

SURVEYING-I

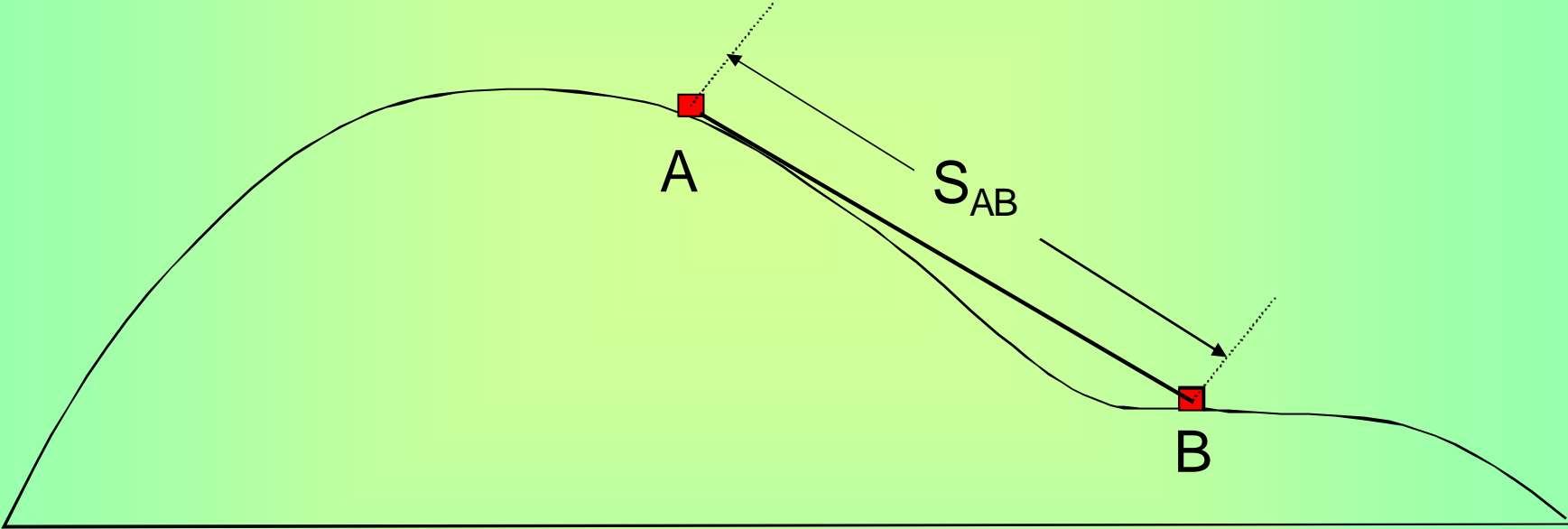
Vertical Distance Measurement

Introduction

- Surveying based on measuring two quantities
- Measurement of linear distances

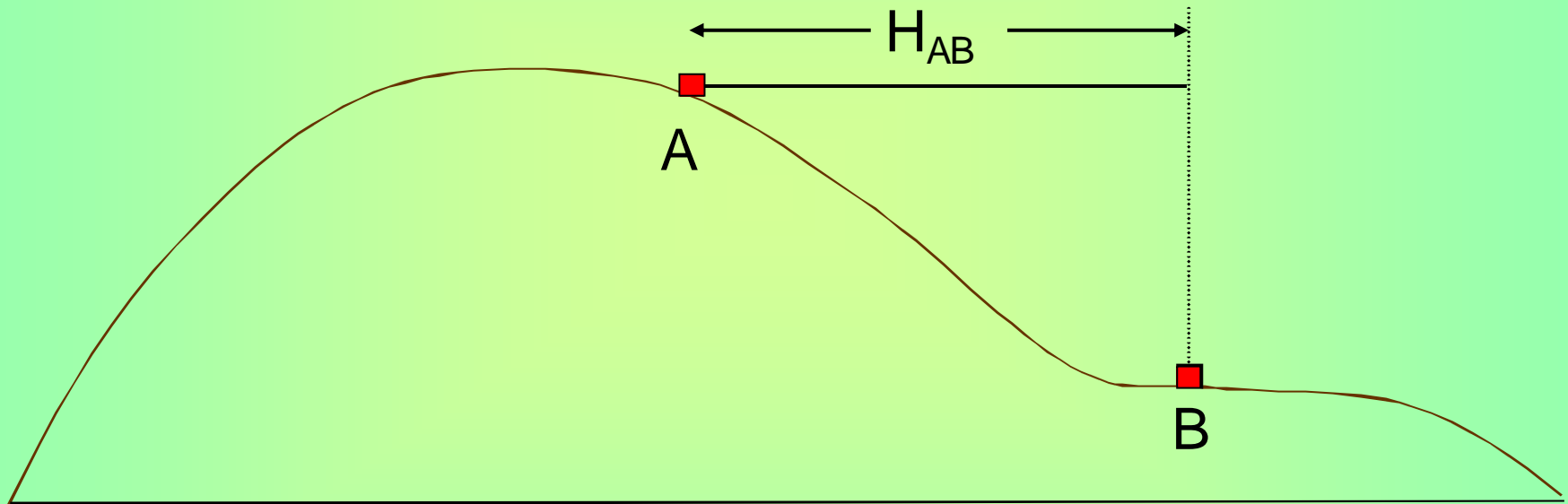
Slope Distance

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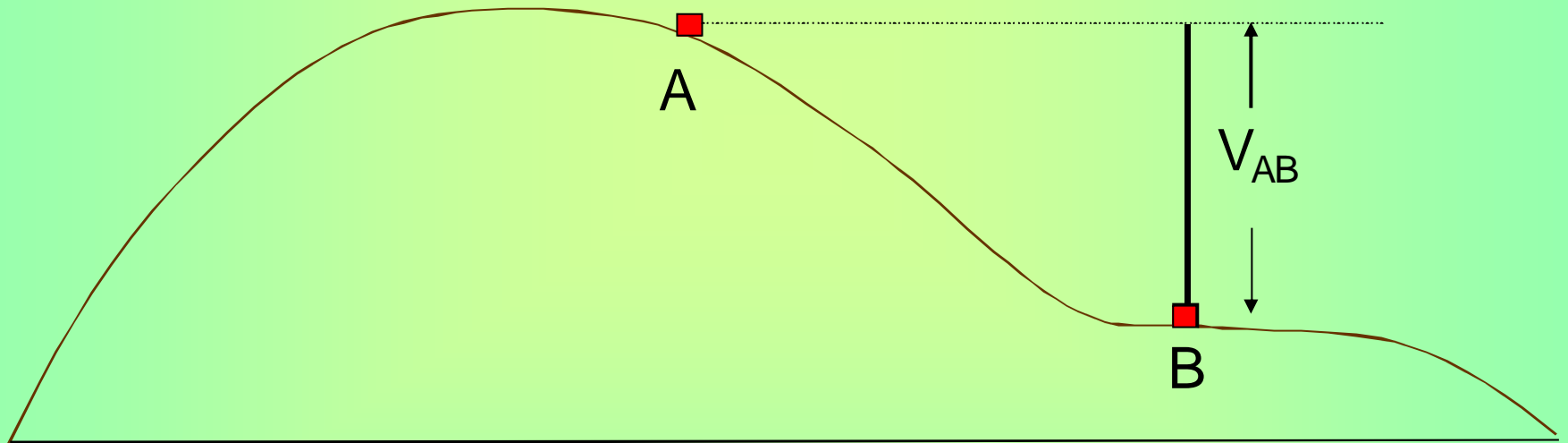
Horizontal Distance

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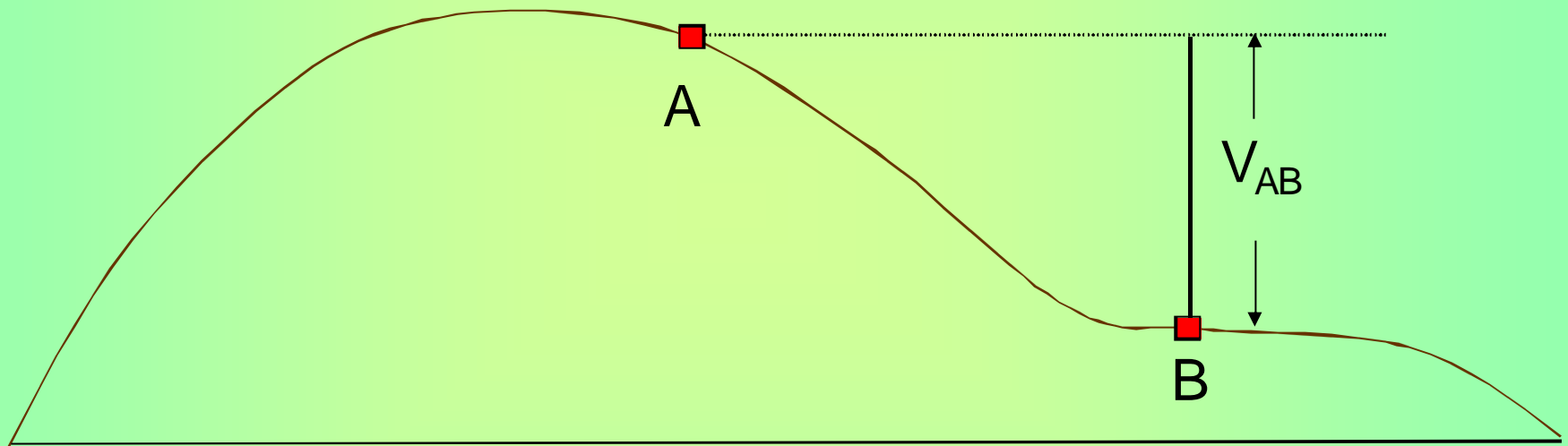
Vertical Distance

