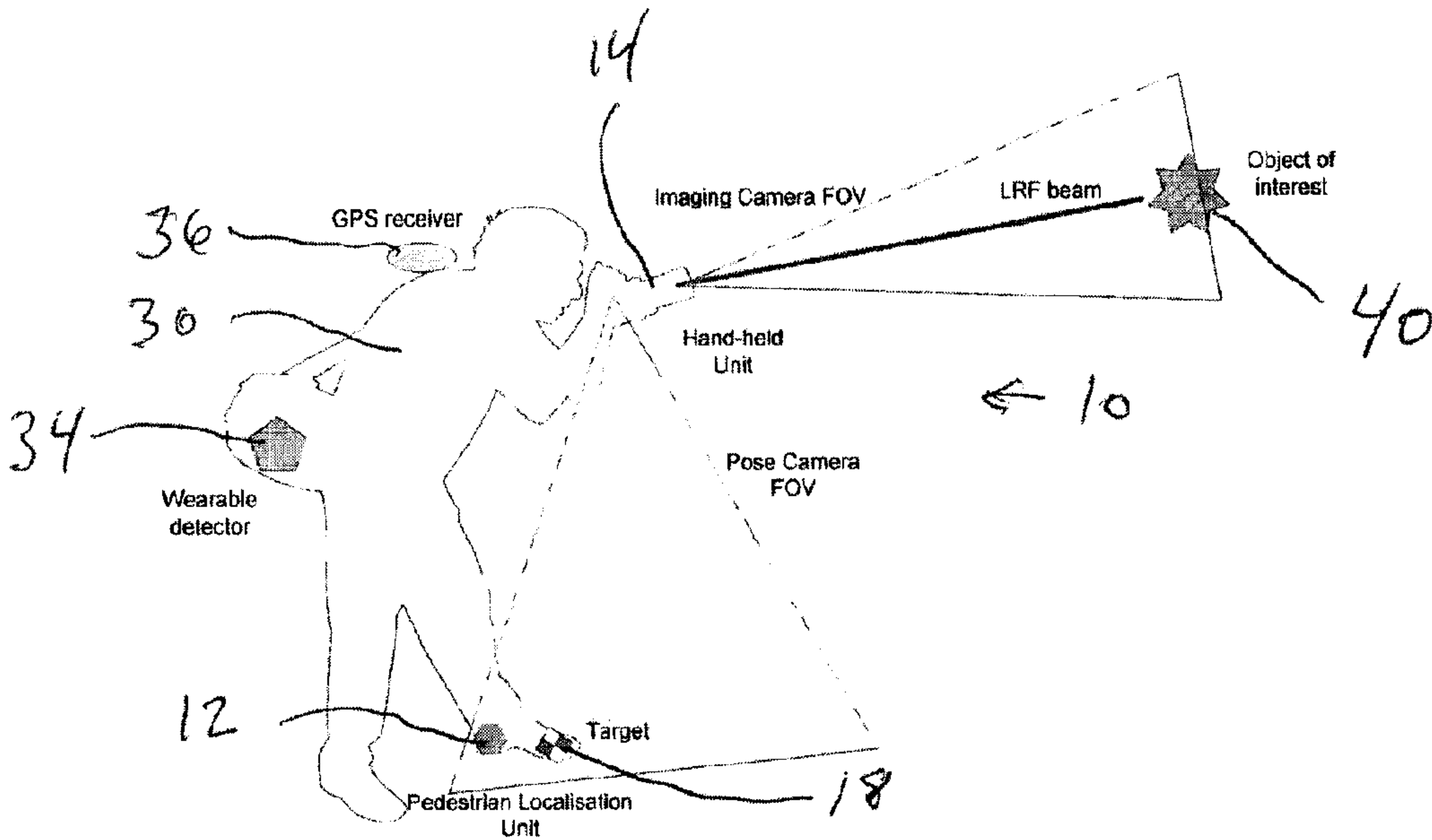




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(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF DE LOCALISATION D'OBJET POUVANT ETRE PORTE ET SYSTEME D'IMAGERIE
(54) Title: A WEARABLE OBJECT LOCATOR AND IMAGING SYSTEM



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
A method and a system for locating an object of interest in a scene, in both GNSS-accessible and GNSS-denied areas. The system includes a body mounted pedestrian localization unit worn by an operator; a hand-held rangefinder configured to be grasped by the operator; a pose sensor for estimating relative position and orientation of the hand-held rangefinder relative to the localization unit; and a computer control system coupled to the the pedestrian localization unit, the rangefinder, and the pose sensor. The computer control system is programmed to compute a relative location of the object with respect to the body worn localization unit using range data from the rangefinder and relative pose from the pose sensor, and transform the relative location to a global location using data from the pedestrian localization unit.

ABSTRACT

A method and a system for locating an object of interest in a scene, in both GNSS-accessible and GNSS-denied areas. The system includes a body mounted pedestrian localization unit worn by an operator; a hand-held rangefinder configured to be grasped by the operator; a pose sensor for estimating relative position and orientation of the hand-held rangefinder relative to the localization unit; and a computer control system coupled to the the pedestrian localization unit, the rangefinder, and the pose sensor. The computer control system is programmed to compute a relative location of the object with respect to the body worn localization unit using range data from the rangefinder and relative pose from the pose sensor, and transform the relative location to a global location using data from the pedestrian localization unit.

A WEARABLE OBJECT LOCATOR AND IMAGING SYSTEM

FIELD

5 The present disclosure relates to a wearable object locator and imaging system.

BACKGROUND

10 Conducting police and fire investigations involves recording locations and taking images of objects of interest or detector measurements in crime or fire scenes. It is important to maintain sufficient stand-off distances from such objects so as not to disturb or contaminate the scene, or to expose investigators to hazards. All collected data must be properly recorded including acquisition time, exact locations of the objects and the recording devices to enable reconstruction of the scene, show investigation process, and re-create the most likely scenario
15 that led to the event.

Currently, locations of objects of interest are measured using tape measures, hand held rangefinders, total stations, Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receivers or indoor positioning systems. Images and videos are acquired using hand-held or tripod mounted cameras. Tripod mounted or hand
20 held 3D cameras and 3D scanners are used to capture 3D representations of complete scenes including objects of interest. Location of these objects can be obtained by selecting them in the 3D scans. For conducting police and fire investigations it is preferable to use hand-held or wearable devices that are easy

to deliver and operate in the scene, and that do not require complex deployment on a tripod or to be delivered on a mobile platform.

Locations of objects of interest in investigated scenes can be measured from stand-off distances using hand-held ranging devices such as laser
5 rangefinders, if position and orientation of these devices can be determined in a coordinate system associated with the scene. Several technologies can be used for this purpose. Magnetic trackers, such as manufactured by Ascension, can measure accurately 6 degrees of freedom of a hand-held device (the
rangefinder) equipped with a sensor. The working volume of such systems is
10 typically up to several meters and is not sufficient for most of the investigations.

Optical trackers, such as Optotrak developed by NDIGITAL, use a calibrated array of cameras to track special targets that may be attached to the hand-held device. However, these cameras must be installed on rigid supports and calibrated before use; the targets must be visible by multiple cameras at the
15 same time. The number of required cameras and lengthy setup process is not suitable for investigations.

Systems that rely on Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receivers, compasses and inclinometers to estimate the location and orientation of the rangefinder do not require any additional infrastructure in the scene.
20 However, such systems require reliable GNSS signals and compass measurements and must be operated outdoors and at suitable distance from buildings, trees and objects that may affect the magnetic field. Toorenberg and

Hartman independently disclose systems based on this principle for use in surveying.

A similar system with an integrated infra-red camera, IR513 Multifunctional Handheld Thermal Camera, is available from Armstrong Optical.

