takes on a different shape (e.g., a rectangular solid), the angle symmetry and emission angle range may change accordingly.

[0049] Graph point 332 illustrates the scenario described in Figure 3A. Namely, when the mirror element reference angle 303 is approximately 15 degrees, the reflected light angle of reflected light 304 is approximately + 90 degrees.

[0050] Furthermore, graph points 334 and 336 illustrate the scenario described with reference to Figure 3B. Namely, when the mirror element reference angle is zero degrees, emission light 212 is reflected via the two reflective surfaces 222a and 222b. In such a scenario, reflected light 314 may relate to graph point 334 (e.g., reflected light angle of + 115 degrees) and reflected light 316 may relate to graph point 336 (e.g., reflected light angle of - 115 degrees). It will be understood that graph 330 illustrates an example embodiment and that many other reflected light angle and mirror element reference angle relationships are possible. All such other relationships are contemplated herein.

[0051] As illustrated in graph 330, emission light is reflected in two different directions within an overlap range. As an example, overlap range 338 may represent a mirror element reference angle range over which the emission light is reflected in different directions. This overlap range 338 represents a range of angles of the mirror element 220 in which the laser light interacts with two reflective surfaces of the mirror element 220. Outside of this overlap range 338, the laser light interacts with only one reflective surface of the mirror element 220. This overlap range 338 may repeat based on symmetry of the mirror element 220. In graph 330, the overlap range 338 could be approximately 10 degrees wide, but other overlap ranges are possible. In some embodiments, the overlap range 338 may be adjusted based on the emission beam spot size, mirror element facet geometry, and/or beam stop position.

[0052] Figure 3D illustrates an optical system 340, according to an example embodiment. Specifically, Figure 3D illustrates a further possible orientation of the mirror element 220. For example, mirror element 220 may rotate counterclockwise with respect to the scenario illus-

trated in Figure 3B. That is, the mirror element 220 may be oriented such that reference marker 342 is oriented approximately 1 degree counterclockwise with respect to the first axis 214. In such a scenario, laser light 212 emitted from the laser light source 210 interacts with both reflective surface 222a and reflective surface 222c to provide two different reflected light rays 344 and 346. However, in contrast to Figure 3B, the reflected light rays 344 and 346 need not be reflected at the same angle with respect to the first axis 214 and need not have a similar beam width or beam size. For example, upon interacting with reflective surface 222a and reflective surface 222c, the emitted laser light 212 may be reflected as reflected light 344 and reflected light 346. In such a scenario, based at least on a larger portion of laser light 212 interacting with reflective surface 222a, reflected light 344 may have a larger beam size. Conversely, reflected light 346 may have a smaller beam size because a smaller portion of laser light 212 interacts with reflective surface 222c. Furthermore, based on the position of beam stop 240, reflected light 344 may be emitted into the environment around the optical system 340 whereas reflected light 346 may be "stopped," absorbed, or otherwise attenuated by the beam stop 240.

[0053] While Figures 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, and 3D illustrate laser light 212 as having a certain beam width, it will be understood that laser light 212 may have a beam width that is larger or smaller in relation to the mirror element 220. In example embodiments, the laser light 212 may have a beam width that is a larger fraction of the mirror size. In such scenarios, in reference to Figure 3C, a full mirror revolution may include a larger angular range where the laser light 212 is split into two reflected beams.

[0054] Furthermore, while Figures 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, and 3D illustrate laser light source 210 as being arranged so as to emit laser light 212 along a first axis 214 that intersects the second axis 224, other arrangements are possible. For example, in some embodiments, laser light source 210 may be arranged so as to emit laser light 212 along an axis that does not intersect the second axis 224. For instance, laser light source 210 may be arranged off-axis, tilted, or shifted away from the first axis 214 and/or the second axis 224. Such asymmetric arrangements may provide greater angle coverage and/or higher resolution coverage along one side of the mirror element 220 as compared to another side. In an example embodiment, the laser light source 210 may be positioned with respect to the mirror element 220 so as to provide greater angular coverage for a portion of the environment located within particularly desirable angular ranges (e.g., -45 degrees to +20 degrees from horizontal). Other arrangements of laser light source 210 and design considerations with regard to such arrangements are possible and contemplated herein.

[0055] Figure 4 illustrates a mirror element 400, according to an example embodiment. Mirror element 400 may be similar to mirror elements 120 or 220 as illustrated

and described with reference to Figures 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, and 3B. Mirror element 400 may include reflective surfaces 422a, 422b, and 422c. The reflective surfaces 422a, 422b, and 422c may be configured to be highly reflective for incident laser light 450 at or around a given emission wavelength. For example, the reflective surfaces 422a, 422b, and 422c may reflect more than 90% of incident light having an emission wavelength of 1.55 microns.

[0056] Mirror element 400 may additionally include a spindle 430. The mirror element 400 may be configured to rotate about the spindle 430, which may be along a rotational axis 432. The rotational axis 432 may be similar or identical to second axis 224 as illustrated in Figures 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, and 3B and described elsewhere herein. Namely, spindle 430 and mirror element 400 may be configured to rotate in a clockwise and/or counter clockwise direction with respect to the rotational axis 432. In some embodiments, the spindle 430 may be rotated via a mirror element actuator (e.g., a DC motor or a stepper motor).

[0057] In some embodiments, the mirror element 400 may be hollow, at least in part. That is, at least some material in an inner portion 410 of the mirror element 400 may be removed. Namely, inner portion 410 may be empty or may include air.

[0058] As the mirror element 400 rotates about the rotational axis 432, incident light may be reflected from one or more reflective surfaces of the mirror element toward an environment of the mirror element 400. For example, as illustrated in Figure 4, incident laser light 450 may interact with the first reflective surface 422a at an interaction location 424. An angle of incidence of the incident laser light 450 with respect to the reflective surface 422a may determine a reflectance angle for reflected light 452.

[0059] Figure 5 illustrates an optical system 500, according to an example embodiment. The optical system 500 may be, at least in part, similar or identical to optical systems 200, 250, 260, and 300 and mirror element 400 as illustrated and described with regard to Figures 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, and 4. For example, optical system 500 may include a mirror element 508 having reflective surfaces 510a, 510b, and 510c. The mirror element 508 may be coupled to spindle 512, which may be configured to rotate about an axis of rotation 514.

[0060] Similar to optical system 200, optical system 500 may include beam stop 520 and a laser light source 530. In an example embodiment, the laser light source 530 may emit laser light 534 via an optical element 532 (e.g., a lens and/or a diffuser). The emitted laser light 534 may interact with the reflective surface 510a and be reflected into the environment of the optical system.

[0061] The optical system 500 may also include an optical receiver 540. The optical receiver 540 may be configured to receive light 544 from the environment around the optical system 200 via an optical element 542 (e.g., a condenser lens). Based on the received light 544, the optical receiver 540 may provide information about a scene of the environment around the optical system 200.

The optical receiver 540 may include a detector array. The detector array may include a plurality of single photon avalanche detectors (SPADs). Additionally or alternatively, the detector array may include other types of photodetectors configured to detect light 544.

[0062] The laser light source 530 and the portion of the mirror element 508 upon which the emitted laser light 534 is incident may be termed the transmit path. The portion of the mirror element 508 with which the received light 544 interacts and the optical receiver 540 may be termed the receive path. In embodiments illustrated herein, the transmit path and the receive path may be parallel. In such a scenario, the transmit path and receive path may be arranged so that a laser light pulse is transmitted into the environment, interacts with the environment (e.g., via reflection from an object) and is reflected back to the receiver. The transmit path and the receive path may be segregated to reduce noise and avoid cross talk and/or false signals. Accordingly, the optical system 200 may include a light baffle 550 that may be positioned between the transmit path and the receive path.

[0063] The optical system 500 may include a base portion 560 that may be coupled to the optical receiver 540, the laser light source 530, the beam stop 520, and an actuator configured to rotate the mirror element 508. Namely, the base portion 560 may be configured to rotate about a third axis 562, which may be parallel to the transmit path and/or the receive path.

III. Example Methods

[0064] Figure 6 illustrates a method 600, according to an example embodiment. Method 600 may include one or more steps or blocks, which may be carried out in any order. Furthermore, steps or blocks may be added or removed within the scope of the present disclosure. The steps or blocks of method 600 may be carried out once, continuously, periodically, or over discrete amounts of time.

[0065] Method 600 may include operations carried out entirely, or in part, by controller 150 as illustrated and described in reference to Figure 1. Furthermore, method 600 may be carried out in association with, or by utilizing, some or all elements of system 100, optical systems 200, 250, 260, 300, or 500, or mirror element 400 as illustrated and described in reference to Figures 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, 4, and 5.

[0066] Block 602 includes causing a laser light source to emit laser light along the first axis such that the emitted laser light interacts with a mirror element.

[0067] Block 604 includes causing the mirror element to rotate about a second axis. The mirror element may rotate about the second axis at rotational frequency Ω . In some embodiments, the mirror element may rotate about the second axis at a rotational frequency of about 30 kRPM. Other rotational frequencies of mirror element are possible. For example, the mirror element may rotate about the second axis within a rotational frequency range

between 100 RPM and 100 kRPM.

[0068] The mirror element includes a plurality of reflective surfaces. The plurality of reflective surfaces are disposed about the second axis. The mirror element and the laser light source are coupled to a base structure. The base structure is configured to rotate about a third axis.