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Introduction

- Vertical distance measurement = “leveling”



- Includes procedures that determine

Review Ideas and Definitions

- Vertical line
- Level surface (line)
- Horizontal plane (line)
- Vertical datum
- Elevation

Methods

- Traditional methods to determine elevation changes
- Recent approaches

Taping

- Process
- Applications
- Modern variations

Barometric Leveling

- Atmospheric pressure varies inversely with elevation
- Challenges
- Application

Trigonometric Leveling

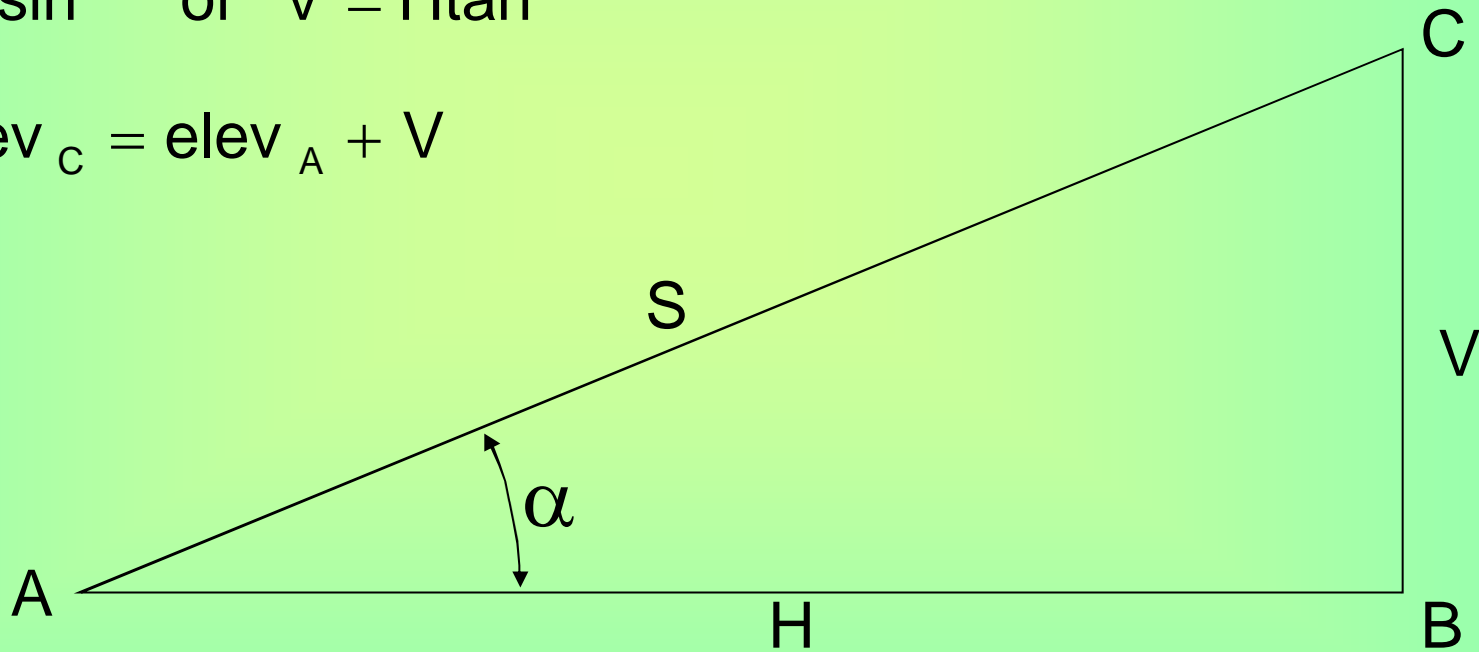
- Compute difference in elevation by measuring
- Measurements required
- Application