5 Different technologies have been developed for estimating location of pedestrians.

NavShoe developed by InterSense uses foot-mounted inertial sensors to estimate the motion of a person wearing the system. Ojeda and Borenstein [Ojeda] developed a similar system to provide a location and use a second
10 inertial sensor to provide relative orientation between the foot-mounted sensor and a hand-held device.

Other pedestrian localisation systems rely on pre-existing infrastructure in the buildings. Several solutions based on WiFi networks have been developed to provide an approximate location of a hand held detector / smart phone inside
15 buildings. These systems provide only coarse location and require that the networks are fully mapped before use and are fully operational when the system is in use. Special Radio Frequency beacons can be deployed inside and outside the buildings and used for localisation. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags may be placed throughout buildings and used for localisation but they must
20 be placed and surveyed before they can be used operationally.

Conducting investigations requires an ability to operate in scenes not necessarily equipped with such infrastructure and installing it after the event poses many practical challenges: installation time and cost, and possibility for

contaminating the scene and exposing investigators to hazards present in the scene.

During investigations, images captured by each camera and measurements collected by each device are saved in its own internal storage separately. The data is often represented in different data formats, and are not spatially linked to the other device data. This makes it difficult for the investigators to understand quickly the relationship between the data. Assigning data to specific locations manually is possible but is labour intensive and error prone.

The drawbacks of existing technologies include: need for infrastructure installed and calibrated before it can be used, short range of operations or requirement for a clear line of sight, reliable GNSS signal and compass readings. The data must be collected and organized in a way that is easy for data searching and data mining during and after the investigation. The invention described in this document addresses many of the above limitations.

SUMMARY

The invention provides an efficient means of both collecting investigative data, and locating its position in both GNSS-accessible and GNSS-denied areas.

This data includes the absolute positions of objects of interest in GNSS coordinates, images of the objects, measurements obtained with wearable or hand-held detectors during the investigation and a recorded and/or transcribed record of the investigation made by the investigator. GNSS data is used for

location determination while in GNSS-accessible areas, whereas a wearable pedestrian localisation unit (PLU) is used to provide position estimates while in GNSS-denied areas. A reference target, located at a known location on the investigator's body near the pedestrian localisation unit, is detected by an
5 imaging system (Pose Camera - PC) to determine position and orientation (pose) of a second imaging system (Imaging Camera - IC) that is used to image targets of interest, while a laser rangefinder (LRF) coupled to the Image Camera provides the distance to the object of interest. Location of this object relative to the pedestrian unit is determined by using the relative pose computed using the
10 PC images, the estimated distance and known spatial relationship between the PC and the LRF.

Thus, an embodiment of an object locator system for locating an object of interest, comprising:

- a) a body mounted pedestrian localization unit worn by an operator;
 - 15 a) a hand-held rangefinder configured to be grasped by the operator;
 - c) a pose sensor for estimating relative position and orientation of said hand-held rangefinder relative to said localization device; and
 - d) a computer control system coupled to the said pedestrian localization unit, said rangefinder, and said pose sensor, said computer control system being
20 programmed to
- compute a relative location of the object with respect to said body worn localization unit using range data from the said rangefinder and relative pose from said pose sensor, and

transform the relative location to a global location using data from
said pedestrian localization unit.

Another embodiment disclosed herein provides a method of locating an
object of interest in a scene, comprising:

- 5 a) attaching a body worn pedestrian localization unit to a part of an
operator's body;
- a) aiming a hand-held rangefinder at an object of interest and obtaining
distance data of the object of interest from the hand-held rangefinder;
- c) estimating a relative position and orientation of said hand-held
10 rangefinder relative to said localization device using a pose sensor; and
- d) computing a relative location of the object of interest with respect to
said body worn localization unit using the distance data and the estimated
relative pose from said pose sensor, and transforming the relative location to a
global location using data from said pedestrian localization unit.

15 A further understanding of the functional and advantageous aspects of the
disclosure can be realized by reference to the following detailed description and
drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 Embodiments will now be described, by way of example only, with
reference to the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an illustration showing a principle of operation and key
hardware components of the present system deployed by an investigator;

Figure 2 is a block diagram showing the architecture and data flow in the present system shown in **Figure 1**;

Figure 3 is an illustration showing an alternative arrangement of the key hardware components to the arrangement shown in **Figure 1**;

5 **Figure 4** is a block diagram showing the architecture and data flow in the second embodiment of the present system;

Figure 5 is a block diagram showing a third embodiment of the present system with a GNSS receiver and a compass;

10 **Figure 6** is an illustration of data visualization that can be produced by the systems disclosed herein; and

Figure 7 shows an exemplary block diagram of a structure of the computer control system forming part of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

15 Various embodiments and aspects of the disclosure will be described with reference to details discussed below. The following description and drawings are illustrative of the disclosure and are not to be construed as limiting the disclosure. The drawings are not necessarily to scale. Numerous specific details are described to provide a thorough understanding of various embodiments of the present disclosure. However, in certain instances, well-known or conventional details are not described in order to provide a concise discussion of
20 embodiments of the present disclosure.

As used herein, the terms, “comprises” and “comprising” are to be construed as being inclusive and open ended, and not exclusive. Specifically, when used in this specification including claims, the terms, “comprises” and “comprising” and variations thereof mean the specified features, steps or components are included. These terms are not to be interpreted to exclude the presence of other features, steps or components.

As used herein, the terms “about” and “approximately”, when used in conjunction with ranges of dimensions of particles, compositions of mixtures or other physical properties or characteristics, are meant to cover slight variations that may exist in the upper and lower limits of the ranges of dimensions so as to not exclude embodiments where on average most of the dimensions are satisfied but where statistically dimensions may exist outside this region. It is not the intention to exclude embodiments such as these from the present disclosure.

As used herein, the term “exemplary” means “serving as an example, instance, or illustration,” and should not be construed as preferred or advantageous over other configurations disclosed herein.

Embodiments of the present invention provide methods and systems for locating object of interest (estimating their location) and recording images and data during investigations.

The wearable object locator and imaging system and method disclosed herein provides an efficient means of both collecting investigative data, and locating its position in both GNSS-accessible and GNSS-denied areas. This data includes the absolute positions of objects of interest in GNSS coordinates,

images of the objects, measurements obtained with wearable or hand-held detectors during the investigation and a recorded and/or transcribed record of the investigation made by the investigator. GNSS data is used for location determination while in GNSS-accessible areas, while a wearable pedestrian localisation unit (PLU) is used to provide position estimates while in GNSS-denied areas.

A reference target, located at a known location on the investigator's body near the pedestrian localisation unit, is detected by an imaging system (Pose Camera - PC) to determine position and orientation (pose) of a second imaging system (Imaging Camera - IC) that is used to image targets of interest, while a laser rangefinder (LRF) coupled to the Image Camera provides the distance to the object of interest. Location of this object relative to the pedestrian unit is determined by using the relative pose computed using the PC images, the estimated distance and known spatial relationship between the PC and the LRF.

Referring first to **Figure 1**, in one embodiment the system **10** comprises a foot or body mounted pedestrian localisation unit (PLU) **12** and a hand-held unit **14**. An illustration of this embodiment of the system during acquisition is shown in **Figure 1**. PLU unit **12** is a body mounted device that estimates location of a person using body mounted sensors (for example, but not limited to, gyros, accelerometers, compasses) that measure the person's motion and heading.