[0069] The rotation of the mirror element about the second axis includes a first angular range and a second angular range. The interaction between the emitted laser light and the mirror element is different based on whether the mirror element is within the first angular range or the second angular range. While the rotational angle of the mirror element is within the first angular range, the emitted laser light interacts with only one reflective surface (e.g., a first reflective surface) of the plurality of reflective surfaces. In such a scenario, the laser light is reflected into an environment by the first reflective surface.

[0070] However, while the rotational angle of the mirror element is within the second angular range, the emitted laser light interacts with both the first reflective surface and a second reflective surface of the plurality of reflective surfaces. In such a scenario, the emitted laser light may be reflected into the environment by the first reflective surface and the second reflective surface.

[0071] Block 406 includes causing the base structure to rotate about the third axis. The base structure may rotate about the third axis at rotational frequency Φ . As an example, the base structure may rotate about the third axis at a rotational frequency of about 600 RPM. Other rotational frequencies are possible. For instance, the base structure 130 may rotate about the third axis at rotational frequencies between 10 RPM and 10 kRPM.

[0072] In some embodiments, the method 600 may also include operating the optical system in an interlaced condition. In some embodiments, the interlaced condition may provide information about the environment with higher resolution (e.g., by utilizing interleaved scan points). In such scenarios, the interlaced condition may occur when $\Omega/\Phi=2N+1$, where N is an integer. An interlaced condition may provide a desired laser scanning pattern for scanning the three-dimensional environment around the optical system.

[0073] In some embodiments, the interlaced condition may provide for safer operation of LIDAR-equipped vehicles at least because more closely spaced scan locations may allow easier detection of a small object at a given distance. For example, a non-interlaced condition may include scan locations that are spaced 4 inches from one another at a range of 10 feet. In an example embodiment, an interlaced condition may provide scan locations that are spaced 2 inches from one another at a range of 10 feet. It will be understood that other ways of interlacing or varying a set of scan locations between an initial scan and a subsequent scan so as to increase scanning resolution are contemplated herein.

[0074] In some embodiments, the interlaced condition may include a higher order interlacing scenario where it

may take 3, 4, or more revolutions of the mirror element before a given scan location is "rescanned" with a laser light pulse. In such a scenario, $\Omega/\Phi=(N \times k)+1$, where N is an integer and k is the number of complete revolutions of the mirror element before a laser light pulse is emitted along the same axis with respect to the mirror element and/or the system generally.

[0075] In other embodiments, an irrational interlacing condition is possible. That is, the irrational interlacing condition could include a scenario in which the succession of laser light pulses is arranged such that pulses are never quite emitted along the same axis as prior pulses. In such a scenario, Ω/Φ may be an irrational value (e.g., a value that cannot be expressed as a ratio of integers). It will be understood that other operational modes are possible for controlling how laser light pulses are emitted into the environment.

[0076] The particular arrangements shown in the Figures should not be viewed as limiting. It should be understood that other embodiments may include more or less of each element shown in a given Figure. Further, some of the illustrated elements may be combined or omitted. Yet further, an illustrative embodiment may include elements that are not illustrated in the Figures.

[0077] A step or block that represents a processing of information can correspond to circuitry that can be configured to perform the specific logical functions of a herein-described method or technique. Alternatively or additionally, a step or block that represents a processing of information can correspond to a module, a segment, or a portion of program code (including related data). The program code can include one or more instructions executable by a processor for implementing specific logical functions or actions in the method or technique. The program code and/or related data can be stored on any type of computer readable medium such as a storage device including a disk, hard drive, or other storage medium.

[0078] The computer readable medium can also include non-transitory computer readable media such as computer-readable media that store data for short periods of time like register memory, processor cache, and random access memory (RAM). The computer readable media can also include non-transitory computer readable media that store program code and/or data for longer periods of time. Thus, the computer readable media may include secondary or persistent long term storage, like read only memory (ROM), optical or magnetic disks, compact-disc read only memory (CD-ROM), for example. The computer readable media can also be any other volatile or non-volatile storage systems. A computer readable medium can be considered a computer readable storage medium, for example, or a tangible storage device.

[0079] While various examples and embodiments have been disclosed, other examples and embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The various disclosed examples and embodiments are for purposes of illustration and are not intended to be limiting, with the

following claims defining the matter for protection.

Claims

1. A system comprising:

a laser light source (210, 310) operable to emit laser light with a beam width (212, 450, 534) along a first axis (214);
 a mirror element (220) comprising a plurality of reflective surfaces (222a, 222b, 222c), wherein the mirror element is configured to rotate about a second axis (224, 432), wherein the plurality of reflective surfaces is disposed about the second axis; and
 a controller (150) configured to carry out operations, the operations comprising:

causing the mirror element to rotate about the second axis, wherein the rotation about the second axis comprises a first angular range and a second angular range that is non-overlapping with the first angular range; and
 causing the laser light source to emit laser light along the first axis such that the emitted laser light interacts with the mirror element, wherein:

while a rotational angle of the mirror element is within the first angular range, the emitted laser light interacts only with a first reflective surface (222a) of the plurality of reflective surfaces and is reflected into an environment by the first reflective surface; and
 while the rotational angle of the mirror element is within the second angular range, a first portion of the emitted laser light interacts with the first reflective surface and a second portion interacts with a second reflective surface (222b, 222c) of the plurality of reflective surfaces and is reflected into the environment by the first and second reflective surfaces.

2. The system of claim 1, further comprising at least one beam stop (140,240,520), wherein the at least one beam stop is configured to prevent laser light from being reflected into the environment at angles outside an emission angle range.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the plurality of reflective surfaces comprises three reflective surfaces arranged symmetrically about the second axis such that the mirror element has a triangular prism shape,

and optionally wherein while the rotational angle of the mirror element is within a third angular range, the emitted laser light interacts with a third reflective surface of the plurality of reflective surfaces and is reflected into the environment by the third reflective surface.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the emitted laser light is reflecting into the environment through an emission angle range about the second axis, wherein the emission angle range is greater than 230 degrees.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein causing the mirror element to rotate about the second axis comprises causing the mirror element to rotate about the second axis at about 30 kRPM.

6. The system of any preceding claim, wherein the mirror element and the laser light source are coupled to a base structure (130, 230), wherein the base structure is configured to rotate about a third axis, and wherein the controller (150) is configured to carry out causing the base structure to rotate about the third axis.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein causing the base structure to rotate about the third axis comprises causing the base structure to rotate about the third axis at about 600 RPM.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein causing the mirror element to rotate about the second axis comprises causing the mirror element to rotate about the second axis at rotational frequency Ω , wherein causing the base structure to rotate about the third axis comprises causing the base structure to rotate about the third axis at rotational frequency Φ , wherein the operations further comprise operating the system in an interlaced condition, wherein the interlaced condition occurs while $\Omega/\Phi=2N+1$, where N is an integer.

9. The system of claim 6, wherein causing the mirror element to rotate about the second axis comprises causing the mirror element to rotate about the second axis at rotational frequency Ω , wherein causing the base structure to rotate about the third axis comprises causing the base structure to rotate about the third axis at rotational frequency Φ , wherein causing the laser light source to emit laser light comprises causing the laser light source to emit laser light pulses based on at least one of rotational frequency Ω or rotational frequency Φ .

10. An optical system comprising:

a laser light source (210, 310) operable to emit laser light with a beam width (212, 450, 534) along a first axis (214);

a mirror element (220) comprising a plurality of reflective surfaces (222a, 222b, 222c), wherein the mirror element is configured to rotate about a second axis (224, 432), wherein the rotation about the second axis comprises a first angular range and a second angular range that is non-overlapping with the first angular range, wherein the plurality of reflective surfaces is disposed about the second axis, wherein:

while a rotational angle of the mirror element is within the first angular range, the emitted laser light interacts with only a first reflective surface (222a) of the plurality of reflective surfaces and is reflected into an environment by the first reflective surface; and while the rotational angle of the mirror element is within the second angular range, a first portion of the emitted laser light interacts with the first reflective surface and a second portion interacts with a second reflective surface (222b, 222c) of the plurality of reflective surfaces and is reflected into the environment by the first and second reflective surfaces; and

at least one beam stop (140, 240, 520), wherein the at least one beam stop is configured to prevent laser light from being emitted into the environment at angles outside an emission angle range.

11. The optical system of claim 10, further comprising a mirror element actuator configured to rotate the mirror element about the second axis at rotational frequency Ω , and optionally wherein the mirror element and the laser light source are coupled to a base structure (130, 230), further comprising a base structure actuator configured to rotate the base structure about a third axis at rotational frequency Φ .
12. The optical system of claim 10, wherein the emission angle range is greater than 230 degrees about the second axis.
13. The system of claim 1 or the optical system of claim 10, wherein the first axis intersects with the second axis and/or wherein the first axis is perpendicular to the second axis.
14. The optical system of claim 10, wherein the plurality of reflective surfaces comprises three reflective surfaces arranged symmetrically about the second axis such that the mirror element has a triangular prism shape.
15. A laser-based distance and ranging system comprising the system of any of claims 1 to 9 or the optical system of any of claims 10 to 12.