Concept of Trigonometric Leveling

- Based on solution of right triangle

$$V = S \sin \alpha \quad \text{or} \quad V = H \tan \alpha$$

$$\therefore \text{elev}_C = \text{elev}_A + V$$



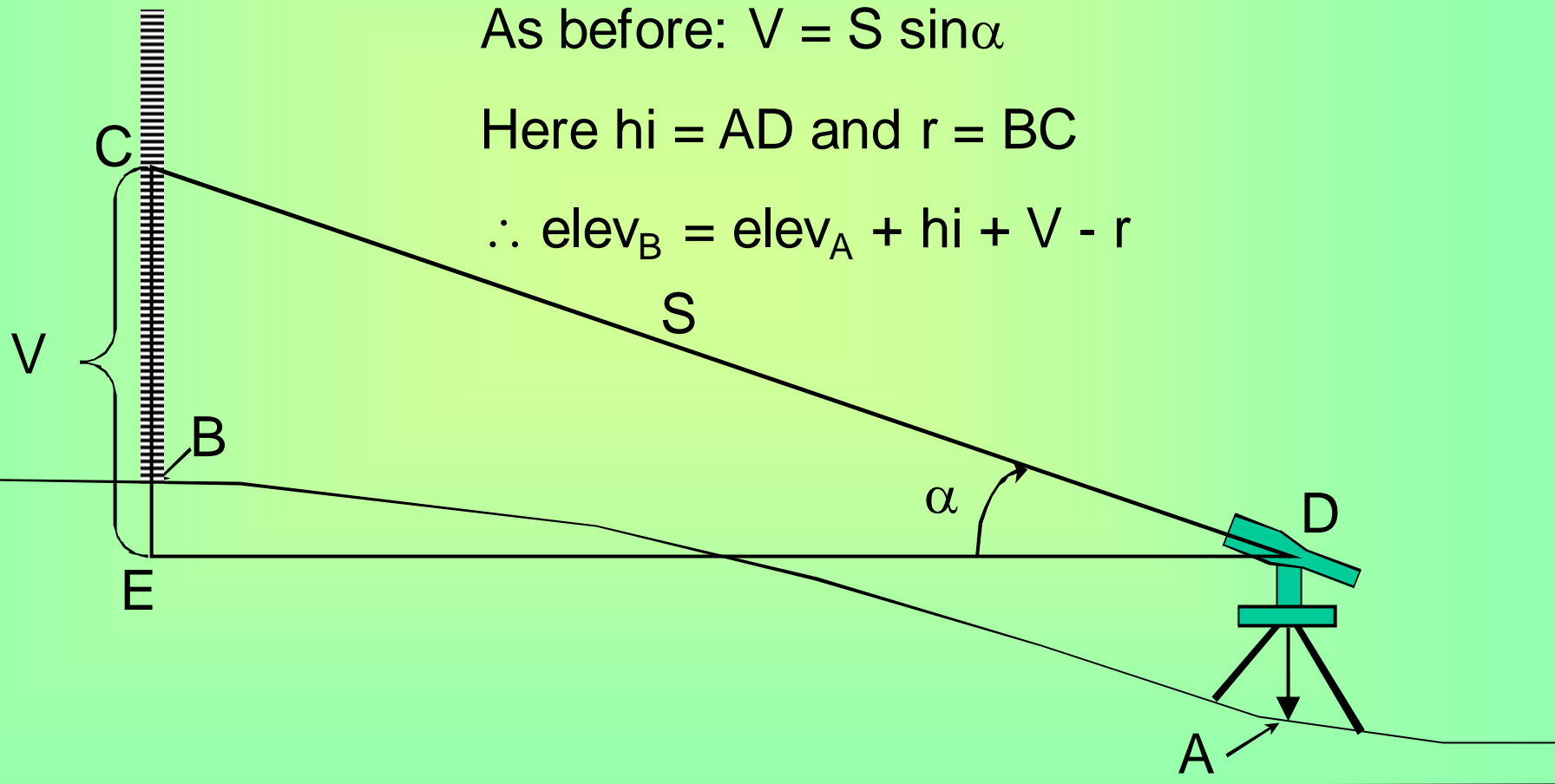
Real Trigonometric Leveling

Know elevation of A: want to find elevation of B

As before: $V = S \sin \alpha$

Here $hi = AD$ and $r = BC$

$\therefore \text{elev}_B = \text{elev}_A + hi + V - r$



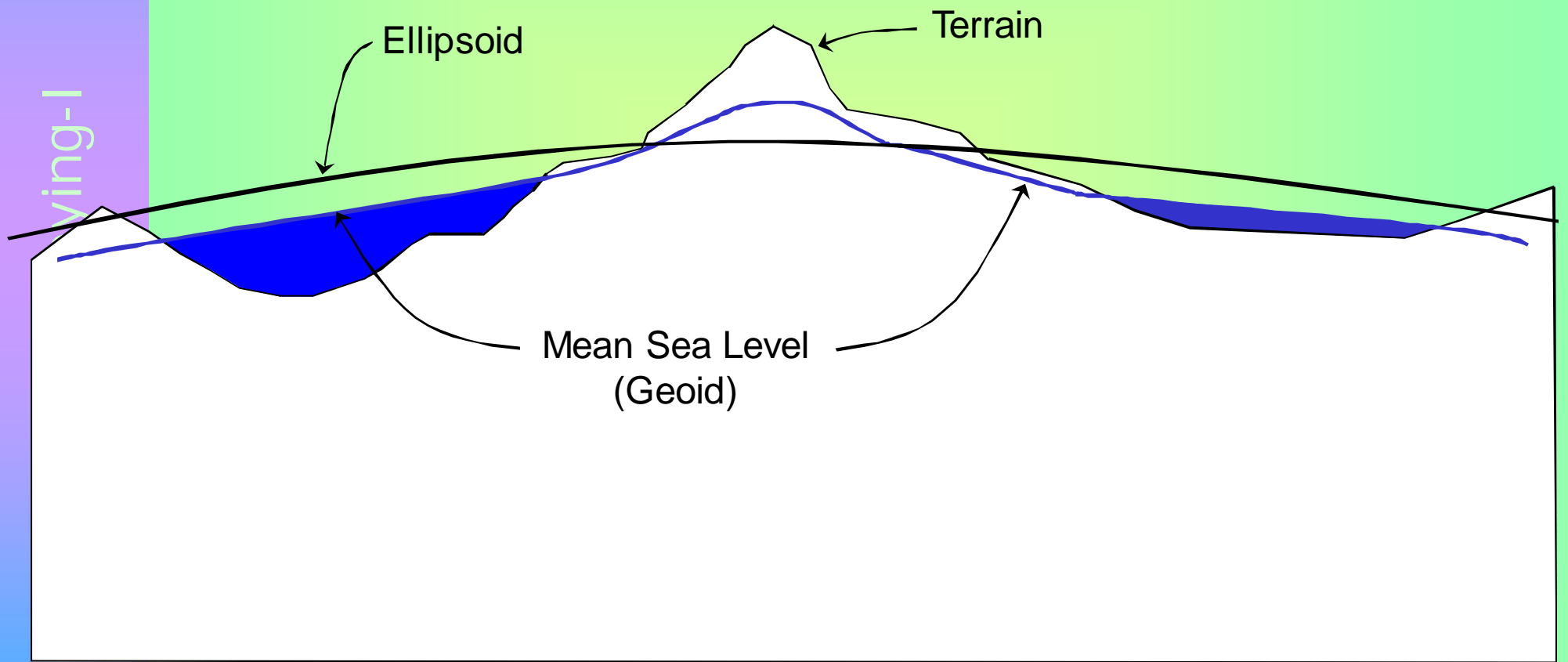
Applying Trigonometric Leveling

- Consider line length
 - Short lines ($< \sim 1000$ ft)
 - Longer lines
- Improving accuracy: reciprocal measurements

GPS Leveling

- Modern GPS provides 3D location
- Traditional differential leveling considers gravity
- Concern

Geoid-Ellipsoid Relationship



Converting Heights

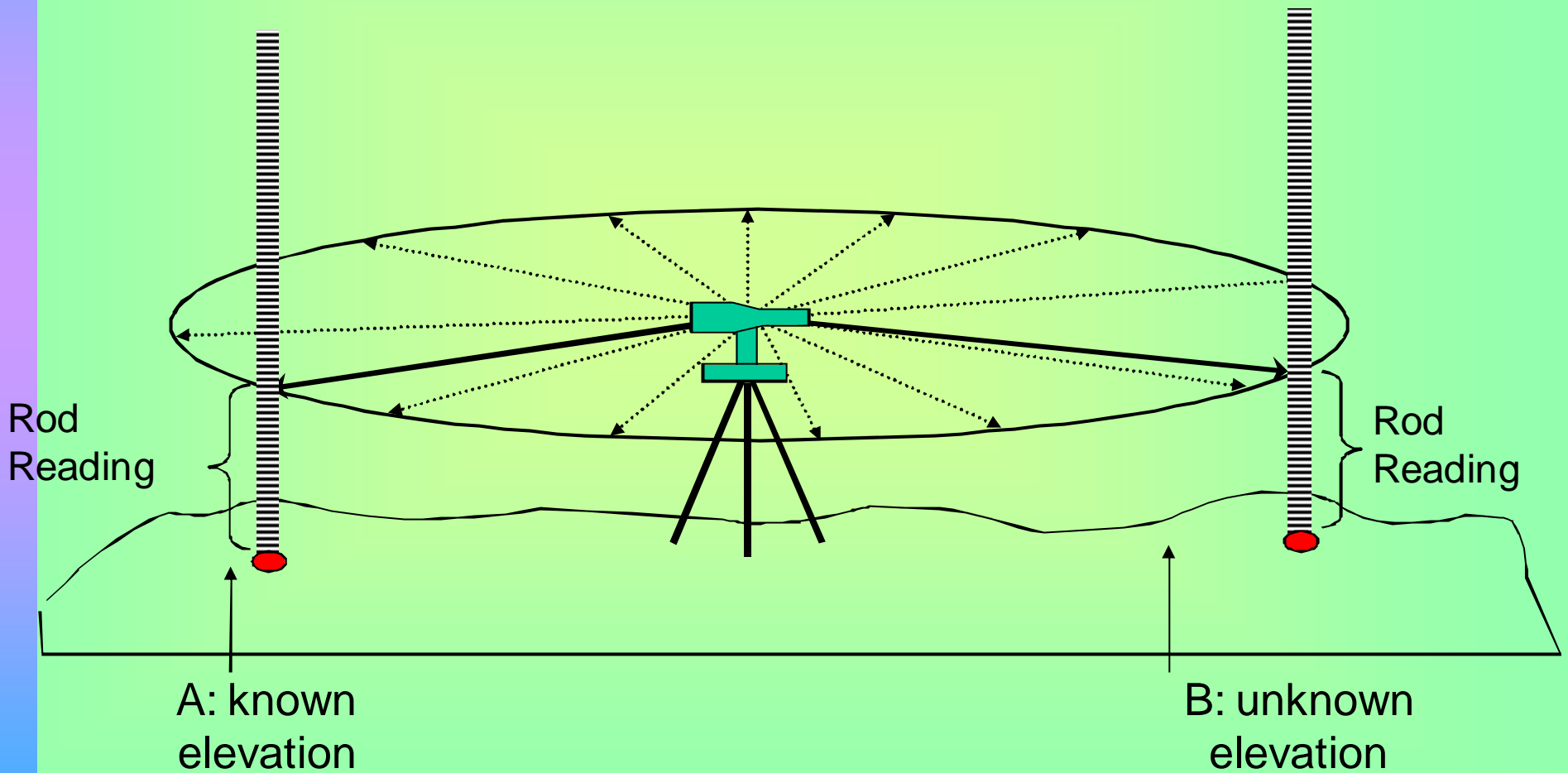
- Conversions between ellipsoid heights and elevations
- Determining geoid height (N)

Differential Leveling

- Usage
- General concept

Theory of Leveling

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Additional Ideas and Definitions