Referring to **Figure 1** and the block diagram of **Figure 2**, the hand-held unit **14** comprises a pose camera (PC) **16**, an imaging camera (IC) **20**, rangefinder (LRF) **22** (preferably a laser rangefinder) and a computer control

system **26** with a user interface **28**. PC **16**, IC **20** and LRF **22** are coupled together and their spatial relationship with each other is known. A small visual target is placed in a known location with respect to the PLU **12** and is observed during data acquisition by the PC **16** in the hand-held unit **14**. In the embodiment of **Figure 1**, the pose camera **16**, imaging camera **20**, and laser range finder **22** are interfaced with the computer control system **26** equipped with the user interface **28**, and are all integrated into hand-held unit **14** which may be held by an operator **30**. It will be appreciated that in some applications only laser rangefinder (LRF) **22** is required but a preferred embodiment of the system includes imaging camera **20**.

The pose camera **16** observes the visual target **18** or another object with a known spatial relationship related to the PLU **12** at a distance of approximately between 0.5 to 2 m, and therefore can be optimised for such a distance by selecting the focus setting or operating range. The field of view of this camera **16** should be selected in such a way so as to observe the target in all positions and orientations useful for operating the hand-held unit **14**. The pose camera **16** may be providing 2D images or 3D (range) images or both. Algorithms for detecting the target **18** will typically rely on their visual appearance or shape.

The imaging camera **20** may be a two dimensional (2D) camera operating in visible, infra-red or UV spectrum depending on a specific application. For example, during forensic investigations UV illumination is used to excite fluorescence of biological samples (otherwise invisible), which is then detected by a special camera. It is noted that this special camera may be distinct from the

imaging camera 20 or it could be the imaging camera 20 with the latter suitably configured for such operations.

Infra-red cameras provide information about the thermal distribution in the observed scene and may for example indicate presence of operating electronics or aerosols. The imaging camera **20** may also be a 3D camera that provides range images (or point clouds) representing geometry of the observed scene. The imaging camera **20** may also provide spectral information of the observed scene by using multiple imaging sensors or filters.

Figure 2 is the block diagram showing the hardware architecture of the system of **Figure 1**. The body mounted PLU **12** is interfaced with the computer control system **26** via cables or wireless means. Optional wearable detectors **34** may be interfaced with computer control system **26** using physical cables or wireless means. An optional GNSS receiver **36** (**Figure 1** and associated hardware architecture block diagram shown in **Figure 5**) with a compass may be integrated with the hand-held unit **14** or as a separate physical unit, and it is interfaced with computer control system **26**. This receiver **36** will provide absolute location if reliable GNSS signal and compass readings are available. There is no direct physical interface between the PLU **12** and pose camera **16** however, the PC **16** observes a visual target **18** associated with the PLU **12** allowing estimating the relative PLU **12** location.

Figure 7 provides an exemplary, non-limiting implementation of computer control system. Computer control system **26**, forming part of the command and control system, may, but include one or more processors **50** (for example, a

CPU/microprocessor), bus **52**, memory **56**, which may include random access memory (RAM) and/or read only memory (ROM), one or more internal storage devices **60** (e.g. a hard disk drive, compact disk drive or internal flash memory), a power supply **62**, one or more communications interfaces **64**, and various
5 input/output devices and/or user interfaces **28**.

Although only one of each component is illustrated in **Figure 7**, any number of each component can be included computer control system **26**. For example, a computer typically contains a number of different data storage media. Furthermore, although bus **52** is depicted as a single connection between all of
10 the components, it will be appreciated that the bus **52** may represent one or more circuits, devices or communication channels which link two or more of the components. For example, in personal computers, bus **52** often includes or is a motherboard.

In one embodiment, computer control system **26** may be, or include, a
15 general purpose computer or any other hardware equivalents configured for operation in space. Computer control system **26** may also be implemented as one or more physical devices that are coupled to processor(s) **50** through one of more communications channels or interfaces. For example, computer control system **26** can be implemented using application specific integrated circuits
20 (ASIC). Alternatively, computer control system **26** can be implemented as a combination of hardware and software, where the software is loaded into the processor from the memory or over a network connection.

Computer control system **26** may be programmed with a set of instructions which, when executed in the processor **50**, causes the system to perform one or more methods described in the present disclosure. Computer control system **26** may include many more or less components than those shown. As shown,
5 computer control system **26** is interfaced with PLU **12**, LRF **22**, pose camera **16**, imaging camera **20**, optional wearable detector(s) **34** and optional GNSS unit **36**.

While some embodiments have been described in the context of fully functioning computers and computer systems, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various embodiments are capable of being distributed as a
10 program product in a variety of forms and are capable of being applied regardless of the particular type of machine or computer readable media used to actually effect the distribution.

A computer readable medium can be used to store software and data which when executed by a data processing system causes the system to perform
15 various methods. The executable software and data can be stored in various places including for example ROM, volatile RAM, non-volatile memory and/or cache. Portions of this software and/or data can be stored in any one of these storage devices. In general, a machine readable medium includes any mechanism that provides (i.e., stores and/or transmits) information in a form
20 accessible by a machine (e.g., a computer, network device, personal digital assistant, manufacturing tool, any device with a set of one or more processors, etc.). Examples of computer-readable media include but are not limited to recordable and non-recordable type media such as volatile and non-volatile

memory devices, read only memory (ROM), random access memory (RAM), flash memory devices, floppy and other removable disks, magnetic disk storage media, optical storage media (e.g., compact discs (CDs), digital versatile disks (DVDs), etc.), among others. The instructions can be embodied in digital and analog communication links for electrical, optical, acoustical or other forms of propagated signals, such as carrier waves, infrared signals, digital signals, and the like.

Some aspects of the present disclosure can be embodied, at least in part, in software. That is, the techniques can be carried out in a computer system or other data processing system in response to its processor, such as a microprocessor, executing sequences of instructions contained in a memory, such as ROM, volatile RAM, non-volatile memory, cache, magnetic and optical disks, or a remote storage device. Further, the instructions can be downloaded into a computing device over a data network in a form of compiled and linked version. Alternatively, the logic to perform the processes as discussed above could be implemented in additional computer and/or machine readable media, such as discrete hardware components as large-scale integrated circuits (LSI's), application-specific integrated circuits (ASIC's), or firmware such as electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM's).

The computer control system **26** analyses the images from pose camera **16** and computes the relative position and orientation (pose) of the visual target **18** with respect to the hand-held unit **14**. The visual target **18** may be a target mounted specifically for the purpose of estimating relative pose of PLU **12** or may

be an existing part of the pedestrian clothing or hand-held unit. Relative pose of the PLU 12 is computed using a known spatial relationship between the target and PLU 12. The LRF 22 is pointed at an object or a feature of interest 40, and measures the distance. This distance, the computed pose of the PC 16 and known spatial relationship between the LRF 22 and PC 16 is used to estimate location of the object of interest 40 to the local coordinate system of the PLU 12.

Given:

- P_{PLU1}^{PLU0} : Relative pose estimated by the PLU from its initial location (PLU0) to the current location (PLU1)
- P_{VT}^{PC} : Pose of the Visual Target with respect to the Pose Camera estimated by the Processor from the image(s)
- P_{VT}^{PLU} : Fixed pose of the Visual Target with respect to the PLU
- P_{IC}^{PC} : Fixed pose of the Imaging Camera with respect to the Pose Camera
- $pt_{OBJ}^{IC} = [i \ j \ d]^T$: Location of the object with respect to the Imaging Camera, where i and j are obtained from extracted the object from the image, and d is the distance between the object and Pose Camera reported by the LRF

The position of the object of interest with respect to the initial PLU location can be computed from:

$$pt_{OBJ}^{PLU0} = P_{PLU1}^{PLU0} * P_{VT}^{PLU} * (P_{VT}^{PC})^{-1} * P_{IC}^{PC} * pt_{OBJ}^{IC}$$

- Images of the objects of interest can be captured using the imaging camera (IC) 20. Location and pointing angles of the IC 20 during acquisition are calculated using PC 16 images and known spatial relationship between PC 16 and IC 20.