Patentansprüche

1. System, umfassend:

eine Laserlichtquelle (210, 310), die betreibbar ist, um Laserlicht mit einer Strahlbreite (212, 450, 534) entlang einer ersten Achse (214) zu emittieren;

ein Spiegelement (220), das mehrere reflektierende Oberflächen (222a, 222b, 222c) umfasst, wobei das Spiegelement konfiguriert ist, um sich um eine zweite Achse (224, 432) zu drehen, wobei die mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen um die zweite Achse angeordnet sind; und

eine Steuerung (150), die konfiguriert ist, um Operationen auszuführen, wobei die Operationen umfassen: Bewirken, dass sich das Spiegelement um die zweite Achse dreht, wobei die Drehung um die zweite Achse einen ersten Winkelbereich und einen zweiten Winkelbereich umfasst, der sich nicht mit dem ersten Winkelbereich überschneidet; und

Bewirken, dass die Laserlichtquelle Laserlicht entlang der ersten Achse so emittiert, dass das emittierte Laserlicht mit dem Spiegelement in Wechselwirkung steht, wobei:

während ein Drehwinkel des Spiegelements innerhalb des ersten Winkelbereichs liegt, das emittierte Laserlicht nur mit einer ersten reflektierenden Oberfläche (222a) der mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen in Wechselwirkung steht und durch die erste reflektierende Oberfläche in eine Umgebung reflektiert wird; und

während der Drehwinkel des Spiegelements innerhalb des zweiten Winkelbereichs liegt, ein erster Teil des emittierten Laserlichts mit der ersten reflektierenden Oberfläche in Wechselwirkung steht und ein zweiter Teil mit einer zweiten reflektierenden Oberfläche (222b, 222c) der mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen in Wechselwirkung steht und durch die erste und zweite reflektierende Oberfläche in die Umgebung reflektiert wird.

2. System nach Anspruch 1, ferner umfassend mindestens einen Strahlfänger (140, 240, 520), wobei der mindestens eine Strahlfänger konfiguriert ist, um zu verhindern, dass Laserlicht in Winkeln außerhalb eines Emissionswinkelbereichs in die Umgebung reflektiert wird.

3. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen drei reflektierende Oberflächen umfassen, die symmetrisch um die zweite

Achse so angeordnet sind, dass das Spiegelement eine dreieckige Prismenform aufweist, und optional wobei, während der Drehwinkel des Spiegelements innerhalb eines dritten Winkelbereichs liegt, das emittierte Laserlicht mit einer dritten reflektierenden Oberfläche der mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen in Wechselwirkung steht und durch die dritte reflektierende Oberfläche in die Umgebung reflektiert wird.

4. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei das emittierte Laserlicht durch einen Emissionswinkelbereich um die zweite Achse in die Umgebung reflektiert, wobei der Emissionswinkelbereich größer als 230 Grad ist.
5. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Bewirken, dass sich das Spiegelement um die zweite Achse dreht, das Bewirken, dass sich das Spiegelement um die zweite Achse mit etwa 30 kU/min dreht, umfasst.
6. System nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Spiegelement und die Laserlichtquelle mit einer Basisstruktur (130, 230) gekoppelt sind, wobei die Basisstruktur konfiguriert ist, um sich um eine dritte Achse zu drehen, und wobei die Steuerung (150) so konfiguriert ist, dass sie das Bewirken, dass sich die Basisstruktur um die dritte Achse dreht, ausführt.
7. System nach Anspruch 6, wobei das Bewirken, dass sich die Basisstruktur um die dritte Achse dreht, das Bewirken, dass sich die Basisstruktur um die dritte Achse mit etwa 600 U/min dreht, umfasst.
8. System nach Anspruch 6, wobei das Bewirken, dass sich das Spiegelement um die zweite Achse dreht, das Bewirken, dass sich das Spiegelement um die zweite Achse mit der Drehfrequenz Ω dreht, umfasst, wobei das Bewirken, dass sich die Basisstruktur um die dritte Achse dreht, das Bewirken, dass sich die Basisstruktur um die dritte Achse mit einer Drehfrequenz Φ dreht, umfasst, wobei die Operationen ferner das Betreiben des Systems in einem verschachtelten Zustand umfassen, wobei der verschachtelte Zustand auftritt, während $\Omega/\Phi = 2N + 1$, wobei N eine ganze Zahl ist.
9. System nach Anspruch 6, wobei das Bewirken, dass sich das Spiegelement um die zweite Achse dreht, das Bewirken, dass sich das Spiegelement um die zweite Achse mit der Drehfrequenz Ω dreht, umfasst, wobei das Bewirken, dass sich die Basisstruktur um die dritte Achse dreht, das Bewirken, dass sich die Basisstruktur um die dritte Achse mit einer Drehfrequenz Φ dreht, umfasst, wobei das Bewirken, dass die Laserlichtquelle Laserlicht emittiert, das Bewirken, dass die Laserlichtquelle Laserlichtpulse basierend auf mindestens einer von Drehfrequenz Ω oder

Drehfrequenz Φ emittiert, umfasst.

10. Optisches System, umfassend:

eine Laserlichtquelle (210, 310), die betreibbar ist, um Laserlicht mit einer Strahlbreite (212, 450, 534) entlang einer ersten Achse (214) zu emittieren;
ein Spiegelement (220), das mehrere reflektierende Oberflächen (222a, 222b, 222c) umfasst, wobei das Spiegelement konfiguriert ist, sich um eine zweite Achse (224, 432) zu drehen, wobei die Drehung um die zweite Achse einen ersten Winkelbereich und einen zweiten Winkelbereich umfasst, der sich nicht mit dem ersten Winkelbereich überschneidet, wobei die mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen um die zweite Achse angeordnet sind, wobei:

während ein Drehwinkel des Spiegelements innerhalb des ersten Winkelbereichs liegt, das emittierte Laserlicht mit nur einer ersten reflektierenden Oberfläche (222a) der mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen in Wechselwirkung steht und durch die erste reflektierende Oberfläche in eine Umgebung reflektiert wird; und
während der Drehwinkel des Spiegelements innerhalb des zweiten Winkelbereichs liegt, ein erster Teil des emittierten Laserlichts mit der ersten reflektierenden Oberfläche in Wechselwirkung steht und ein zweiter Teil mit einer zweiten reflektierenden Oberfläche (222b, 222c) der mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen in Wechselwirkung steht und durch die erste und zweite reflektierende Oberfläche in die Umgebung reflektiert wird; und
mindestens einen Strahlfänger (140, 240, 520), wobei der mindestens eine Strahlfänger konfiguriert ist, um zu verhindern, dass Laserlicht in Winkeln außerhalb eines Emissionswinkelbereichs in die Umgebung emittiert wird.

11. Optisches System nach Anspruch 10, ferner umfassend einen Spiegelement-Stellantrieb, der konfiguriert ist, um das Spiegelement um die zweite Achse mit einer Drehfrequenz Ω zu drehen, und optional wobei das Spiegelement und die Laserlichtquelle mit einer Basisstruktur (130, 230) gekoppelt sind, ferner umfassend einen Basisstruktur-Stellantrieb, der konfiguriert ist, um die Basisstruktur um eine dritte Achse mit einer Drehfrequenz Φ zu drehen.
12. Optisches System nach Anspruch 10, wobei der Emissionswinkelbereich größer als 230 Grad um die

zweite Achse ist.

13. System nach Anspruch 1 oder optisches System nach Anspruch 10, wobei die erste Achse die zweite Achse schneidet und/oder wobei die erste Achse senkrecht zur zweiten Achse ist. 5
14. Optisches System nach Anspruch 10, wobei die mehreren reflektierenden Oberflächen drei reflektierende Oberflächen umfassen, die symmetrisch um die zweite Achse so angeordnet sind, dass das Spiegelelement eine dreieckige Prismenform aufweist. 10
15. Laserbasiertes Entfernung- und Reichweitenmesssystem, umfassend das System nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9 oder das optische System nach einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 12. 15

Revendications 20

1. Système comprenant :

une source de lumière laser (210, 310) servant à émettre une lumière laser avec une largeur de faisceau (212, 450, 534) le long d'un premier axe (214) ; 25

un élément miroir (220) comprenant une pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes (222a, 222b, 222c), ledit élément miroir étant conçu pour tourner autour d'un deuxième axe (224, 432), ladite pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes étant disposée autour du deuxième axe ; et 30

un dispositif de commande (150) conçu pour effectuer des opérations, les opérations comprenant : l'entraînement de l'élément miroir à tourner autour du deuxième axe, ladite rotation autour du deuxième axe comprenant une première plage angulaire et une deuxième plage angulaire qui ne chevauche pas la première plage angulaire ; et 40

l'entraînement de la source de lumière laser à émettre une lumière laser le long du premier axe de sorte que la lumière laser émise interagisse avec l'élément miroir : 45

pendant qu'un angle de rotation de l'élément miroir se situe dans la première plage angulaire, ladite lumière laser émise interagissant uniquement avec une première surface réfléchissante (222a) de la pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes et étant réfléchié dans un environnement par la première surface réfléchissante ; et 50

pendant que l'angle de rotation de l'élément miroir se situe dans la deuxième plage angulaire, une première partie de la lumière laser émise interagissant avec la première 55

surface réfléchissante et une seconde partie interagissant avec une deuxième surface réfléchissante (222b, 222c) de la pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes et étant réfléchié dans l'environnement par les première et deuxième surfaces réfléchissantes.