- Benchmark (BM)
- Considerations
- Mean Sea Level (MSL)
- Leveling

Additional Ideas and Definitions

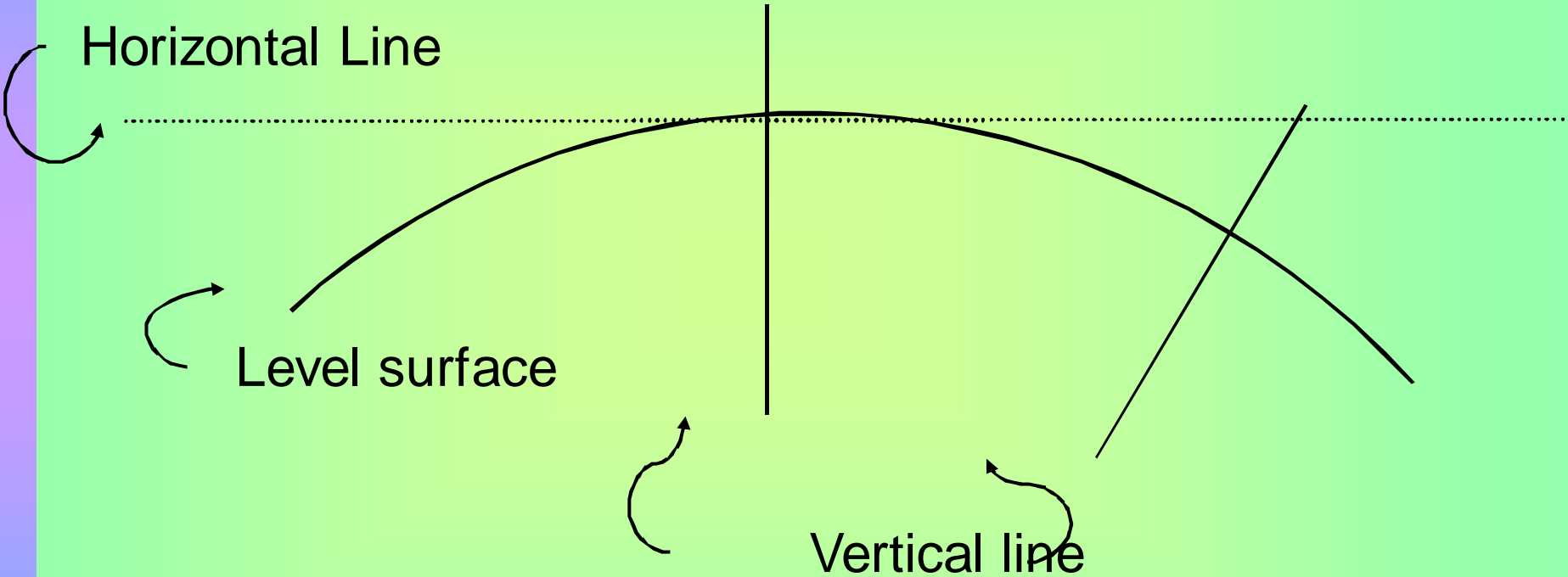
- National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29)
 - First national datum established
 - Adjustment of 100,000 km of leveling
 - Included long term tidal data → defined MSL
- North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)
 - Updated measurements
 - Adjustment of 625,000 km of leveling (US, Canada, Mexico)
 - Reference surface based on single tide gauge position
 - ∴ No longer referenced to MSL

Earth Curvature

- Earth curvature \rightarrow horizontal lines \neq level lines
- Impact

Earth Curvature

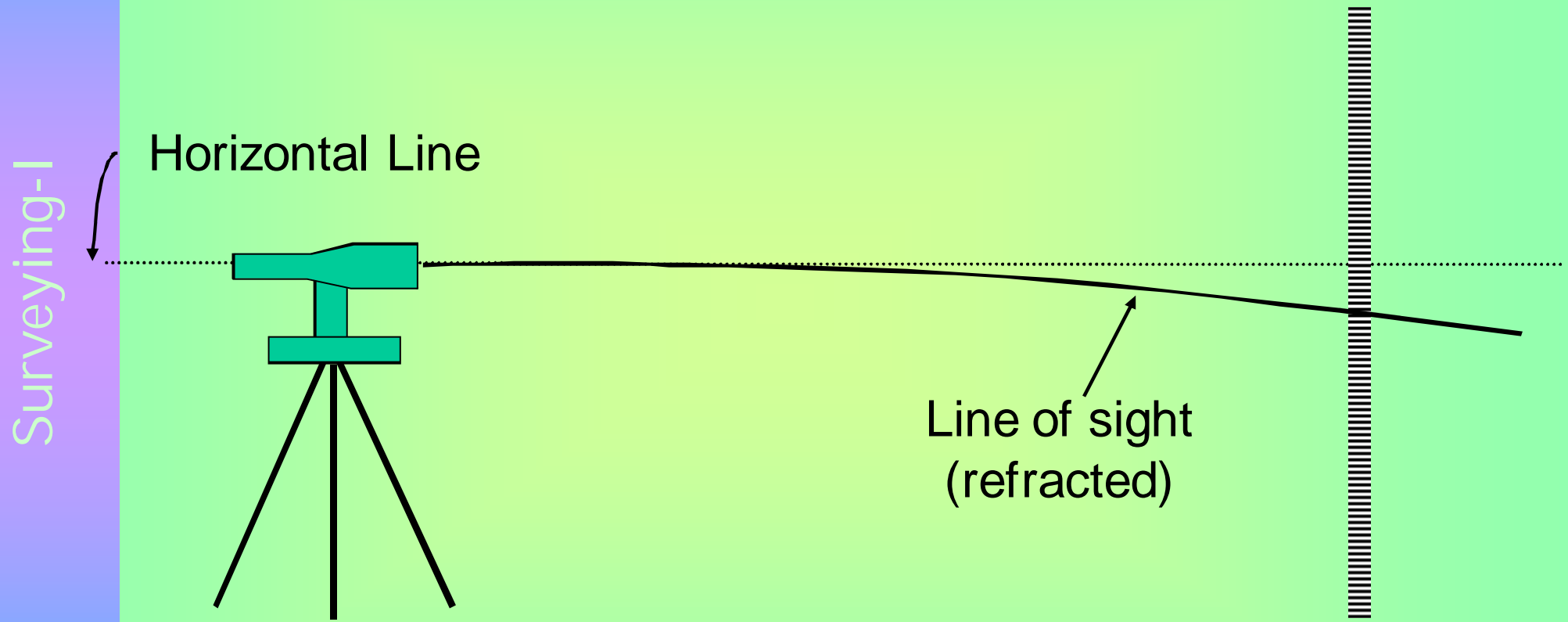
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Atmospheric Refraction

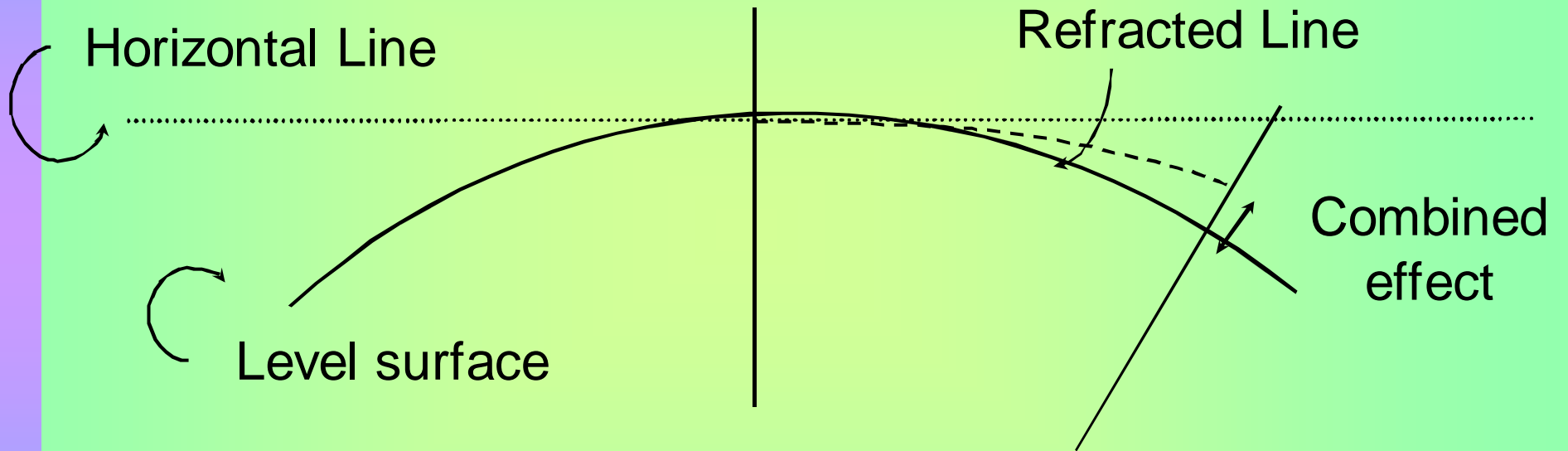
- Atmospheric refraction \rightarrow horizontal lines \neq level lines
- Impact

Atmospheric Refraction



Combining Effects

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Differential Leveling Equipment

