

## Diploma in Civil Engineering

### Term-End Examination

December, 2006

### BCE-031 : ADVANCED SURVEY

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

**Note :** Question no. 1 is **compulsory**. Attempt any **four** from the rest of the questions. Use of calculator is allowed.

1. Define/describe in brief any **seven** of the following :

2×7=14

- (a) Line of Collimation
- (b) Closed Traverse
- (c) Latitude and Departure
- (d) Tacheometric constants
- (e) Advantages of Tacheometry
- (f) Trigonometric levelling
- (g) Transition curve
- (h) Mid-ordinate of circular curve
- (i) GPS
- (j) GDOP

2. The lengths and bearings of the lines of a traverse ABCDE, are given in the table. The length and bearing of EA has been omitted. Calculate the length and bearing of line EA. 14

Line	Length (m)	Bearing
AB	204.0	87° 30'
BC	226.0	20° 20'
CD	187.0	280° 0'
DE	192.0	210° 80'
EA	?	?

3. (a) Discuss basic principle of Stadia method of tacheometry. 4
- (b) The following tacheometric observations were made on two points P and Q from Station A :

Staff at	Vertical angle	Staff reading		
		Upper	Middle	Lower
P	— 5° 12'	1.388	0.978	0.610
Q	+ 27° 35'	1.604	1.286	0.997

The height of the tacheometer at A above the ground was 1.55 m. Determine the elevations of P and Q if the elevation of A is 75.5 m. The stadia constant k and c are respectively 100 and 0.0 m. 10

4. (a) If the base of a tower is accessible, how would you determine the difference of elevation between instrument station and top of the tower using trigonometrical levelling ? 4
- (b) The observations were made on the top A of a flag AB on a hill, from two instrument stations P and Q, 100 m apart, the stations P and Q being in the line with A. The angles of elevations of A at P and Q were  $30^{\circ} 05'$ , and  $17^{\circ} 52'$  respectively. The staff reading upon the B.M. (R.L. = 311.29 m), were respectively, 2.690 and 3.815 when the instrument was at P and Q, the telescope being horizontal. Determine the elevation of the foot of the flag if AB is 3.5 m. 10
5. (a) What are different methods of designating a curve ? Derive a relationship between the degree of curve and its radius. 6
- (b) The chainage of the intersection point of two straights is 1060 m and the angle of intersection is  $120^{\circ}$ . If the radius of a circular curve is 570 m and peg interval is 30 m, find : tangent length, length of long chord, chainage at the beginning and end of the curve. 8

6. (a) Describe the principle on which the working of an EDM is based. Also explain the basic steps of working with an EDM. 7
- (b) Explain the basic principle of a GPS. Also describe three segments of GPS. 7
7. Write brief notes on the following :  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 14$
- (i) Collimation test of theodolite
  - (ii) Setting of circular curve from point of intersection
  - (iii) Methods of Surveying with GPS
  - (iv) Tangential method used in tacheometric surveying