2. Système selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre au moins un arrêt de faisceau (140, 240, 520), ledit au moins un arrêt de faisceau étant conçu pour empêcher la lumière laser d'être réfléchié dans l'environnement à des angles hors d'une plage d'angles d'émission.
3. Système selon la revendication 1, ladite pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes comprenant trois surfaces réfléchissantes agencées symétriquement autour du deuxième axe de sorte que l'élément miroir présente une forme de prisme triangulaire, et éventuellement pendant que l'angle de rotation de l'élément miroir se situe dans une troisième plage angulaire, ladite lumière laser émise interagissant avec une troisième surface réfléchissante de la pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes et étant réfléchié dans l'environnement par la troisième surface réfléchissante.
4. Système selon la revendication 1, ladite lumière laser émise étant réfléchié dans l'environnement à travers une plage d'angles d'émission autour du deuxième axe, ladite plage d'angles d'émission étant supérieure à 230 degrés.
5. Système selon la revendication 1, ledit entraînement de l'élément miroir à tourner autour du deuxième axe comprenant l'entraînement de l'élément miroir à tourner autour du deuxième axe à environ 30 kRPM.
6. Système selon une quelconque revendication précédente, ledit élément miroir et ladite source de lumière laser étant couplés à une structure de base (130, 230), ladite structure de base étant conçue pour tourner autour d'un troisième axe, et ledit dispositif de commande (150) étant conçu pour effectuer l'entraînement de la structure de base à tourner autour du troisième axe.
7. Système selon la revendication 6, ledit entraînement de la structure de base à tourner autour du troisième axe comprenant l'entraînement de la structure de base à tourner autour du troisième axe à environ 600 tr/min.
8. Système selon la revendication 6, ledit entraînement de l'élément miroir à tourner autour du deuxième axe comprenant l'entraînement de l'élément miroir à tourner autour du deuxième axe à une fréquence de rotation Ω , ledit entraînement de la structure de base

à tourner autour du troisième axe comprenant l'entraînement de la structure de base à tourner autour du troisième axe à une fréquence de rotation Φ , lesdites opérations comprenant en outre le fonctionnement du système dans un état entrelacé, ledit état entrelacé se produisant pendant que $\Omega/\Phi=2N+1$, où N est un nombre entier.

9. Système selon la revendication 6, ledit entraînement de l'élément miroir à tourner autour du deuxième axe comprenant l'entraînement de l'élément miroir à tourner autour du deuxième axe à une fréquence de rotation Ω , ledit entraînement de la structure de base à tourner autour du troisième axe comprenant l'entraînement de la structure de base à tourner autour du troisième axe à une fréquence de rotation Φ , ledit entraînement de la source de lumière laser à émettre une lumière laser comprenant l'entraînement de la source de lumière laser à émettre des impulsions de lumière laser sur la base d'au moins l'une de la fréquence de rotation Ω ou de la fréquence de rotation Φ .

10. Système optique comprenant :

une source de lumière laser (210, 310) servant à émettre une lumière laser avec une largeur de faisceau (212, 450, 534) le long d'un premier axe (214) ;

un élément miroir (220) comprenant une pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes (222a, 222b, 222c), ledit élément miroir étant conçu pour tourner autour d'un deuxième axe (224, 432), ladite rotation autour du deuxième axe comprenant une première plage angulaire et une deuxième plage angulaire qui ne chevauche pas la première plage angulaire, ladite pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes étant disposée autour du deuxième axe :

pendant qu'un angle de rotation de l'élément miroir est dans la première plage angulaire, ladite lumière laser émise interagissant avec uniquement une première surface réfléchissante (222a) de la pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes et étant réfléchié dans un environnement par la première surface réfléchissante ; et

pendant que l'angle de rotation de l'élément miroir est dans la deuxième plage angulaire, une première partie de la lumière laser émise interagissant avec la première surface réfléchissante et une seconde partie interagissant avec une deuxième surface réfléchissante (222b, 222c) de la pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes et étant réfléchié dans l'environnement par les première et deuxième surfaces réfléchissantes ; et

au moins un arrêt de faisceau (140, 240, 520), ledit au moins un arrêt de faisceau étant conçu pour empêcher la lumière laser d'être émise dans l'environnement à des angles hors d'une plage d'angles d'émission.

11. Système optique selon la revendication 10, comprenant en outre un actionneur d'élément miroir conçu pour faire tourner l'élément miroir autour du deuxième axe à une fréquence de rotation Ω , et éventuellement ledit élément miroir et ladite source de lumière laser étant couplés à une structure de base (130, 230), comprenant en outre un actionneur de structure de base conçu pour faire tourner la structure de base autour d'un troisième axe à une fréquence de rotation Φ .

12. Système optique selon la revendication 10, ladite plage d'angles d'émission étant supérieure à 230 degrés autour du deuxième axe.

13. Système selon la revendication 1 ou système optique selon la revendication 10, ledit premier axe coupant le deuxième axe et/ou ledit premier axe étant perpendiculaire au deuxième axe.

14. Système optique selon la revendication 10, ladite pluralité de surfaces réfléchissantes comprenant trois surfaces réfléchissantes agencées symétriquement autour du deuxième axe de sorte que l'élément miroir présente une forme de prisme triangulaire.

15. Système de distance et de télémétrie à base de laser comprenant le système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9 ou le système optique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 10 à 12.