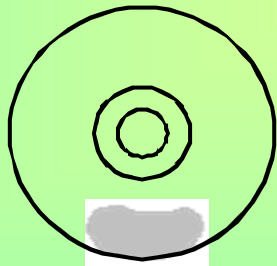
- Fundamentally two types of equipment
 - Level
 - Graduated rod
- Equipment variation

Differential Leveling Equipment

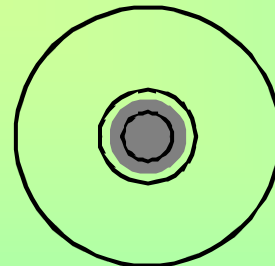
- Types of levels
 - Hand levels
 - Dumpy & Wye levels
 - Tilting levels
 - Automatic levels
 - Digital levels
 - Electronic laser levels

Leveling Instruments

- Dumpy levels
- Automatic levels



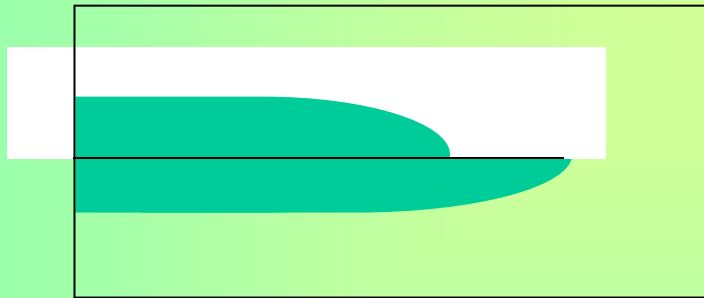
Not Level



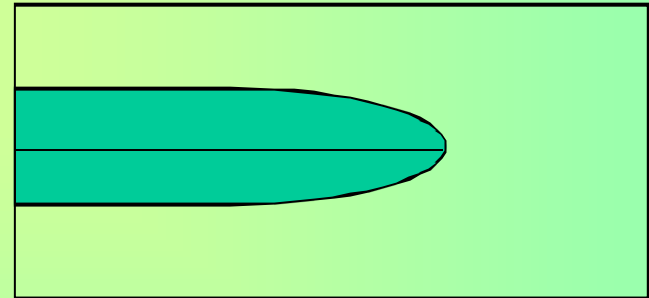
Level

Leveling Instruments

- Tilting levels



Before Coincidence



After Coincidence

Differential Leveling Equipment

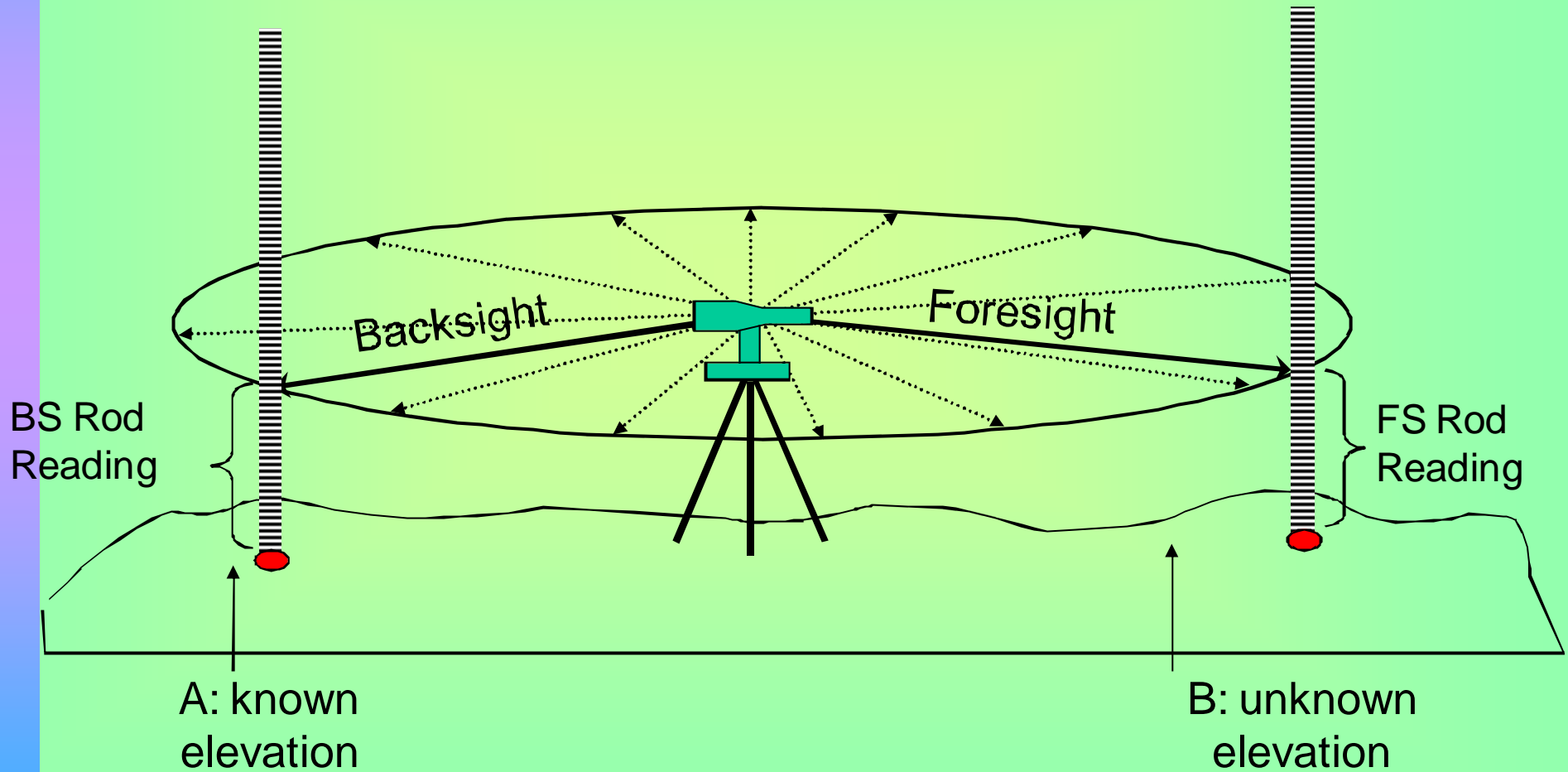
- Rods
 - Made of wood, fiberglass or metal
 - Graduated in decimal feet or decimal meters
- Types of rods
 - Philadelphia rod
 - Metric rod
 - Digital rod
 - Precision rod