The LRF **22** may be pointed by observing a designator spot in the scene or by observing the imaging camera **20** image in the user interface **28**, as the IC **20** and LRF **22** are aligned and calibrated together. When the investigator acquires an image of an object of interest, the physical position of the object's location is recorded and associated with the image. In addition, the investigator's location and orientation, and the location and orientation of IC **20** is associated with this event are also recorded in the context of this chosen object in the scene.

The body worn PLU **12** typically operates in an incremental mode and provides location relative to the initial location where the unit was started or reset. This initial location and heading may be assigned to a point on a global map in the scene manually or automatically using another global localisation system. Sequences of locations estimated with PLU **12** represent the investigator's motion through the scene and can be plotted as a trajectory on a map.

As all measurements with LRF **22**, PC **16**, PLU **12**, IC **20** and detectors **34** are either time-stamped or synchronised, and they can be registered in the time domain. The accuracy of this registration depends on the accuracy of measuring the time, synchronisation of the devices and their internal clocks, time interpolation methods and the investigator's speed while moving through the scene. This temporal synchronisation enables mapping the locations of objects of interest from a local coordinate system associated with PLU **22** location when the measurement was performed to a global coordinate system used by PLU **22**.

Given:

- t : time stamp of a measurement
- t_{-1} and t_{+1} : time stamps of the PLU data before and after t
- $P_{IC}^{PLU0}|_{t_{-1}}$ and $P_{IC}^{PLU0}|_{t_{+1}}$: the recorded poses of the Imaging Camera with
 5 respect to the initial pose of the PLU corresponding to time t_{-1} and t_{+1}

The pose of the measurement (same as the pose of the Imaging Camera in this discussion) at time t can be computed from:

$$P_{IC}^{PLU0}|_t = (P_{IC}^{PLU0}|_{t_{+1}} - P_{IC}^{PLU0}|_{t_{-1}}) * \frac{t - t_{-1}}{t_{+1} - t_{-1}} + P_{IC}^{PLU0}|_{t_{-1}}$$

In a second embodiment of the system shown in **Figure 3**, the pose camera **16** is mounted in a location with a known spatial relation to the PLU **12** and the visual target **18** is attached to the hand-held unit **14** or mounted with a
 10 known spatial relationship. **Figure 3** is an illustration showing the system during use and **Figure 4** is the architecture diagram.

As mentioned above, another embodiment of the present system and method may use a GNSS receiver and a compass **36** as shown in **Figures 1** and
 15 **5**. If reliable GNSS signal and compass readings are available when the PLU **12** is operated, then the location estimates may be assigned with absolute coordinates. This allows transforming all locations of objects of interest to the absolute coordinate system and visualisation in a Geographic Information System. Also given:

- P_{PLU}^W : Pose of the PLU in the world reported by the GNSS and compass
 20 data

the position of the object of interest with respect to the world can be computed from:

$$pt_{OBJ}^{PLU0} = P_{PLU}^W * P_{VT}^{PLU} * (P_{VT}^{PC})^{-1} * P_{IC}^{PC} * pt_{OBJ}^{IC}$$

Additional information can also be collected including audio recordings and data from optional external detectors. The audio recordings may be saved as audio files or may be transcribed and saved a text, as determined by the investigator. All images, positions, audio data, text files, and external data is time-tagged for reference and stored within the handheld device or retrieved remotely via wireless means.

Complete data including paths followed by the investigator, locations and images of objects of interest, measurements from additional detectors can be displayed on the User Interface or transferred to an external computer. The data may be overlayed on a map of the investigated scene, if such is available, showing the paths and locations. **Figure 6** is an illustration of such a display. Continuous lines overlayed on a floor map of a building show the paths taken by the investigator with the arrows indicating locations where he stopped. Crossed triangles indicate the camera locations and bearing of the captured images. Star shapes indicate locations of objects of interest measured from a stand-off distance. Small triangles indicate locations where measurements with an additional detector have been obtained: empty triangles indicate no threat level and triangles with the "!" symbol indicates elevated hazard levels.

The described invention can be also used to collect series of measurements from one or multiple locations and operate similarly to a total

station. Total stations comprised of a laser rangefinder mounted on a gimbal that provide accurate measurements of azimuth and elevation. Location of an object or feature of interest is measured by combining distance from LRF 22, two angles from the gimbal and known spatial relationship between the LRF 22 and the gimbal of the total station. In the current invention the LRF 22 is part of the Hand-held Unit and its position orientation relative to the PLU 12 is estimated for each measurement by processing the PC 16 images and applied to each LRF 22 measurement. Measurements obtained from multiple locations are combined together using estimates from PLU 12.

Instead of relying on special visual targets for estimating relative pose between the hand-held unit and PLU 12 it is possible to rely on the appearance and/or shape of the PLU 12 or hand-held unit 14. However, pose estimation accuracy may be lower than when not using a purpose built target 12.

The pose camera 16 may be either a 2D camera that captures 2D images or a 3D camera providing range images or point-clouds. Depending on the type of camera, different algorithms will be used to detect the Target and estimate its position. Visual targets, such as Space Vision Marker System [4] or AR markers [5] can be used.

The specific embodiments described above have been shown by way of example, and it should be understood that these embodiments may be susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms. It should be further understood that the claims are not intended to be limited to the particular forms

disclosed, but rather to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of this disclosure.

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THEREFORE WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An object locator system for locating an object of interest in a scene, comprising:
 - a) a hand-held rangefinder configured to be grasped by an operator
 - b) a body mountable pedestrian localization unit configured to be worn by the operator spaced from said hand-held rangefinder;
 - c) a pose sensor for estimating relative position and orientation of said hand-held rangefinder relative to said localization device; and
 - d) a computer control system coupled to said pedestrian localization unit, said rangefinder, and said pose sensor, said computer control system being programmed to
compute a relative location of the object with respect to said body worn
localization unit using range data from said rangefinder and relative position and
orientation from said pose sensor, and
transform the relative location to a global location using data from said
pedestrian localization unit.
2. The system according to claim 1 wherein the body worn pedestrian localization unit includes a foot mounted sensor.
3. The system according to claim 1 wherein the body worn pedestrian localization unit includes a torso mounted sensor.

4. The system according to claim 2 wherein the foot mounted sensor is an inertial sensor.
5. The system according to claim 3 wherein the torso mounted sensor is an inertial sensor.
6. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein said pose sensor for estimating relative position and orientation includes
 - a camera, and
 - a feature on the operator's body, and wherein said camera has a known spatial relationship with said rangefinder, said camera being configured to observe said feature on the operator's body with a known spatial relationship between said feature and said pedestrian localization unit.
7. The system according to claim 6 wherein said pose sensor for estimating relative position and orientation is a 3D camera.
8. The system according to claim 6 or 7 wherein said feature is a visual target.
9. The system according to claim 6 or 7 wherein said feature is a visual target which is a designated part of clothing worn by the operator.

10. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein said pose sensor for estimating relative position and orientation includes

a feature on said rangefinder, and

a camera configured for observing said feature on said rangefinder, said camera having a known spatial orientation to said pedestrian localization unit.

11. The system according to claim 10 wherein said camera is mounted on a body part of the operator such that it has a field of view in which the feature is located.

12. The system according to claim 10 or 11 wherein the camera is a 3D camera providing one of range images and point-clouds.

13. The system according to claim 10 or 11 wherein said camera is a 2D camera that captures 2D images.

14. The system according to any one of claims 10 to 13 wherein said feature is a visual target with a known spatial relationship to the rangefinder.

15. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 14 wherein said hand-held rangefinder is coupled with an imaging camera.

16. The system according to claim 15 wherein said imaging camera is a 3D camera providing one of range images and point-clouds.