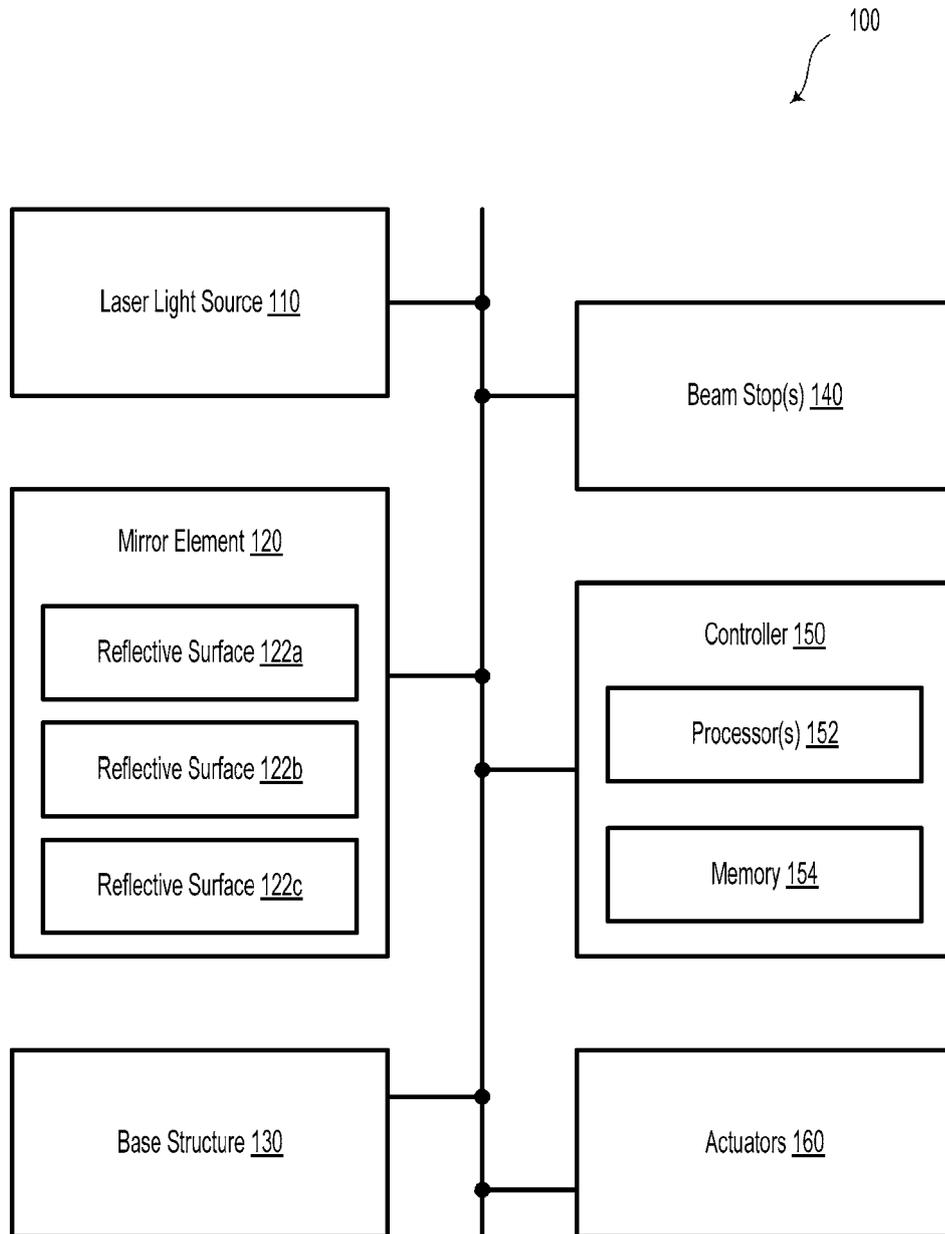


Figure 1

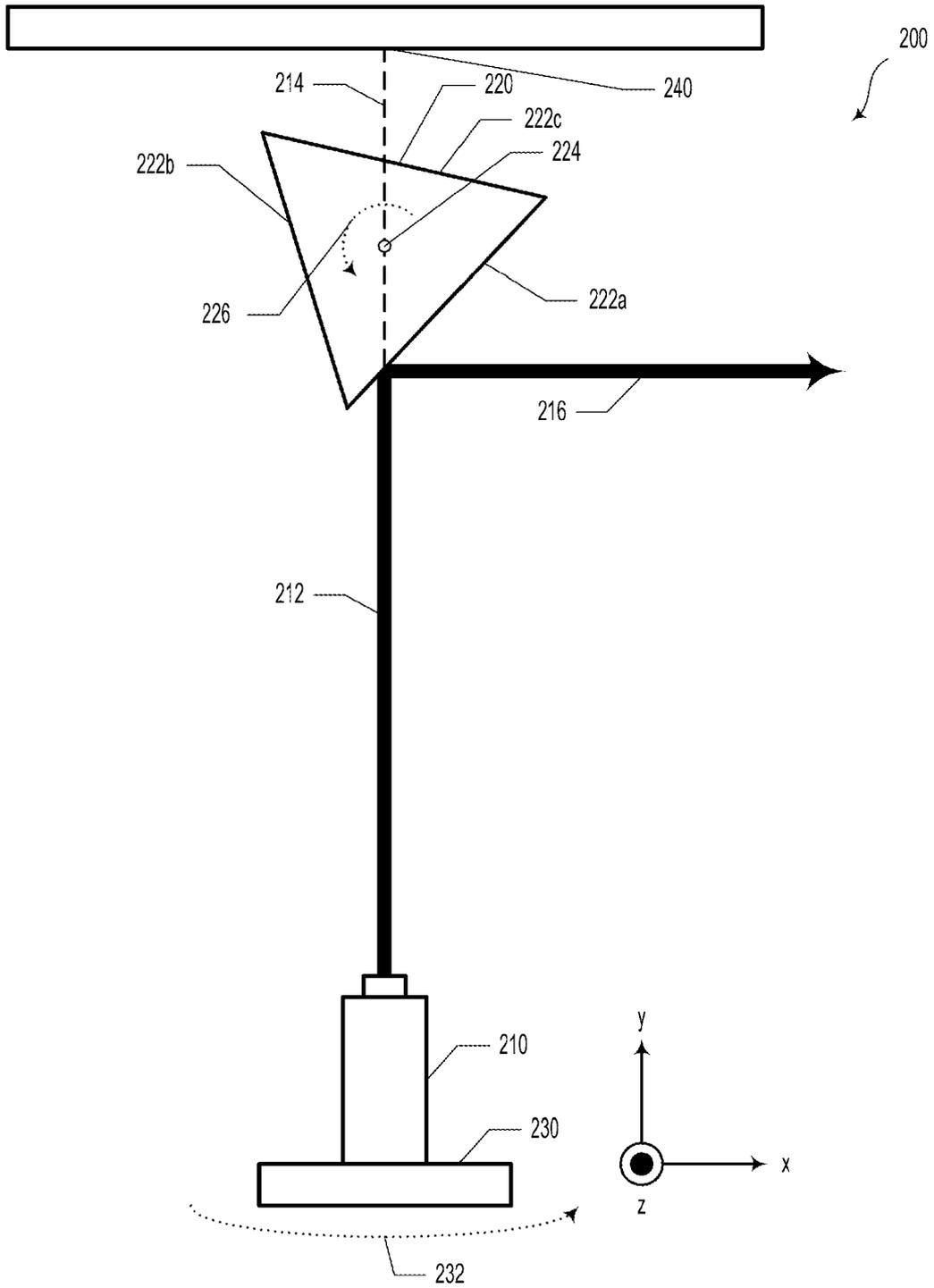


Figure 2A

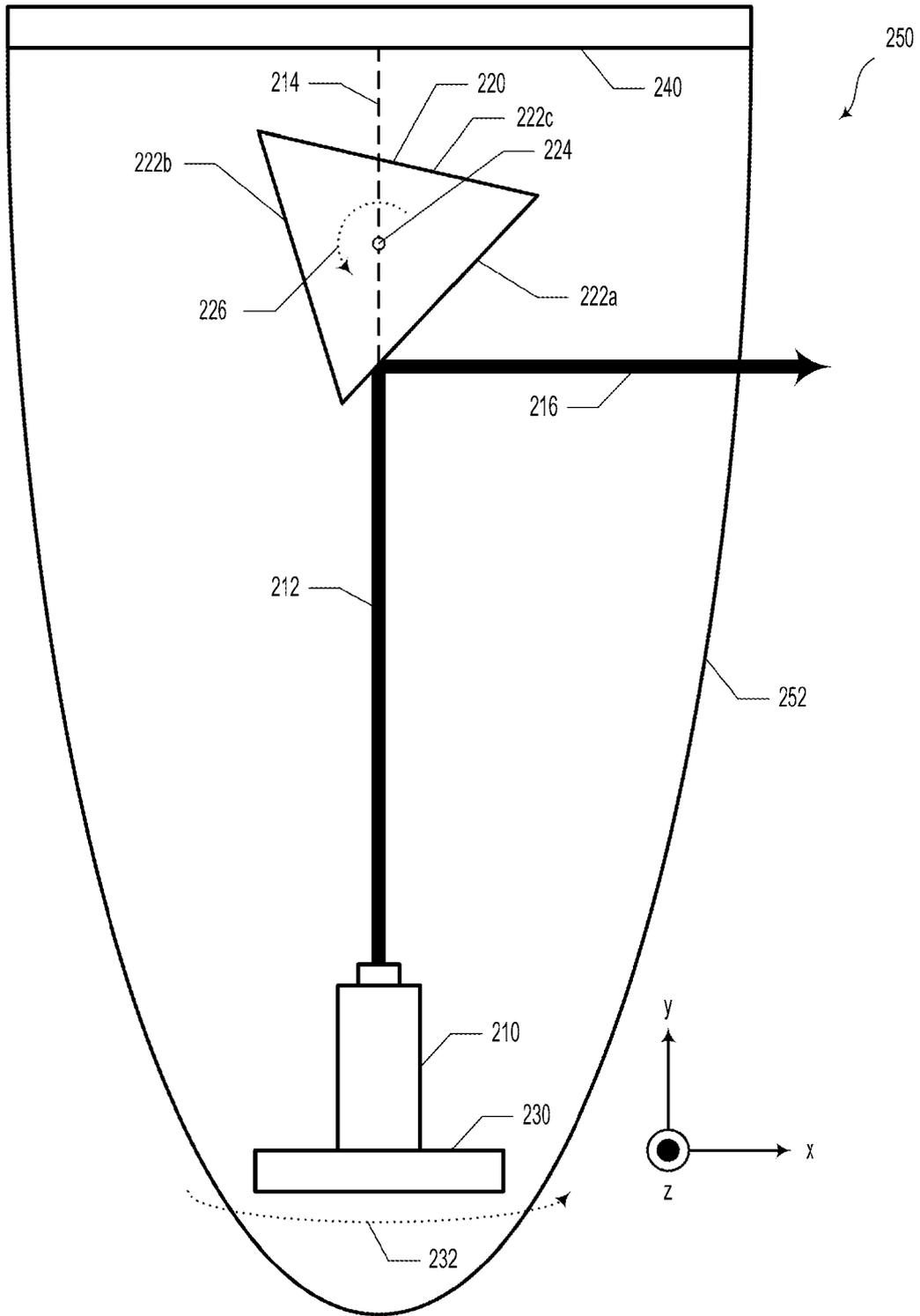


Figure 2B