Differential Leveling Measurements

- Establishing horizontal plane
- Measuring vertical distances

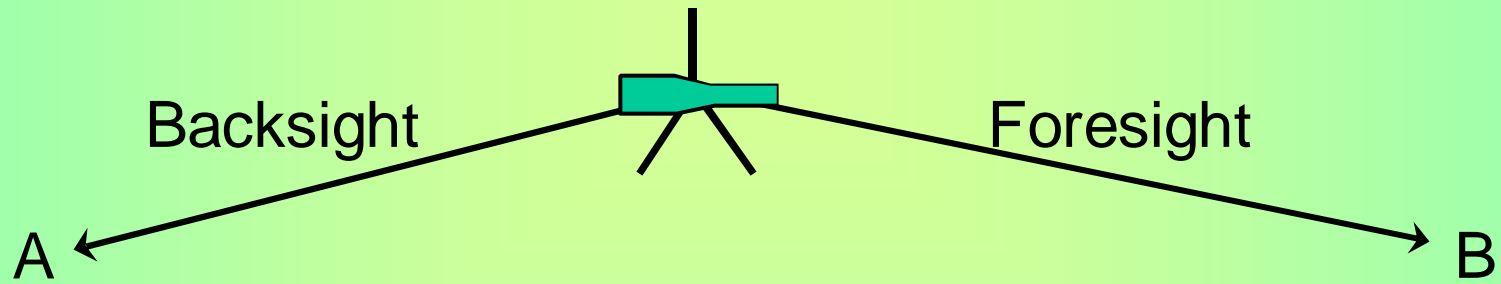
Theory of Leveling

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Top View

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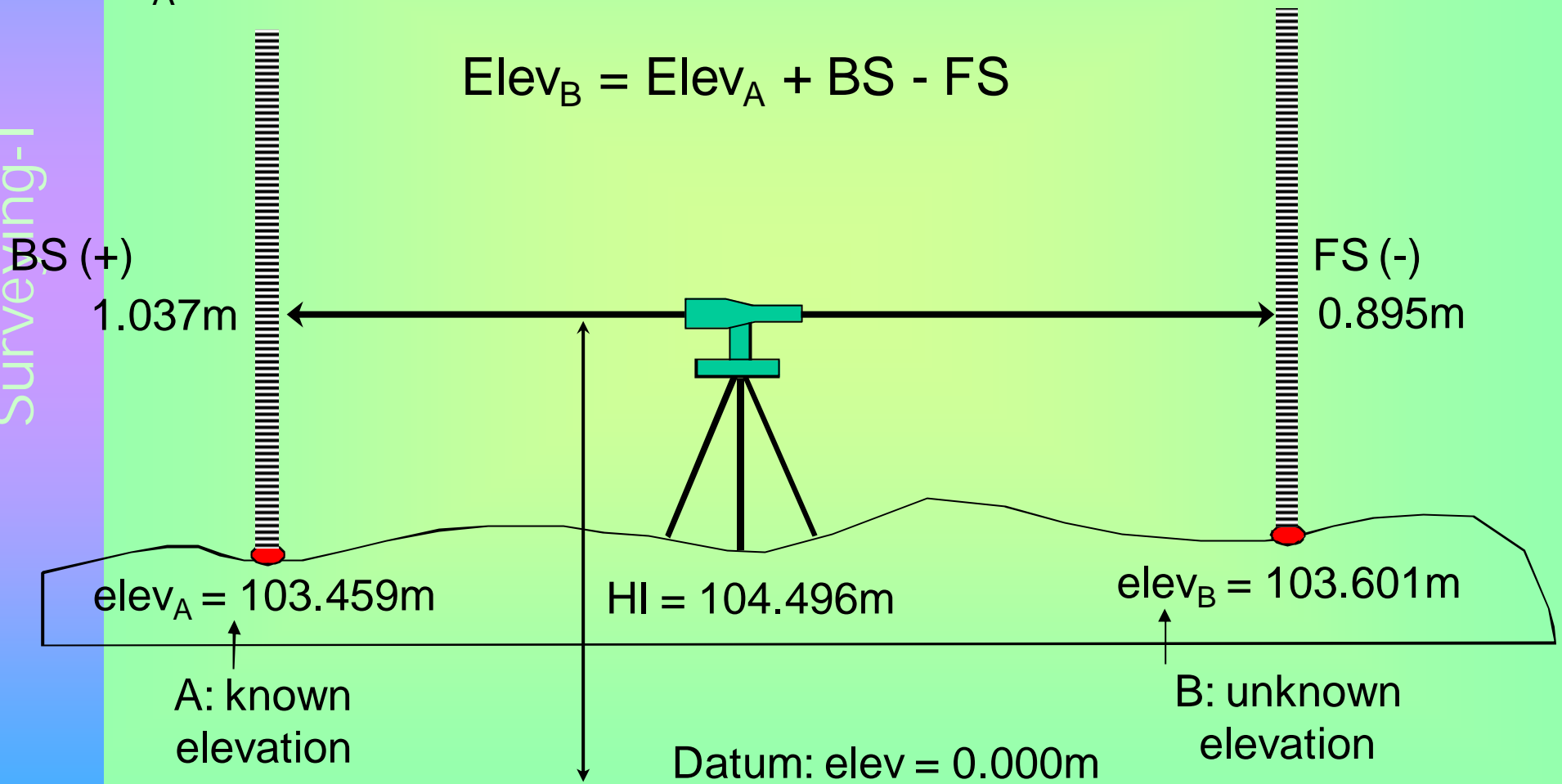
Side View

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$$\text{Elev}_A + \text{BS} = \text{HI}$$

$$\text{HI} - \text{FS} = \text{Elev}_B$$

$$\text{Elev}_B = \text{Elev}_A + \text{BS} - \text{FS}$$

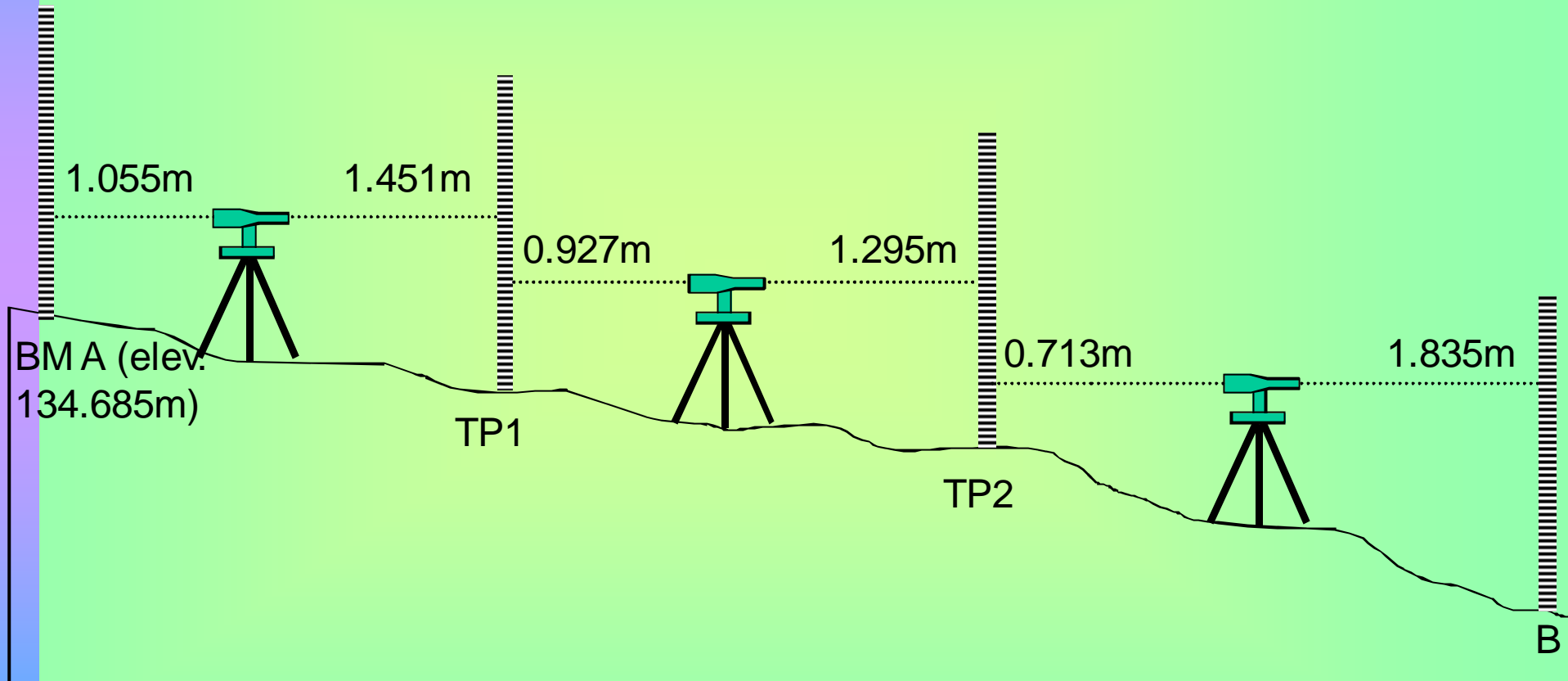


Operations in Differential Leveling

- Cannot usually determine elevation with one setup
- Establish turning points (TPs) and repeat basic process
 - TP characteristics
- Create line of levels

Differential Leveling Example

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Differential Leveling Field Book

Point	BS(+)	HI	FS(-)	Elev.
BM A	1.055m			134.685m
		135.740m		
TP 1	0.927m		1.451m	134.289m
		135.216m		
TP 2	0.713m		1.295m	133.921m
		134.634m		
B			1.835m	132.799m

Differential Leveling Field Book

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Point	BS(+)	HI	FS(-)	Elev.
BM A	1.055m			134.685m
		135.740m		
TP 1	0.927m		1.451m	134.289m
		135.216m		
TP 2	0.713m		1.295m	133.921m
		134.634m		
B	1.756m		1.835m	132.799m
		134.555m		
TP 3	1.533m		0.917m	133.638m
		135.171m		
TP 4	1.384m		0.841m	134.330m
		135.714m		
BM A			1.027m	134.687m

Closure

- General concept
- Level loop closure
- Methods: end on

Level Loop Closure

- Compute closure based on endpoint
- Define allowable closure
- Compare field closure to allowable closure

Differential Leveling Field Book

Point	BS(+)	HI	FS(-)	Elev.
BMA	1.055m			134.685m
		135.740m		
TP 1	0.927m		1.451m	134.289m
		135.216m		
TP 2	0.713m		1.295m	133.921m
		134.634m		
B	1.756m		1.835m	132.799m
		134.555m		
TP 3	1.533m		0.917m	133.638m
		135.171m		
TP 4	1.384m		0.841m	134.330m
		135.714m		
BMA			1.022m	134.692m

- Loop Closure = $134.692\text{m} - 134.685\text{m} = 0.007\text{m}$
- Allowable closure = $6\text{ mm } \sqrt{6} = 14.6\text{ mm} \therefore$ acceptable

