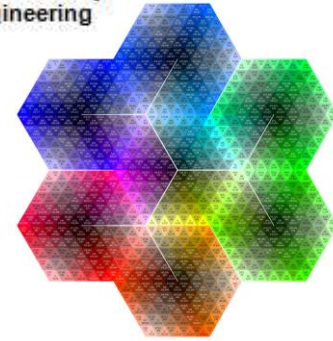


# Surveying Engineering

## Lecture 8: Levelling (Grid-Precise)



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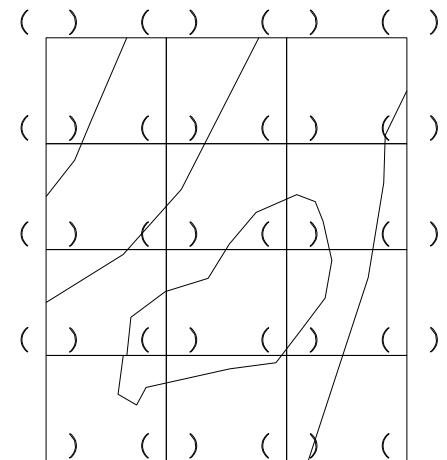
# Basic Idea

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One of the many applications of leveling

The main aim of grid leveling is to divide the ground by grid lines and determine the elevation of points of intersection of grid lines (nodes) in order to draw contour lines and produce contour maps.

The spacing between grid lines depends on the topography of the ground. The distance increases for uniform ground and vice versa.

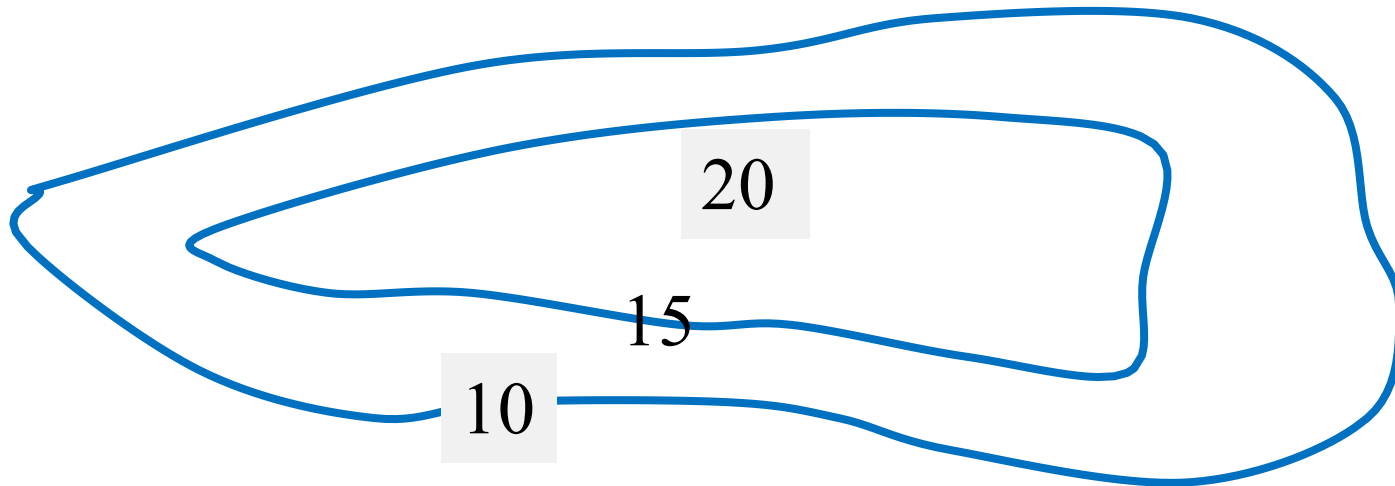




# Contour Lines

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They are imaginary lines joining points of same elevations in which the spacing between them indicates the slope of the ground (e.g. If parallel, indicating uniform slope).





# Contour Interval

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It is the vertical spacing between successive contour lines depending on the topography, required accuracy and map scale (usually multiples of 0.25m, 0.5m or 1m and constant all over the map).

