## ASSIGNMENT: 6 TACHEOMETRIC SURVEY

Q. 1 Derive the expression for the horizontal and vertical distances in the fixed hair method when the staff is held vertically and the measured angle is that of elevation.
Q. 2 What is tacheometricsurveying? What are the advantages of tacheometric surveying ? Explain various methods of tacheometry.
Q. 3 What is tangential method of tacheometry? Derive the expressions for horizontal and vertical distances by the tangential method when both the angles measured are those of elevation.
Q. 4 Explain principle of stadia method.
Q. 5 The following observations were taken using a tacheometer fitted with ananallatic lens, the staff being held vertically. The constant of tacheometer is 100 .

| Inst. <br> st. | Height of <br> axis | Staff <br> station | Vertical <br> Angle | Hair readings | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P | 1.45 | B.M | $-6^{0} 12^{\prime}$ | $0.98,1.54,2.10$ | R.L of <br> B.M |
| Q | 1.45 | Q | $+7^{0} 5^{\prime}$ | $0.83,1.36,1.89$ | $=384.25$ <br> m |
| R | 1.57 | R | $+12^{0} 21^{\prime}$ | $1.89,2.48,3.07$ | m y |

Determine the distances PQ and QR and the R.Ls of $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}$ and R
Q. 6 During the course of a tacheometric survey, the following readings were recorded

| Inst. <br> st. | Height of <br> axis | Staff <br> station | Vertical <br> Angle | Hair readings | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | 1.750 | B.M | $-8^{0} 24^{\prime}$ | $1.250,1.600,1.950$ | R.L of |
| O | 1.650 | CP | $-7^{0} 12^{\prime}$ | $1.430,1.580,1.730$ | B.M |
| P | 1.570 | CP | $+9^{0} 36^{\prime}$ | $1.670,1.950,2.230$ | $=312.670 \mathrm{~m}$ |

The tacheometer was anallatic and the multiplying constant was 100 . The staff was held vertical. Calculate the RL of station P.
Q. 7 To determine the gradient between two points P and Q , a tacheometer was set up at another station R and the following observations were taken, keeping the staff vertical.

| Staff at | Vertical <br> Angle | Hair readings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P | $+4^{0} 40^{\prime}$ | $1.210,1.510,1.810$ |
| Q | $-4^{0} 40^{\prime}$ | $1.000,1.310,1.620$ |

If the horizontal angle PRQ is $36^{\circ} 20 \phi$, determine the average gradient between P and Q . Take $\mathrm{A}=100, \mathrm{~B}=0$ and RL of $\mathrm{HI}=100 \mathrm{M}$.
Q. 8 The following readings refer to a closed traverse ABCDA run by a tacheometer fitted with analyticlens. The constant of the instrument was 100 and the staff was normal.

| Line | Bearing | Vertical <br> Angle | Staff interception |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AB | $40^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ | $+4^{\circ} 00^{\prime}$ | 1.750 |
| BC | $310^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ | $+3^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ | 1.480 |
| CD | $220^{\circ} 00^{\prime}$ | $+2^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ | 1.670 |

Find the length and bearing of DA.
Q. 9 Find the gradient from P to Q using the data given in Table

| Inst. <br> at | Staff at | Line | Bearing | Vertical <br> Angle | Hair readings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | AP | $84^{0} 36^{\prime}$ | $3^{0} 30^{\prime}$ | $1.35,2.10,2.85$ |
| A | Q | AQ | $142^{0} 24^{\prime}$ | $2^{0} 45^{\prime}$ | $1.9555,2.875,3.765$ |