Page Checks

- Leveling notes \rightarrow lots of arithmetic
- For each page of notes
- Page checks only show arithmetic mistakes

Page Check

Point	BS(+)	HI	FS(-)	Elev.
BM A	1.055m			134.685m
		135.740m		
TP 1	0.927m		1.451m	134.289m
		135.216m		
TP 2	0.713m		1.295m	133.921m
		134.634m		
B	1.756m		1.835m	132.799m
		134.555m		
TP 3	1.533m		0.917m	133.638m
		135.171m		
TP 4	1.384m		0.841m	134.330m
		135.714m		
BM A			1.022m	134.692m
Sum	7.368m		7.361m	

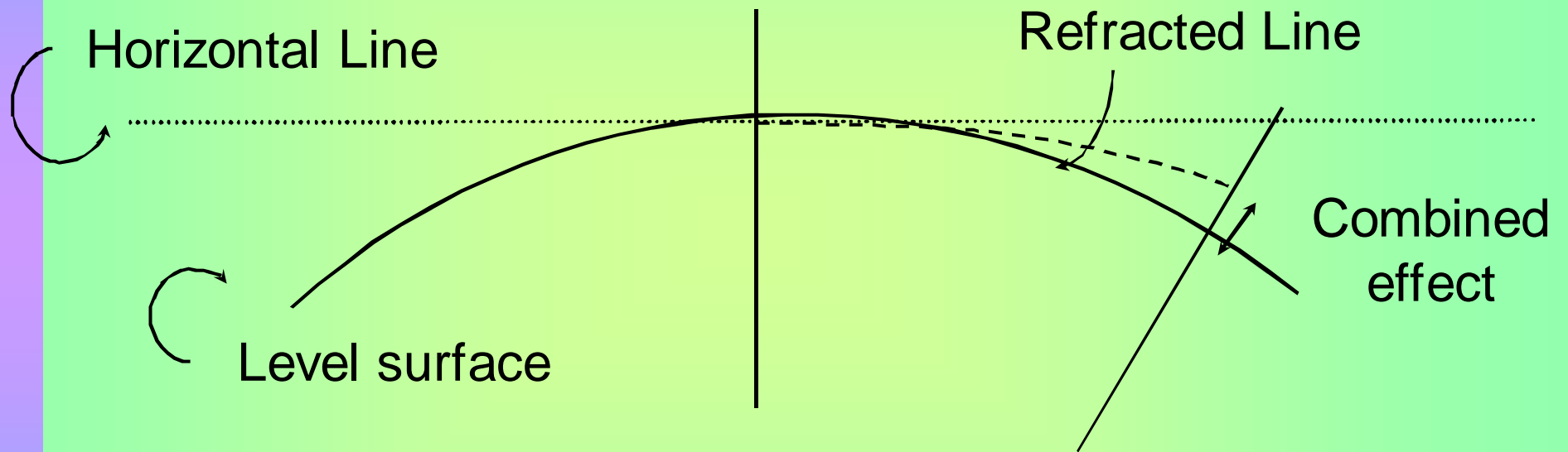
- $\Sigma BS - \Sigma FS = 7.368m - 7.361m = 0.007m$
- $Elev_{Bottom} - Elev_{Top} = 134.692m - 134.685m = 0.007m \checkmark$

Differential Leveling Errors & Mistakes

- Instrumental errors
- Personal errors
- Natural errors
- Mistakes

Earth Curvature and Refraction

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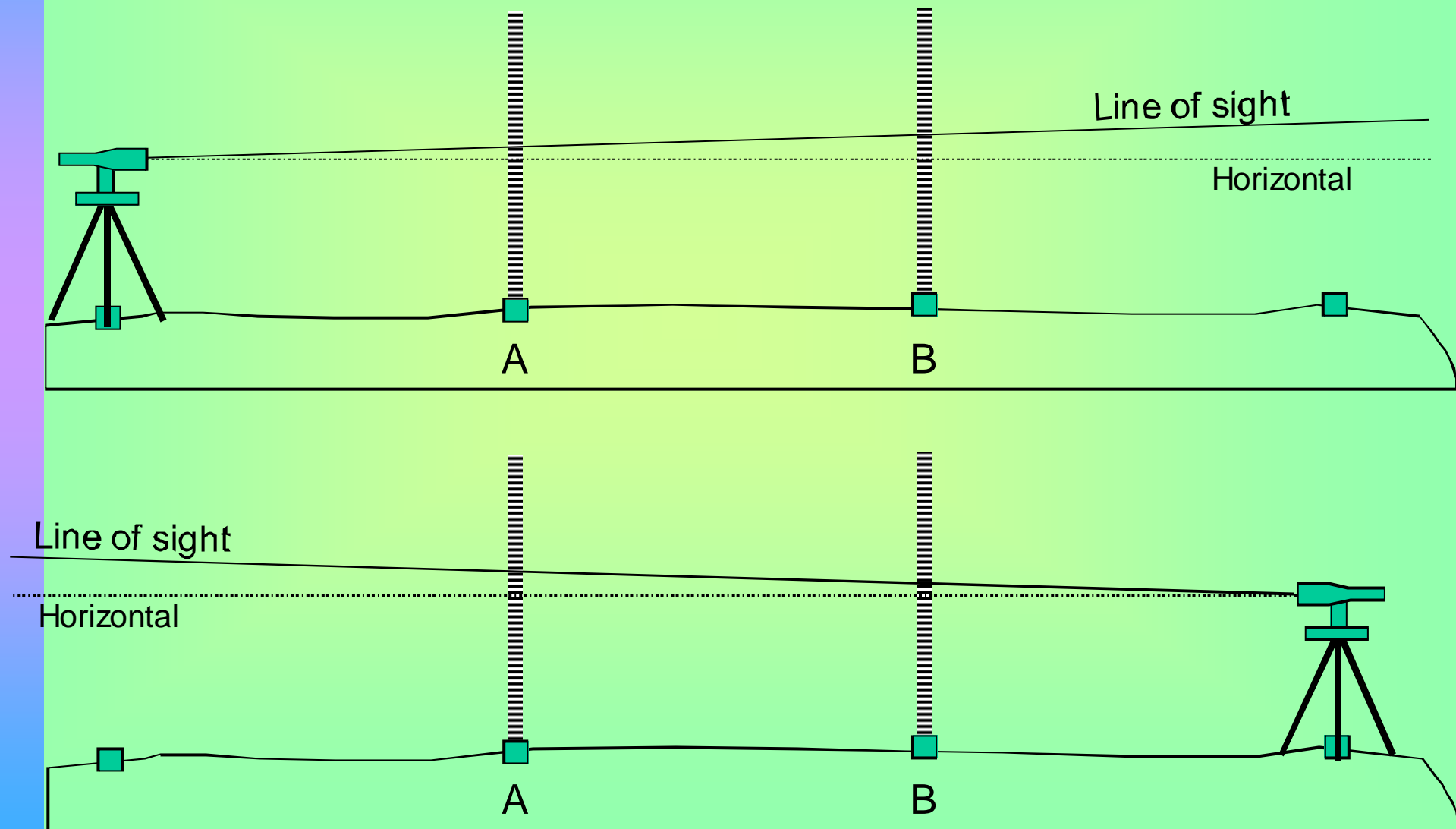


Line of Sight Error

- Issue
- Impact
- Solution

Collimation Error – Two Peg Test

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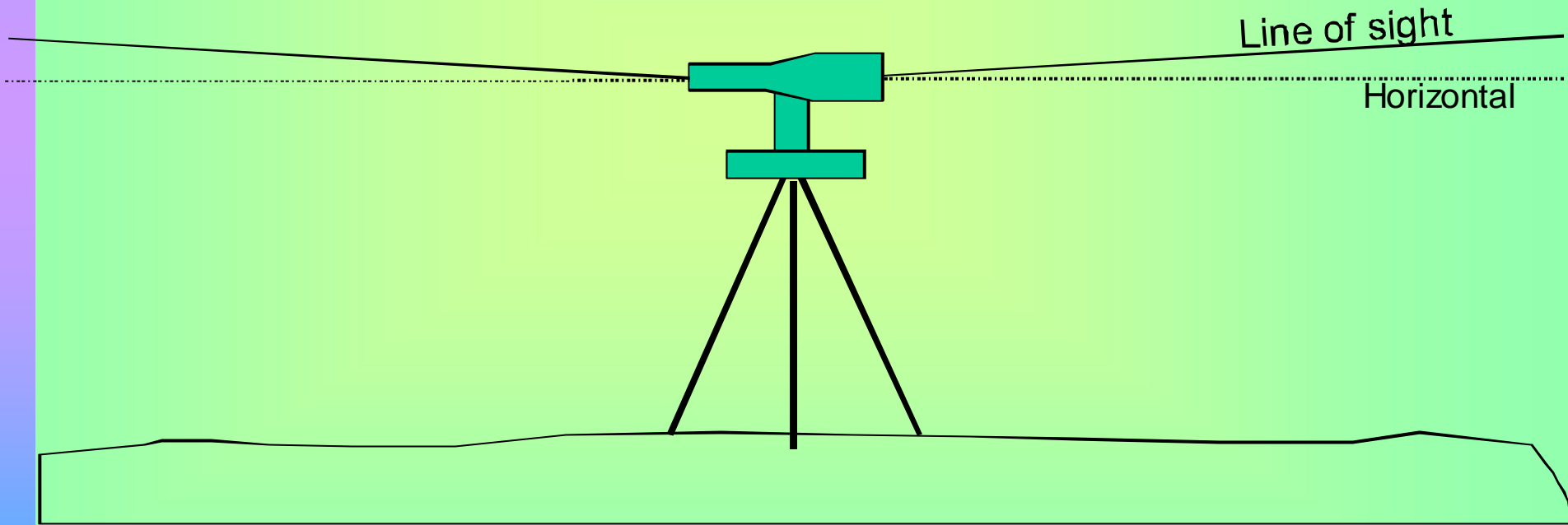