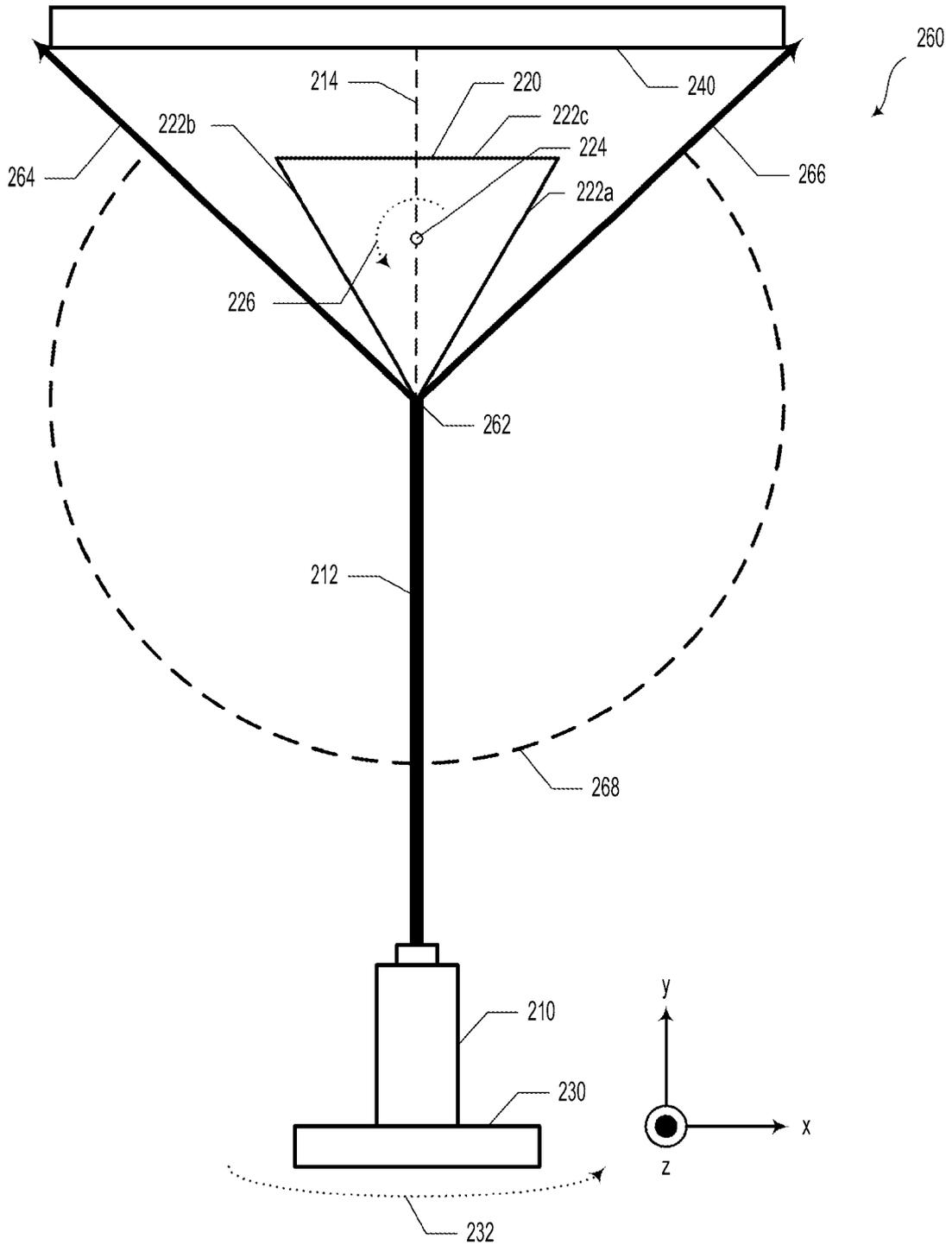


Figure 2C

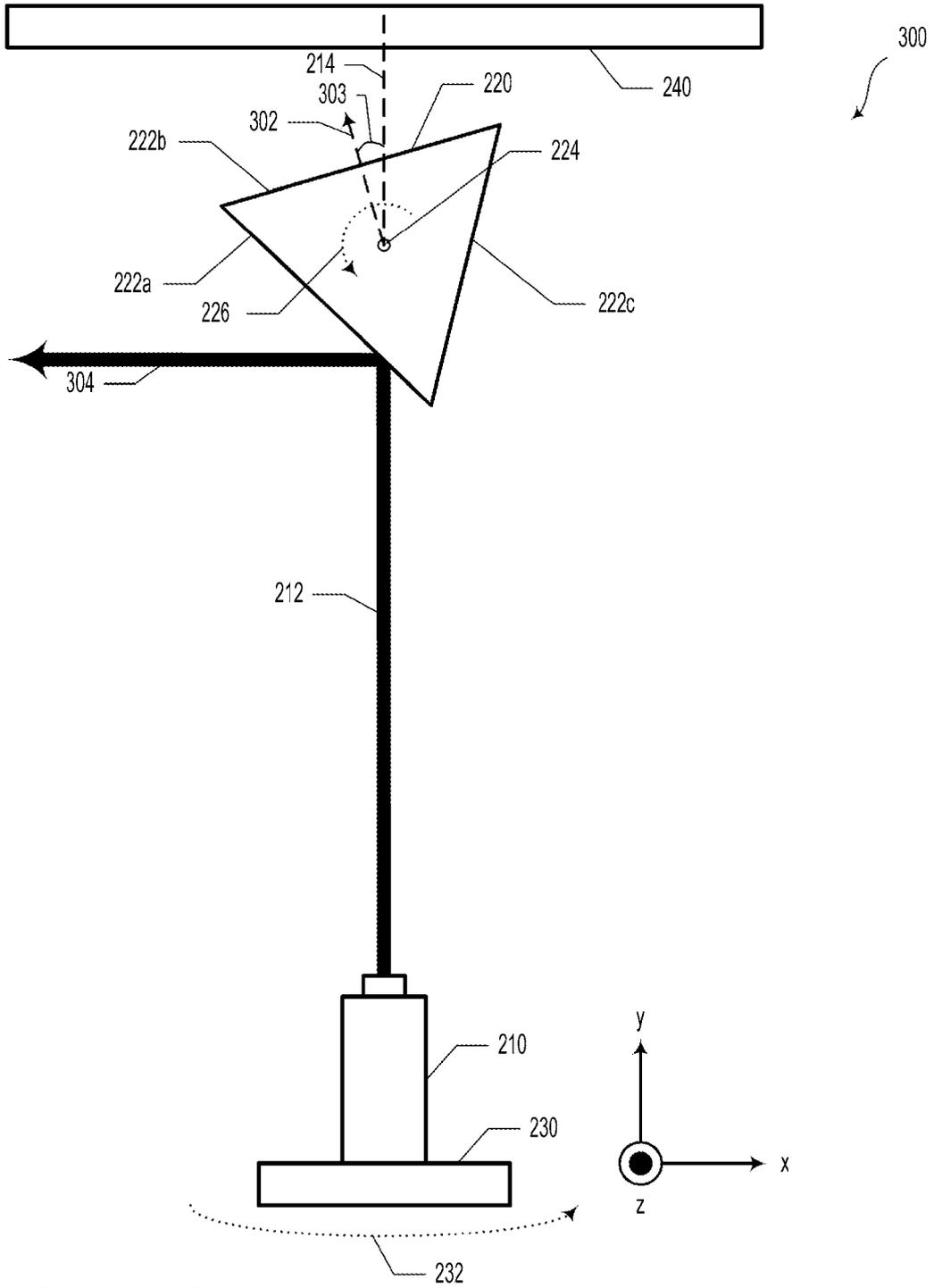


Figure 3A

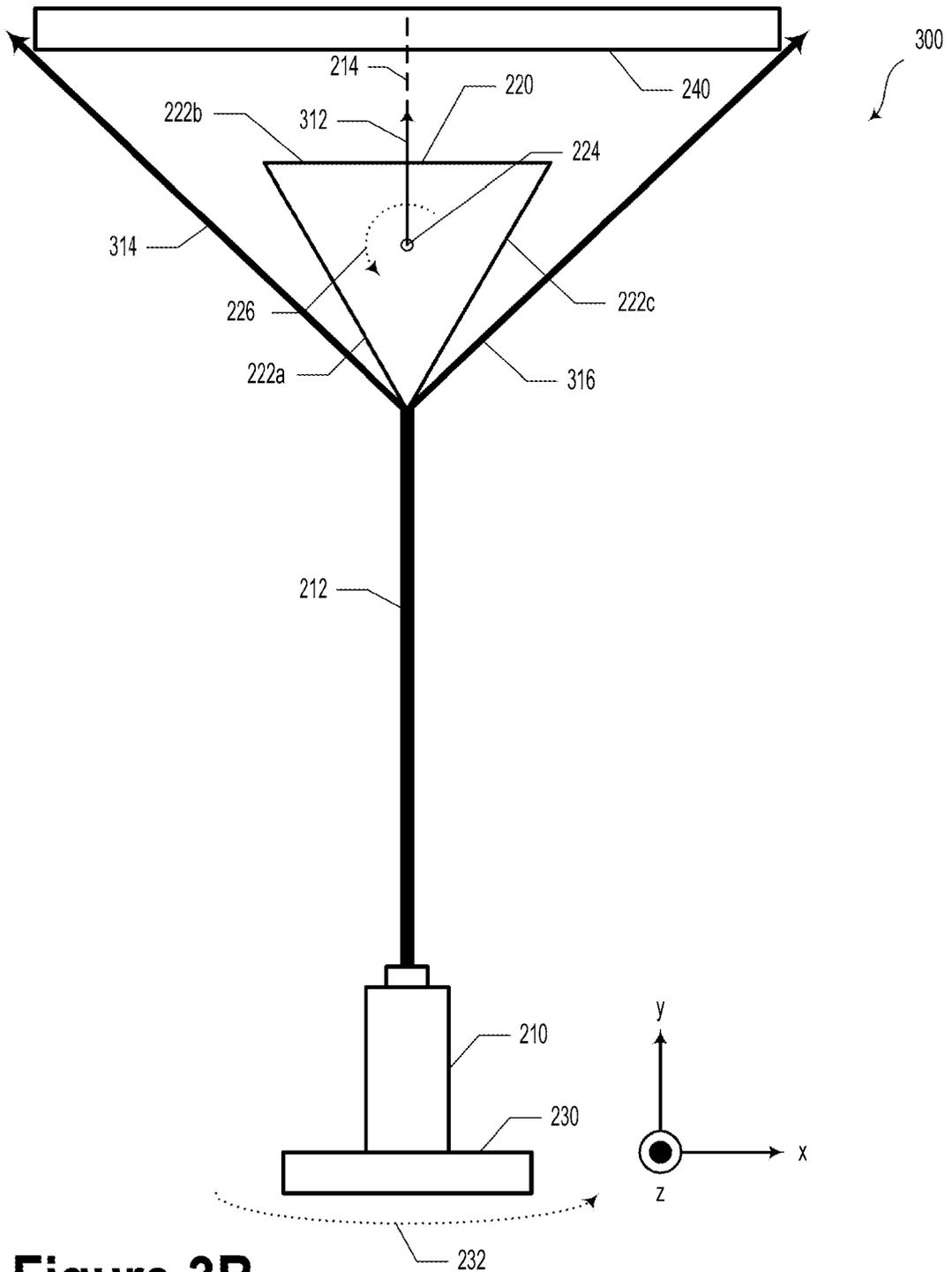


Figure 3B

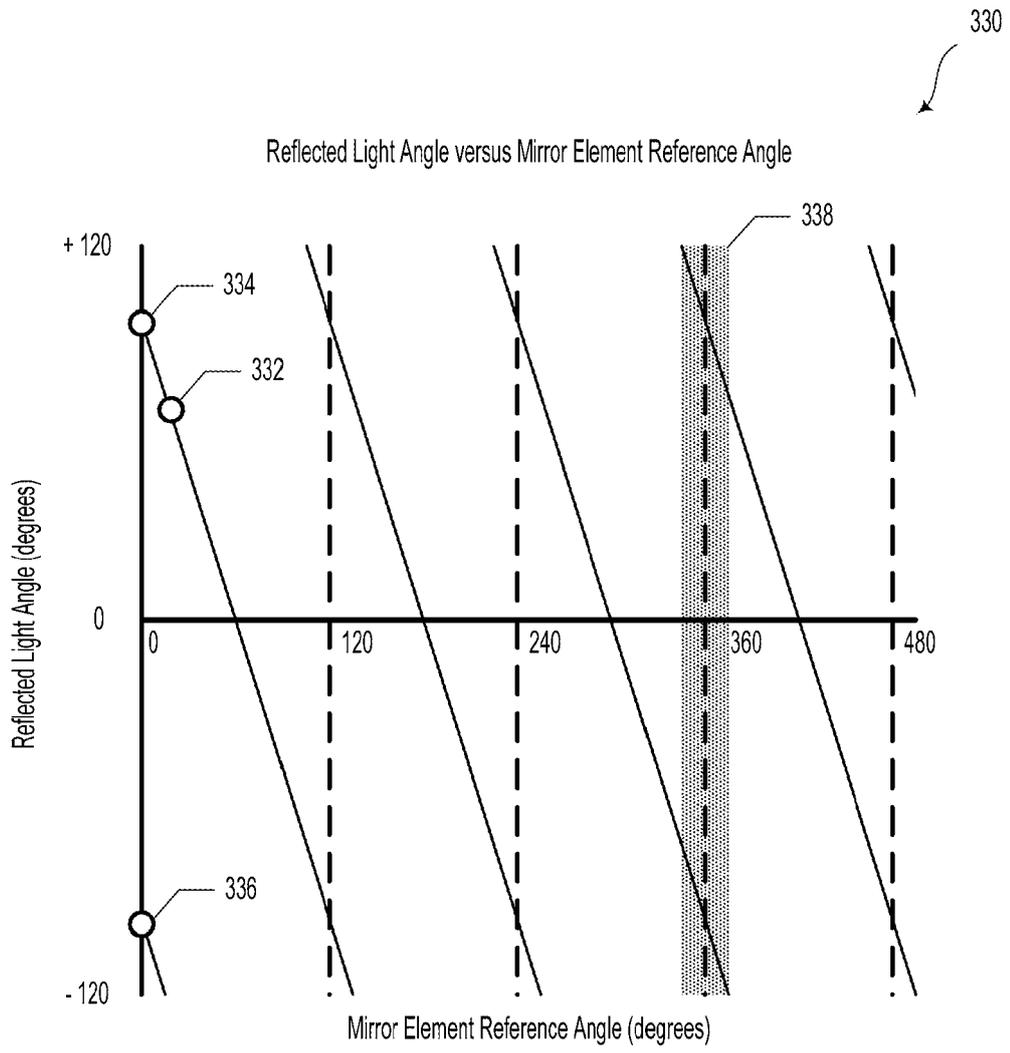