Choice of **Contour interval** depends on:

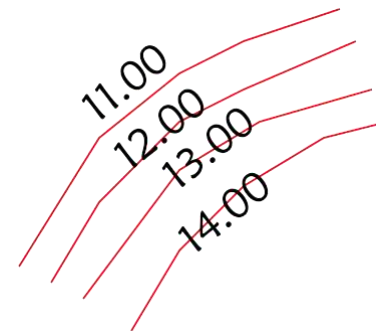
- The purpose and extend of the survey
- The Scale of the map
- The nature of the terrain (topography)



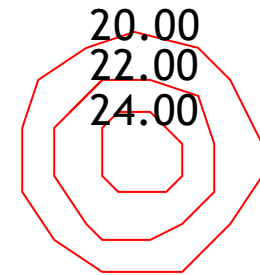
# Contour Characteristics

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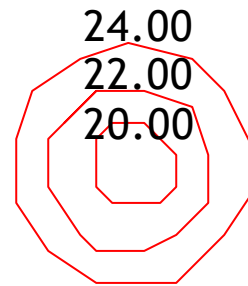
- Continuous
- Do not intersect  
(only in special cases)
- Close on each other  
or close on area edges



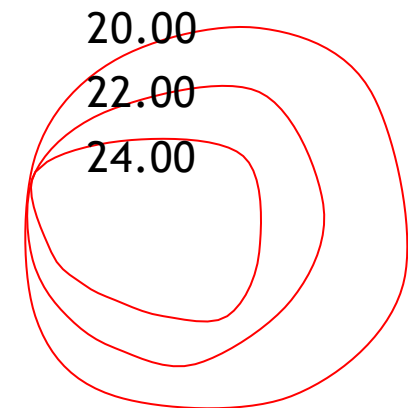
Uniform slope



Hill



Valley



Vertical cut



# Importance

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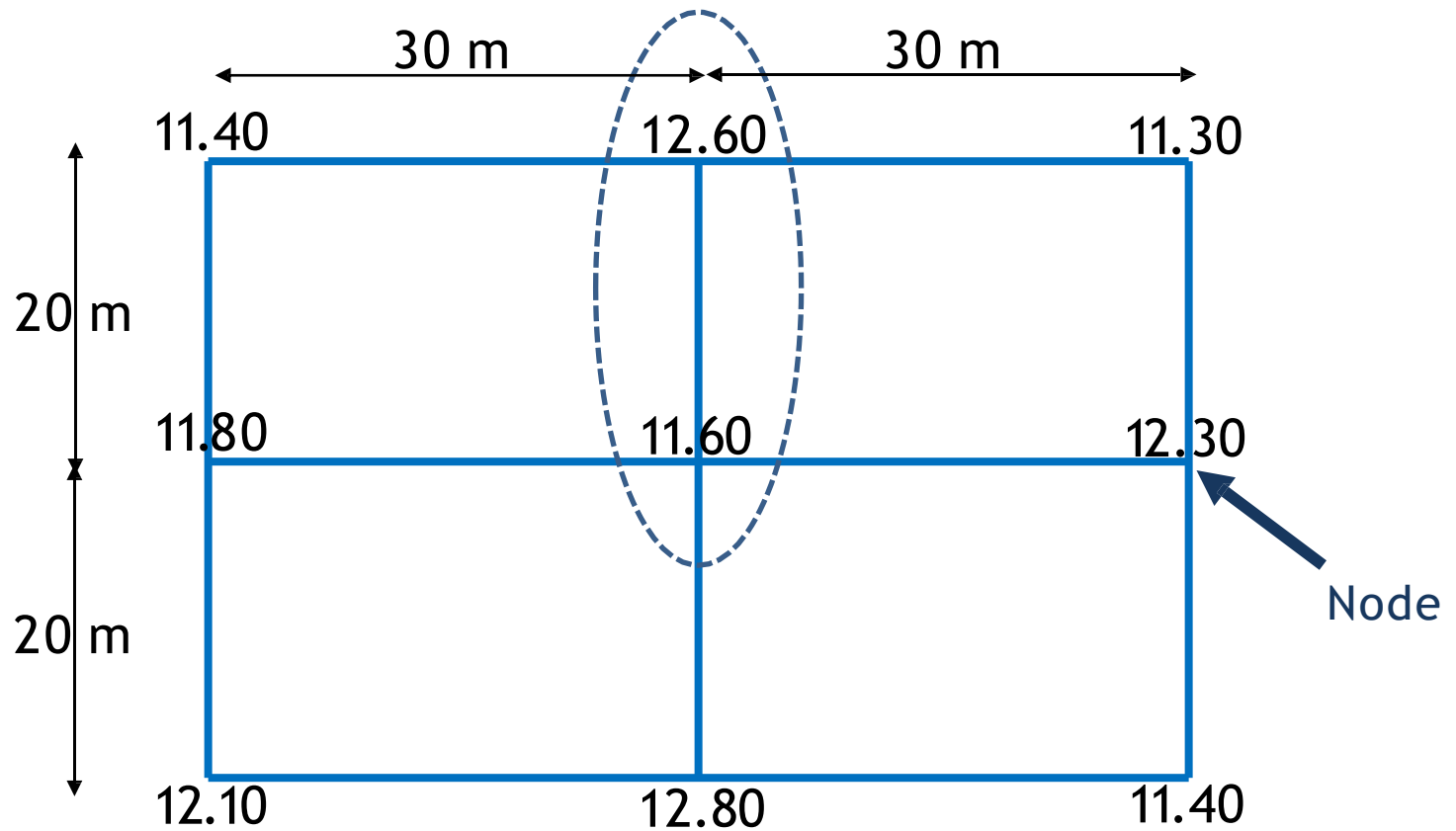
Contour lines: To know which contour line to draw with a certain contour interval, indicate first, **lowest and highest** elevation on the grid.