17. The system according to claim 15 wherein said imaging camera is a 2D camera that captures 2D images.

18. The system according to any one of claims 15 to 17 wherein said imaging camera is configured to operate in any one or combination of visible, infra-red or UV spectrum.

19. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 18 further comprising a light source mounted on said hand-held unit, said light source configured to emit light of selected frequencies for illuminating the scene being recorded.

20. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 19 wherein said hand-held rangefinder is a laser rangefinder.

21. The system according to any one of claims 6 to 9 wherein said computer control system is programmed to

analyse images from said pose sensor and compute a relative position and orientation of said feature,

compute a relative position and orientation of the pedestrian localization unit computed using a known spatial relationship between said feature and said pedestrian localization unit, and

computing a location of the object of interest in a local coordinate system

of said pedestrian localization unit using a measured distance between the hand-held rangefinder and said object of interest, the relative position and orientation of the pedestrian localization unit from a known starting point and a known spatial relationship between the hand-held rangefinder and said pose sensor.

22. The system according to any one of claims 1 to 21 further comprising a GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) and a compass coupled with said computer control system, and wherein said computer control system is programmed to transform the global location of the specified object of interest to an absolute location using said GNSS and compass.

23. The system according to claim 22 wherein said computer control system is programmed to transform all locations of objects of interest to an absolute coordinate system and visualisation in a Geographic Information System.

24. The system according to claim 23 wherein the computer control system is programmed to provide a location and heading relative to an initial location where the system is started or reset, and wherein the computer control system is programmed to assign this initial location and heading to a point on a global map of the environment manually or automatically using another global localisation system.

25. A method of locating an object of interest in a scene, comprising:
a) attaching a body worn pedestrian localization unit to a part of an operator's

body;

b) aiming a hand-held rangefinder at an object of interest and obtaining distance data of the object of interest from the hand-held rangefinder, the body worn pedestrian localization unit being mounted to the operator's body spaced from the hand-held rangefinder;

c) estimating a relative position and orientation of said hand-held rangefinder relative to said localization unit using a pose sensor; and

d) computing a relative location of the object of interest with respect to said body worn localization unit using the distance data and the estimated relative position and orientation from said pose sensor, and transforming the relative location to a global location using data from said pedestrian localization unit.

26. The method according to claim 25 wherein the body worn pedestrian localization unit includes a foot mounted sensor.

27. The method according to claim 25 wherein the body worn pedestrian localization unit includes a torso mounted sensor.

28. The method according to claim 26 wherein the foot mounted sensor is an inertial sensor.

29. The method according to claim 27 wherein the torso mounted sensor is an inertial sensor.

30. The method according to any one of claims 25 to 29 wherein the sensor for estimating relative position and orientation is a camera coupled with said rangefinder observing a feature mounted on the operator's body with a known spatial relationship between said feature and said pedestrian localization unit.

31. The method according to any one of claims 25 to 29 wherein said pose sensor for estimating relative position and orientation is a camera observing a feature mounted on said rangefinder, said camera having a known spatial orientation to said pedestrian localization device.

32. The method according to any one of claims 25 to 31 including capturing images of the object of interest using an imaging camera coupled with the hand-held rangefinder.

33. The method according to claim 32 wherein said imaging camera is configured to operate in any one or combination of visible, infra-red or UV spectrum.

34. The method according to any one of claims 25 to 33 further comprising illuminating a scene being recorded with light of selected wavelengths.

35. The method according to any one of claims 25 to 34 further comprising coupling a GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) and a compass coupled with said operator and a computer control system, and wherein the computer control system is

programmed to transform the global location of the object interest to an absolute location using said GNSS and compass.

36. The method according to claim 35 wherein said computer control system is programmed to transform all locations of objects of interest to an absolute coordinate system and to create a visualisation of all of said location of objects of interest in a Geographic Information System.

37. The method according to claim 36 wherein the computer control system is programmed to provide a location and heading relative to an initial location where the system is started or reset, and wherein the computer control system is programmed to assign this initial location and heading to a point on a global map of the environment manually or automatically using another global localisation system.