Figure 3C

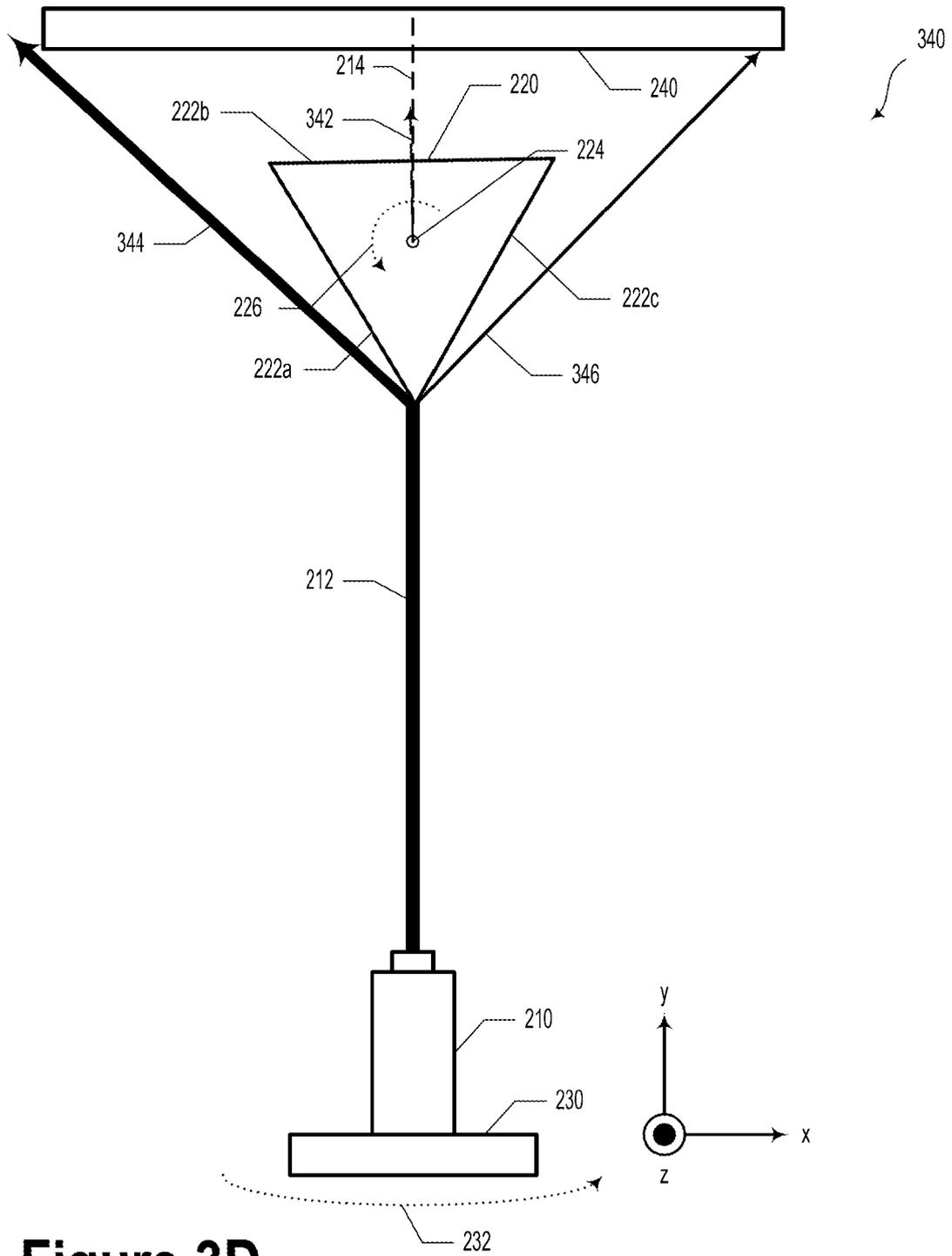


Figure 3D

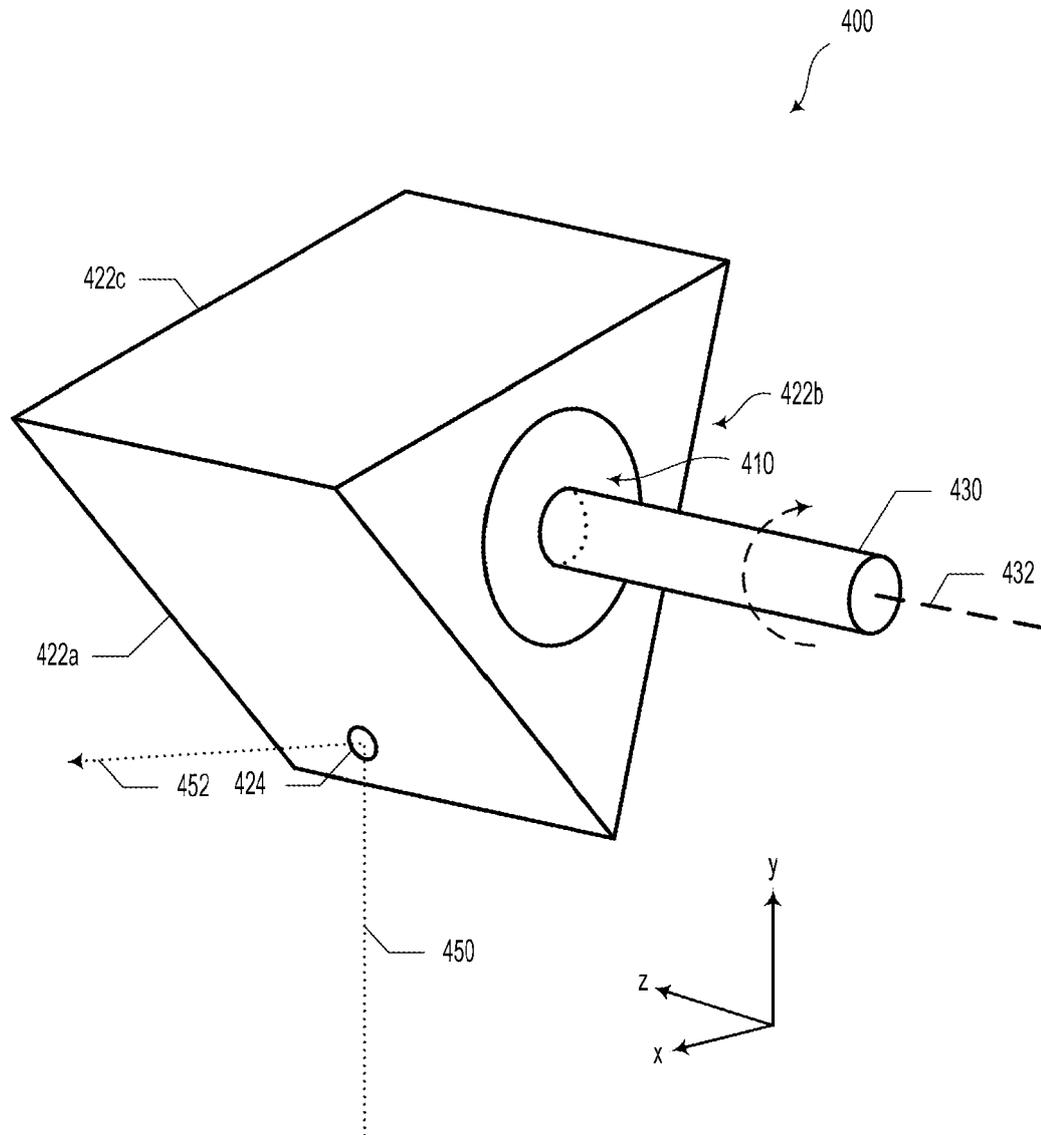


Figure 4

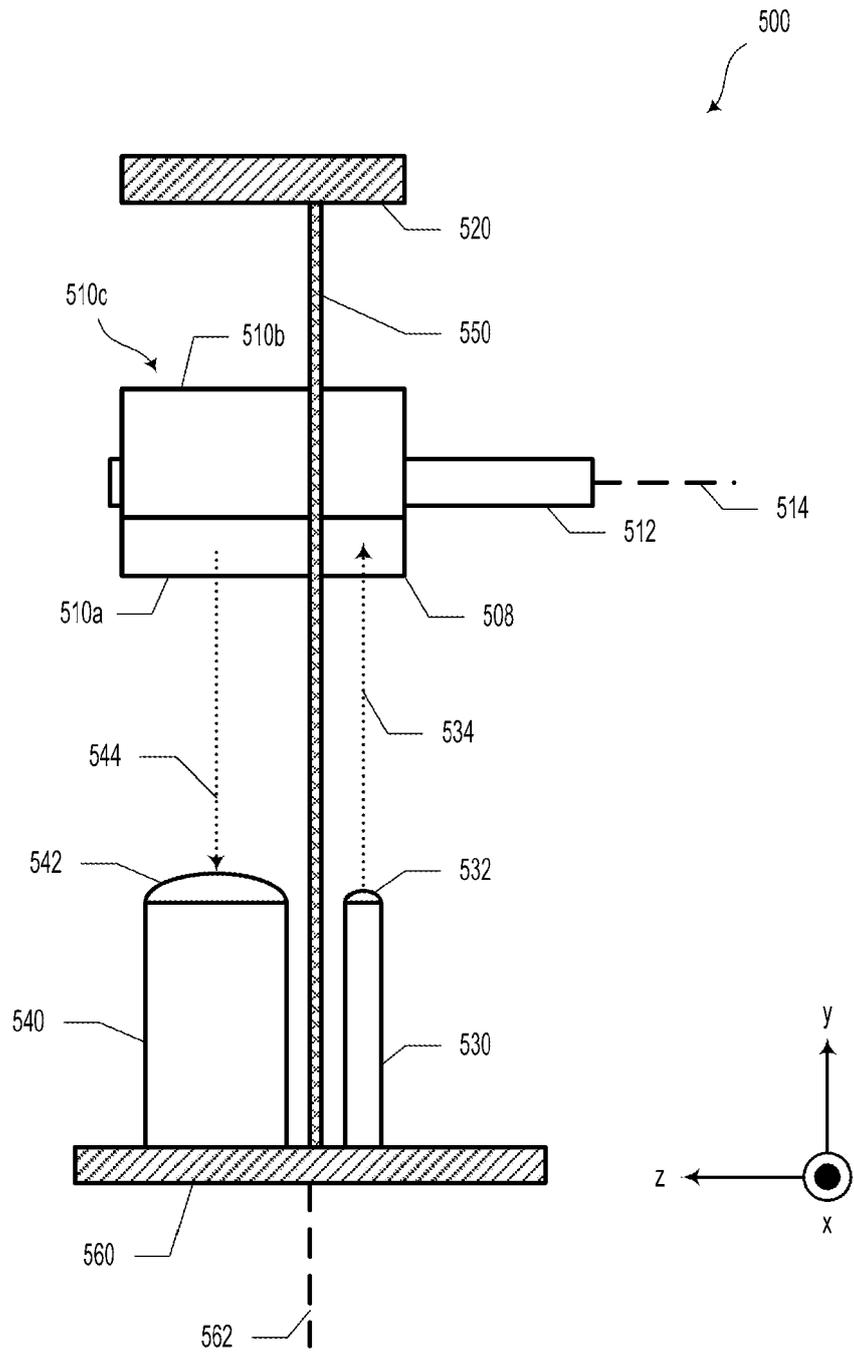