Cut and Fill Area: If it is required to level the ground on a certain elevation, then indicate (shade) the cut and fill areas. **We could calculate volume of cut and fill also**

Cross section: Sometimes it is required to extract a x-section at a certain direction. **This is drawn directly on the contour map.**



# Formation of Grid



# How to Interpolate Contours

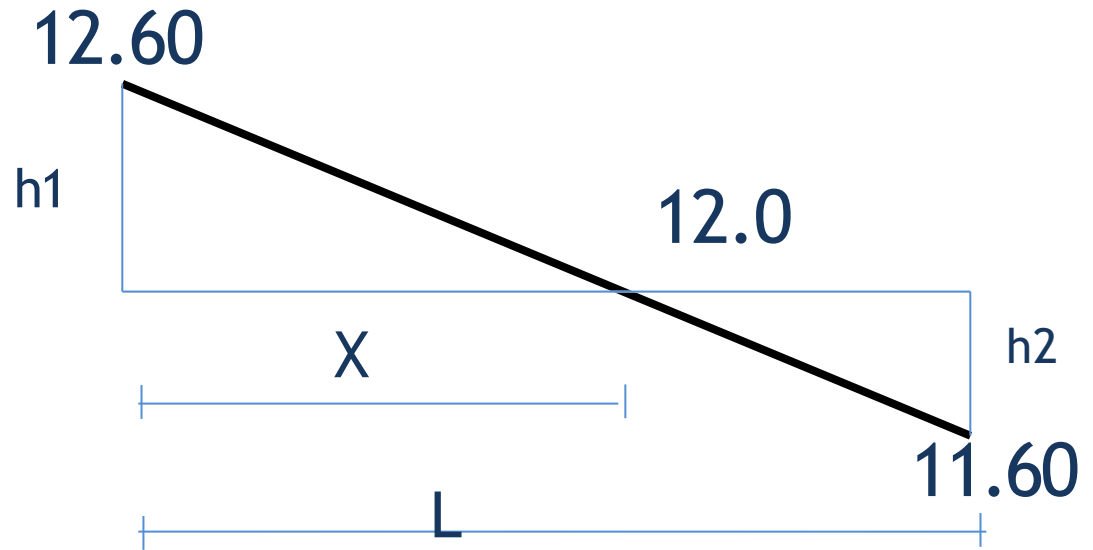