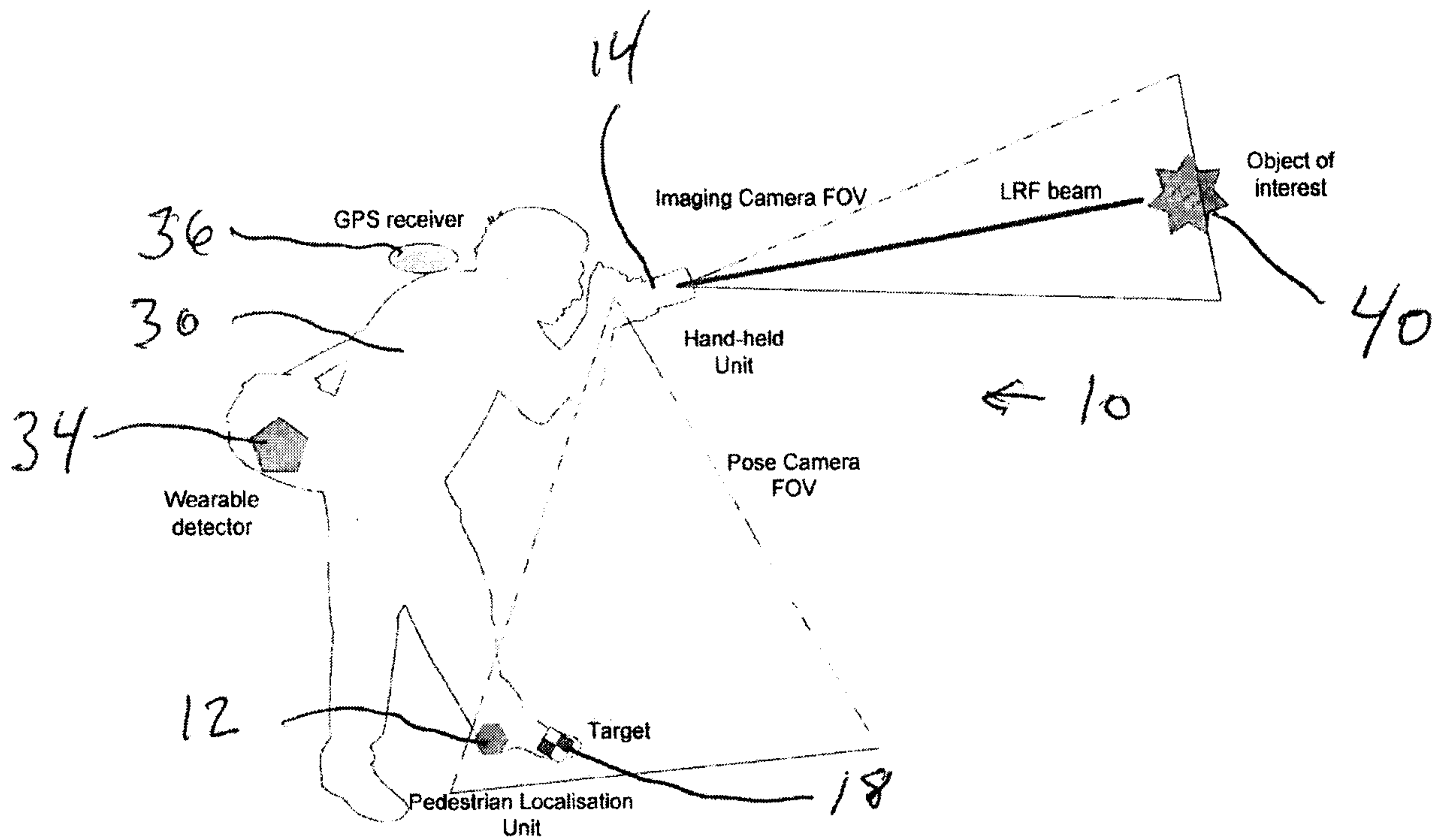


Figure 1

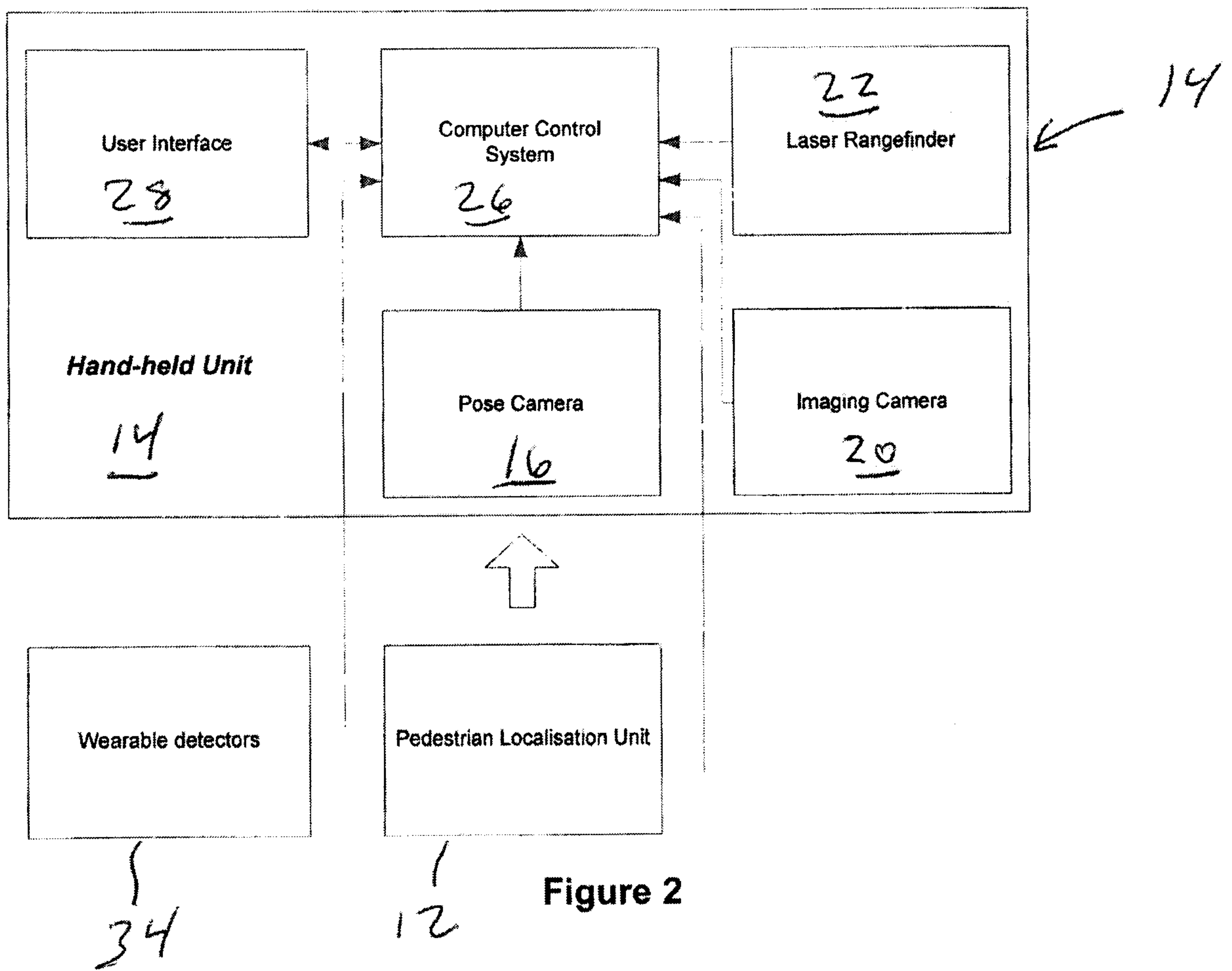


Figure 2