Figure 5

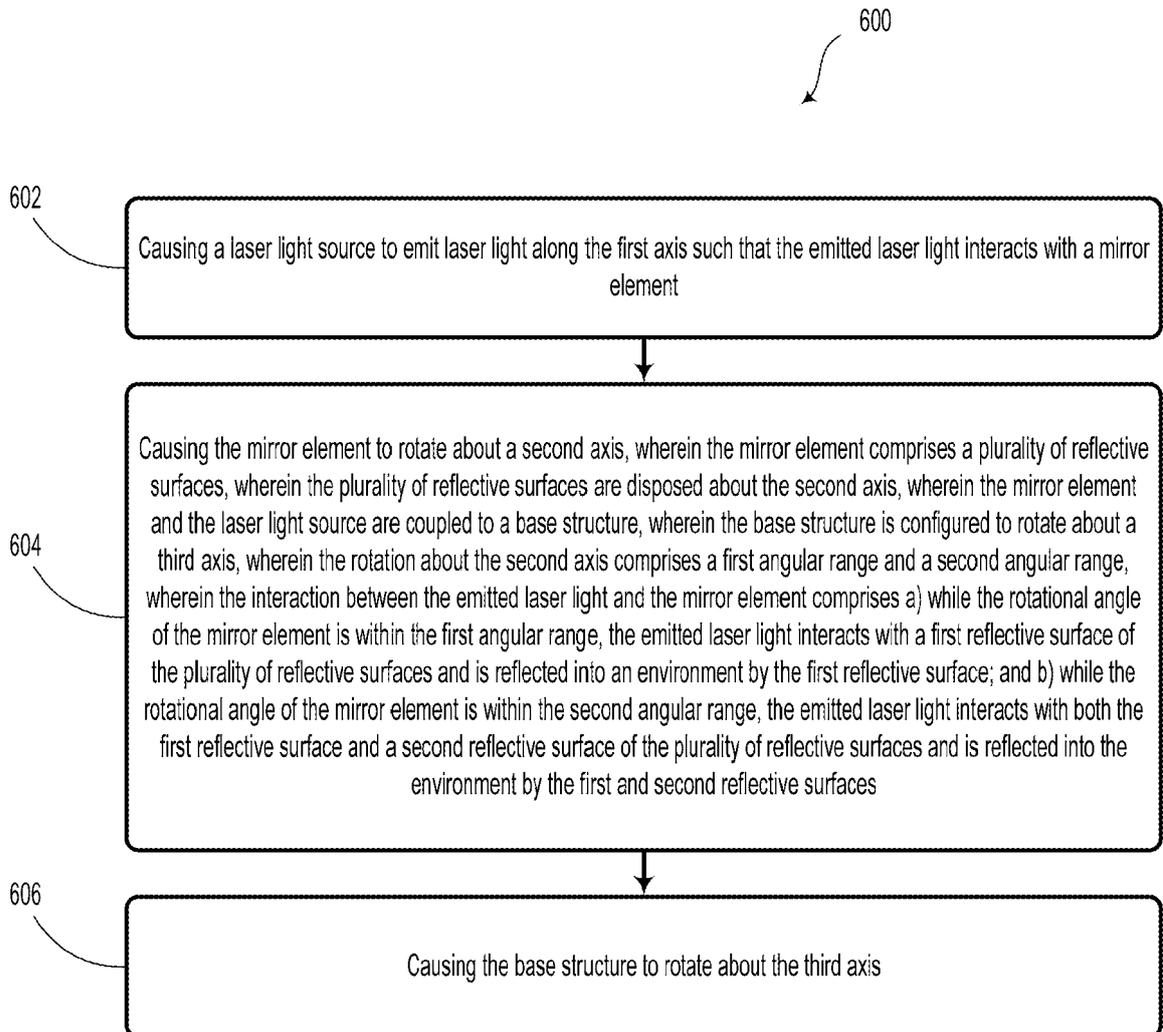


Figure 6

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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