Balancing Foresights & Backsights

- Issue
- Solution
- In practice

Balancing FSs and BSs

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Differential Leveling Errors

- Procedures to mitigate errors and mistakes

Level Loop Adjustment

- Purpose of adjustment
- Methods for adjusting based on:

Level Loop Adjustment

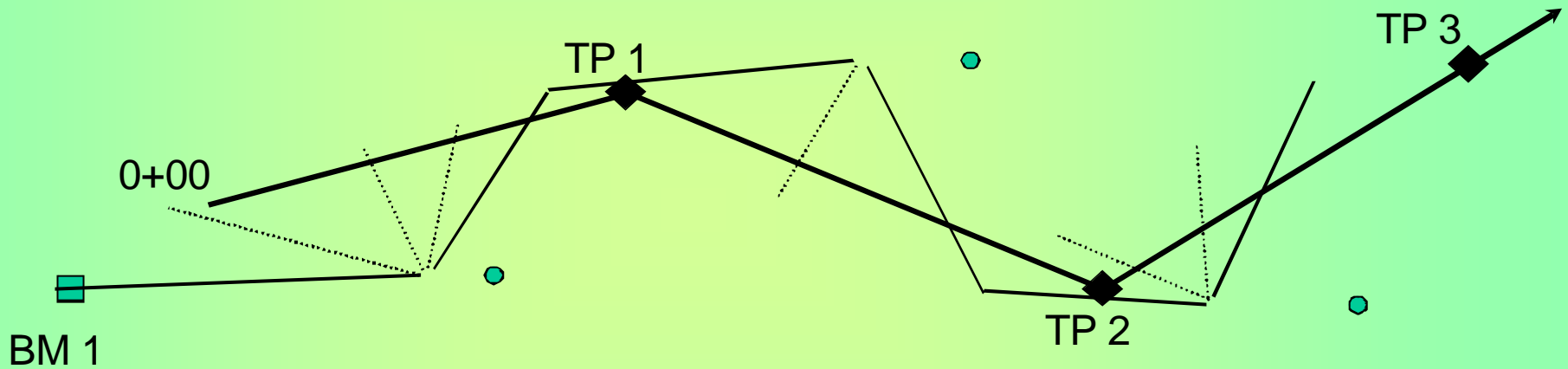
Point	Elev.	Correction	Corrected Elev.
BM A	134.685m		134.685m
TP 1	134.289m	-0.001 m	134.288m
TP 2	133.921m	-0.002 m	133.919m
B	132.799m	-0.004 m	132.795m
TP 3	133.638m	-0.005 m	133.633m
TP 4	134.330m	-0.006 m	134.324m
BM A	134.692m	-0.007 m	134.685m

- Computed closure = 0.007m
- 6 setups \rightarrow increments of $0.007\text{m}/6 = -0.0012\text{m}$

Profile Leveling

- Process
- Variation of differential leveling
- Issues

Profile Leveling



- ◆ Turning points
- Instrument location
- Benchmark
- Backsight/Foresight
- Intermediate sight

Profile Notes and Plots

- Notes
- Profile plots
- Cross-section leveling very similar

Profile Leveling Notes

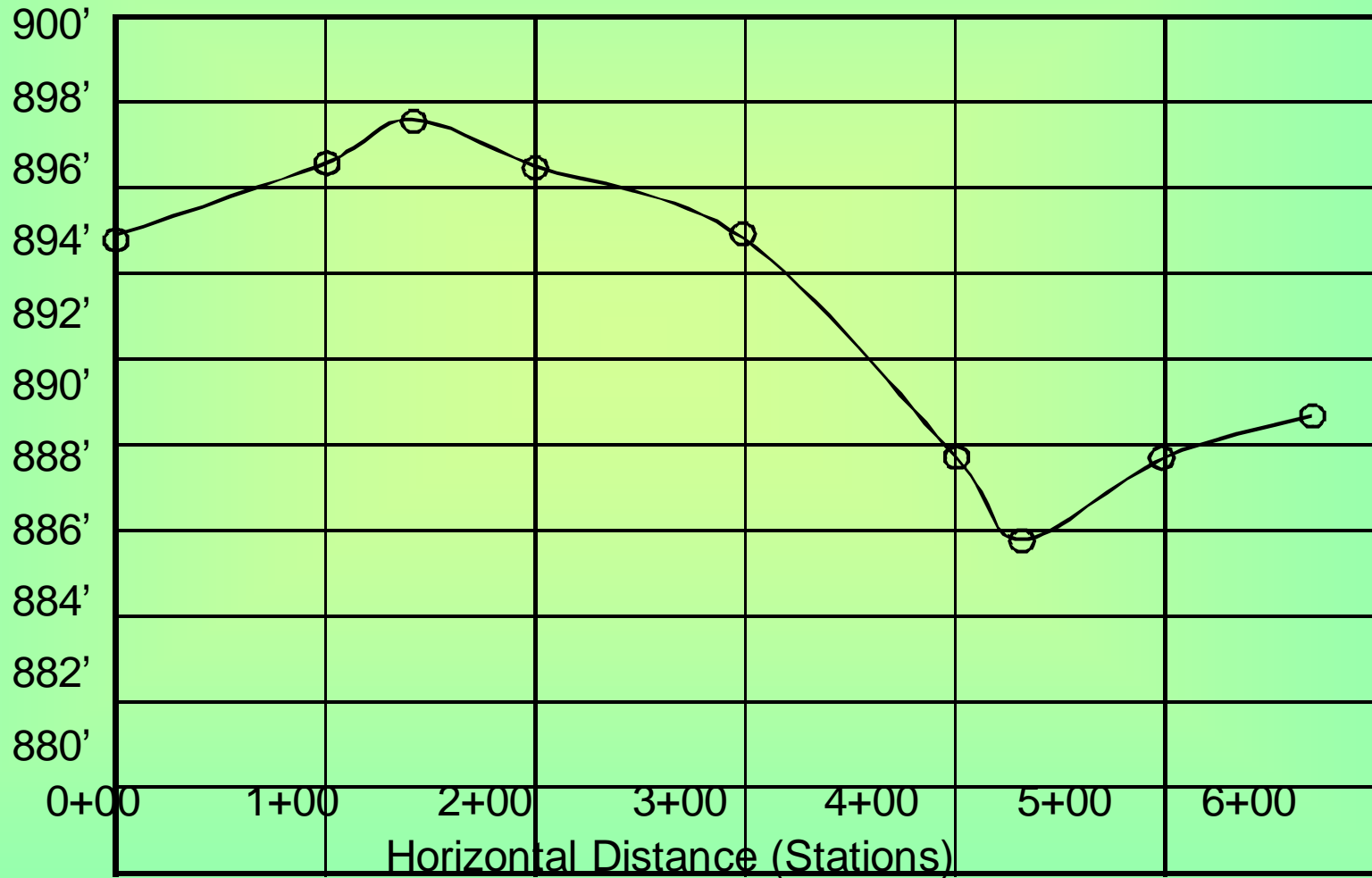
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Station	BS(+)	HI	FS(-)	IS	Elev.
BM 1	4.18'				895.06 ,
0+00		899.24 ,		5.1'	894.1
1+00				3.2'	896.0
1+43.52				2.0'	897.2
TP 1	2.25'		3.31'		895.93
3+00		898.18 ,		4.1'	894.1
TP 2	4.37'		10.13'		888.05
4+26.89		892.42 ,		6.6'	885.8

Profile Leveling

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Vertical
Distance
(Elevation)



Thanks