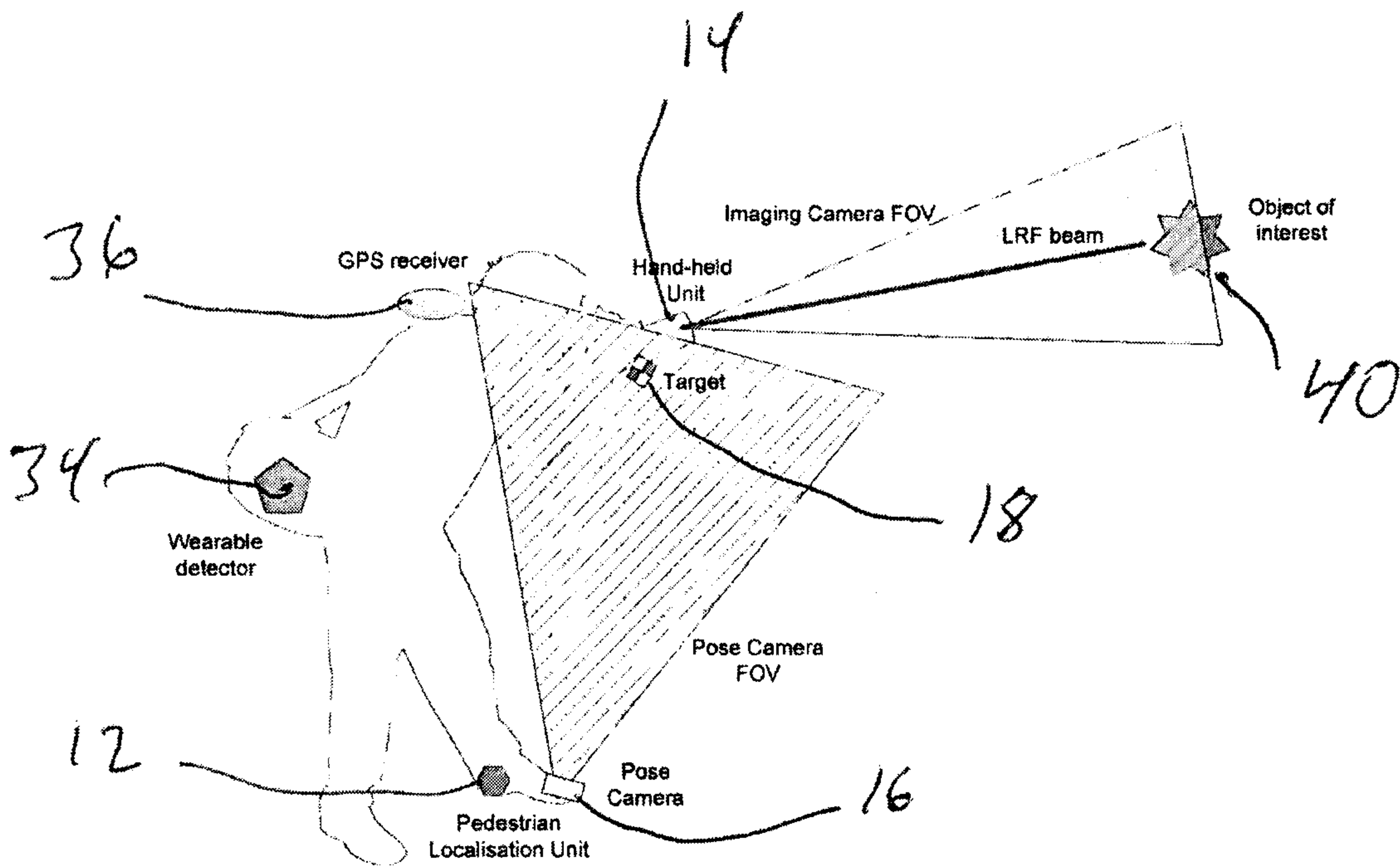


Figure 3

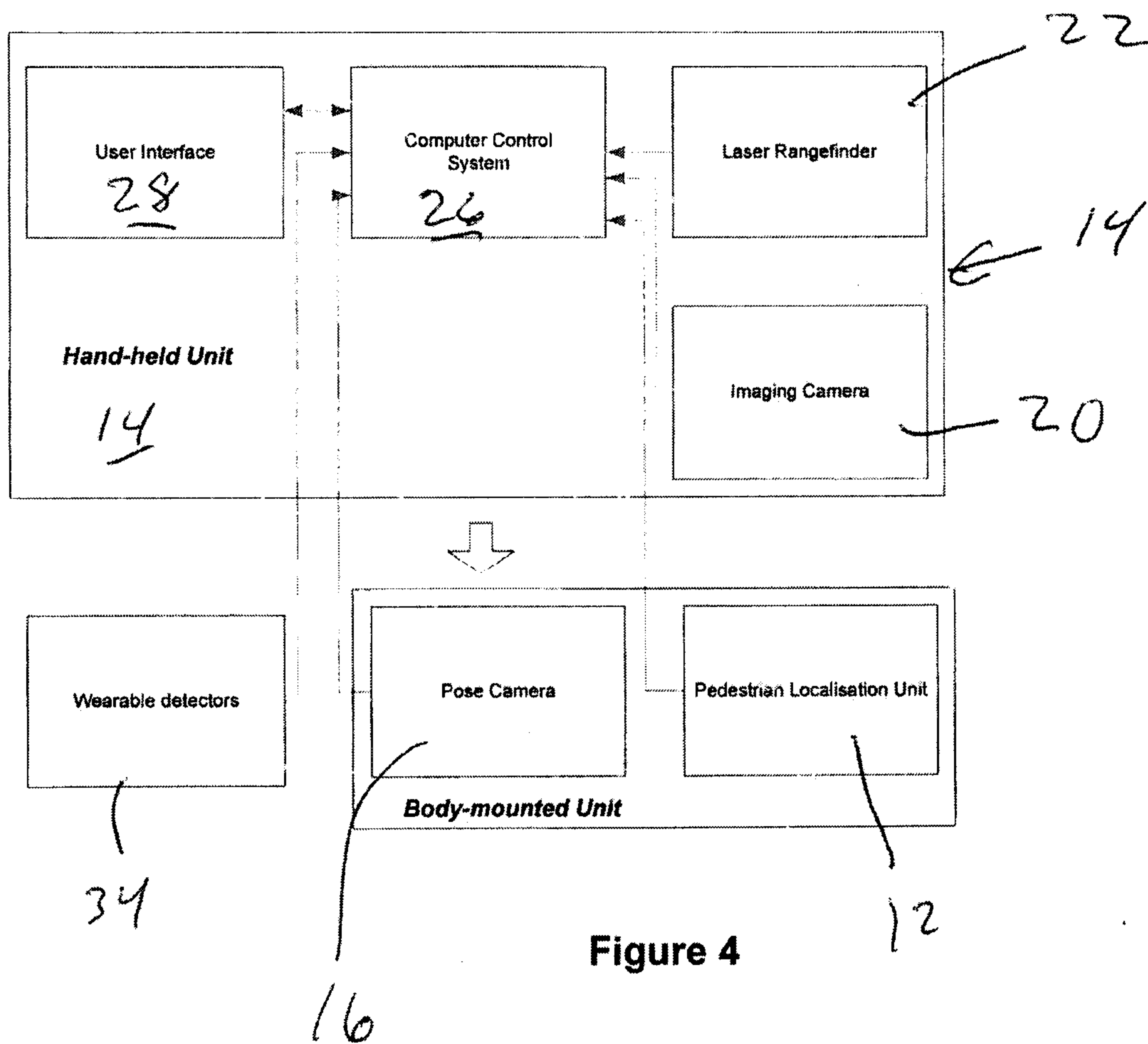


Figure 4

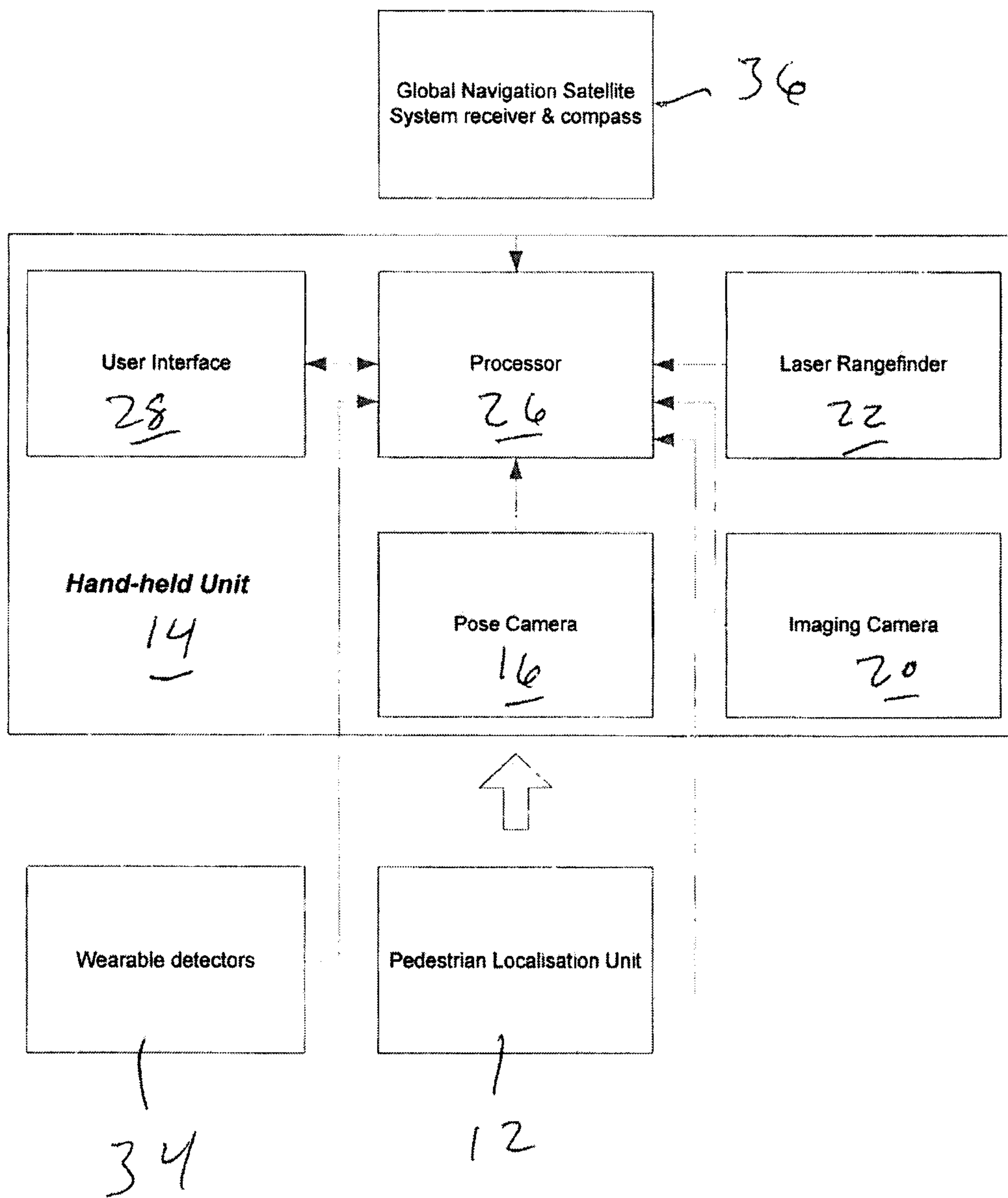


Figure 5

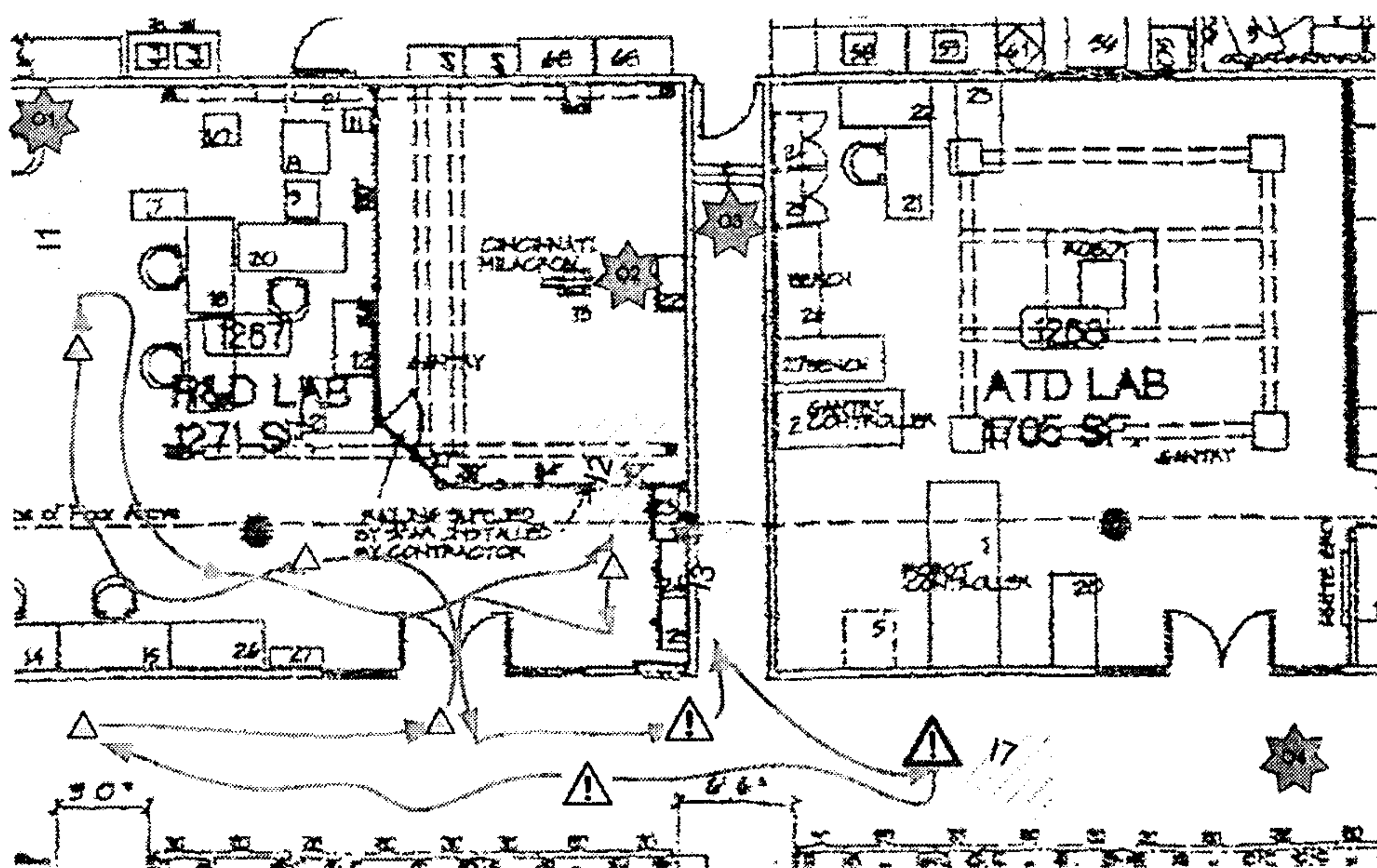
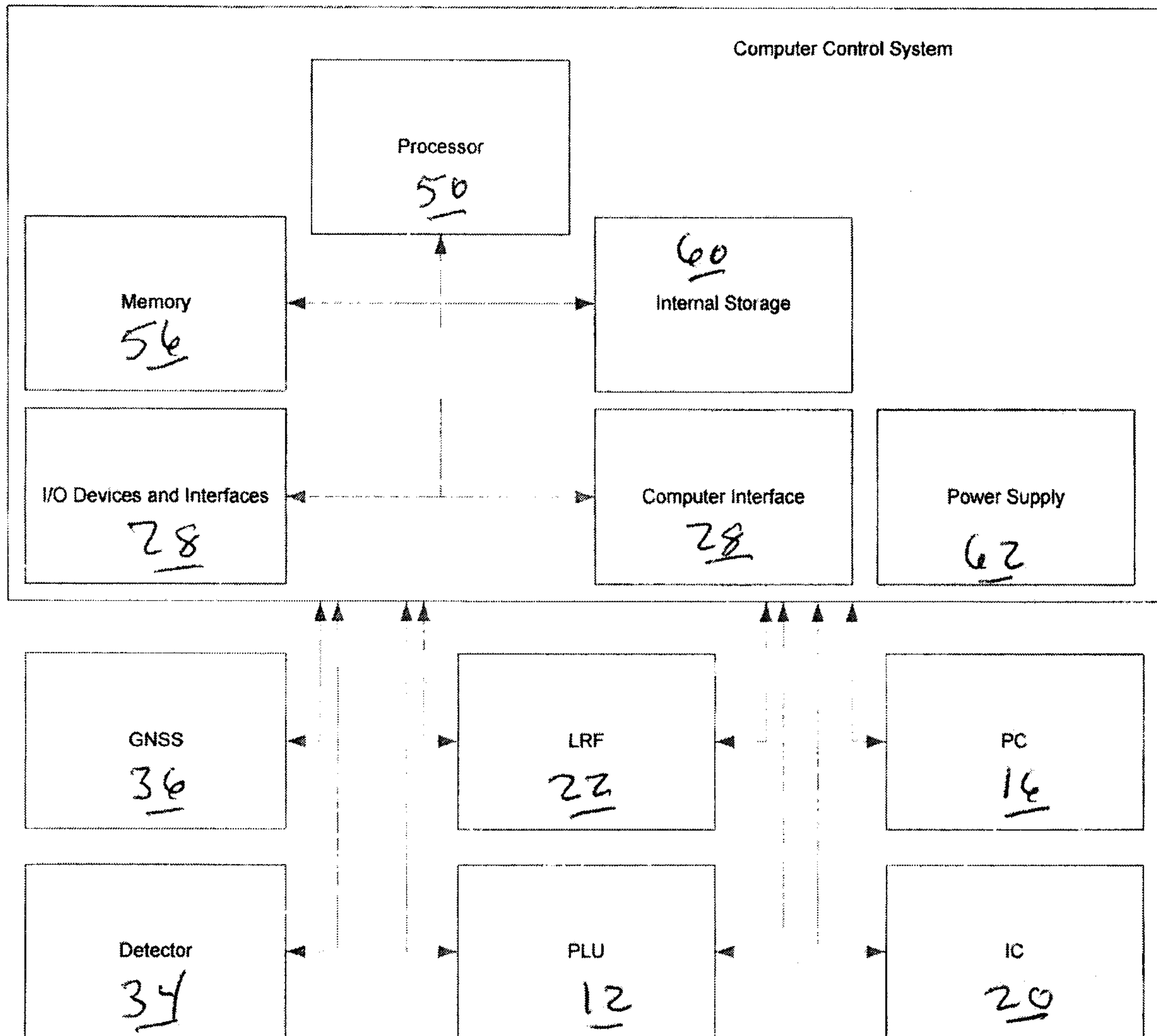


Figure 6

**Figure 7**