## Mathematically

$$L = 20.0 \text{ m}$$

$$h1 = 12.6 - 12 = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

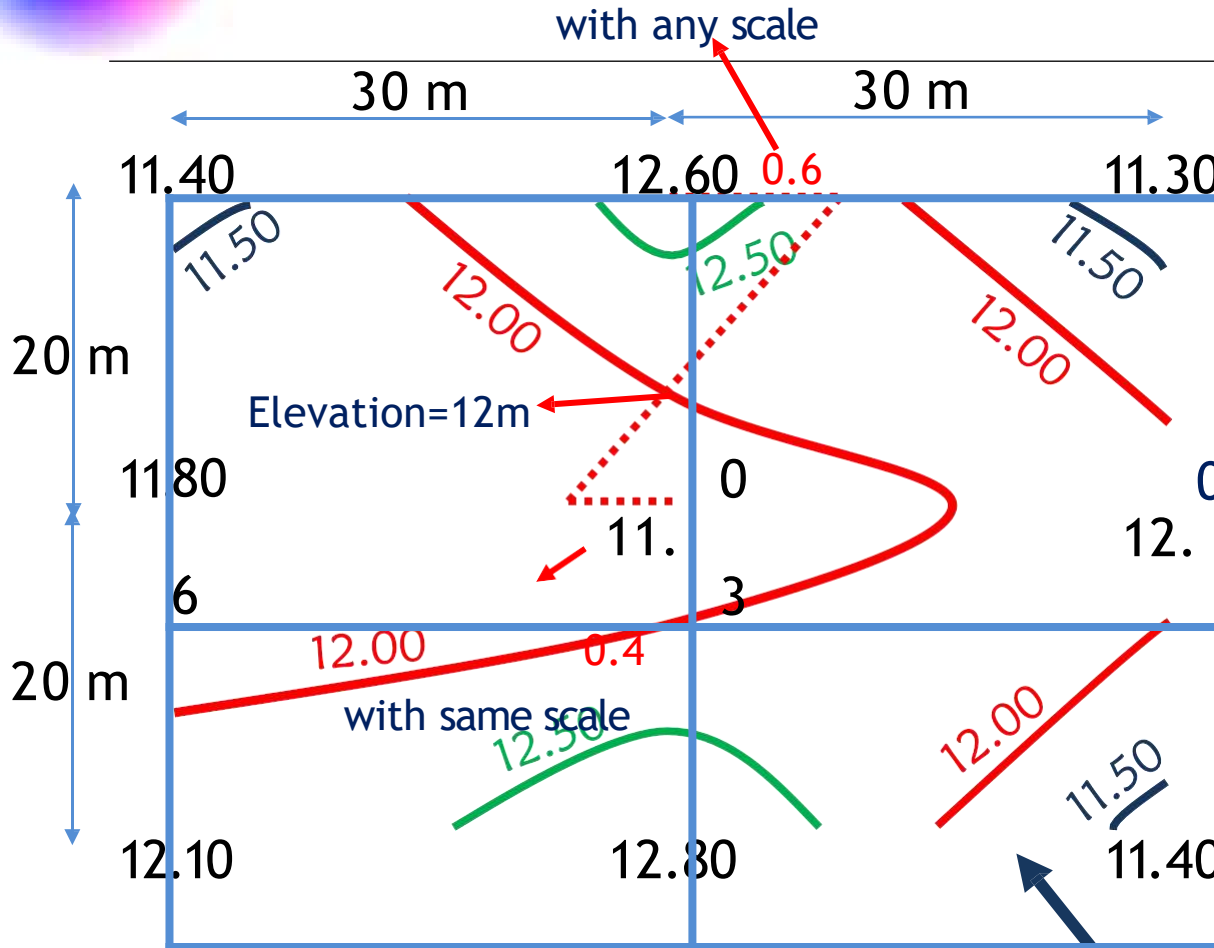
$$h2 = 12 - 11.6 = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{h1}{h2} = \frac{x}{L - x} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{Get X}$$





# How to Interpolate Contours



Say contour interval 0.5m

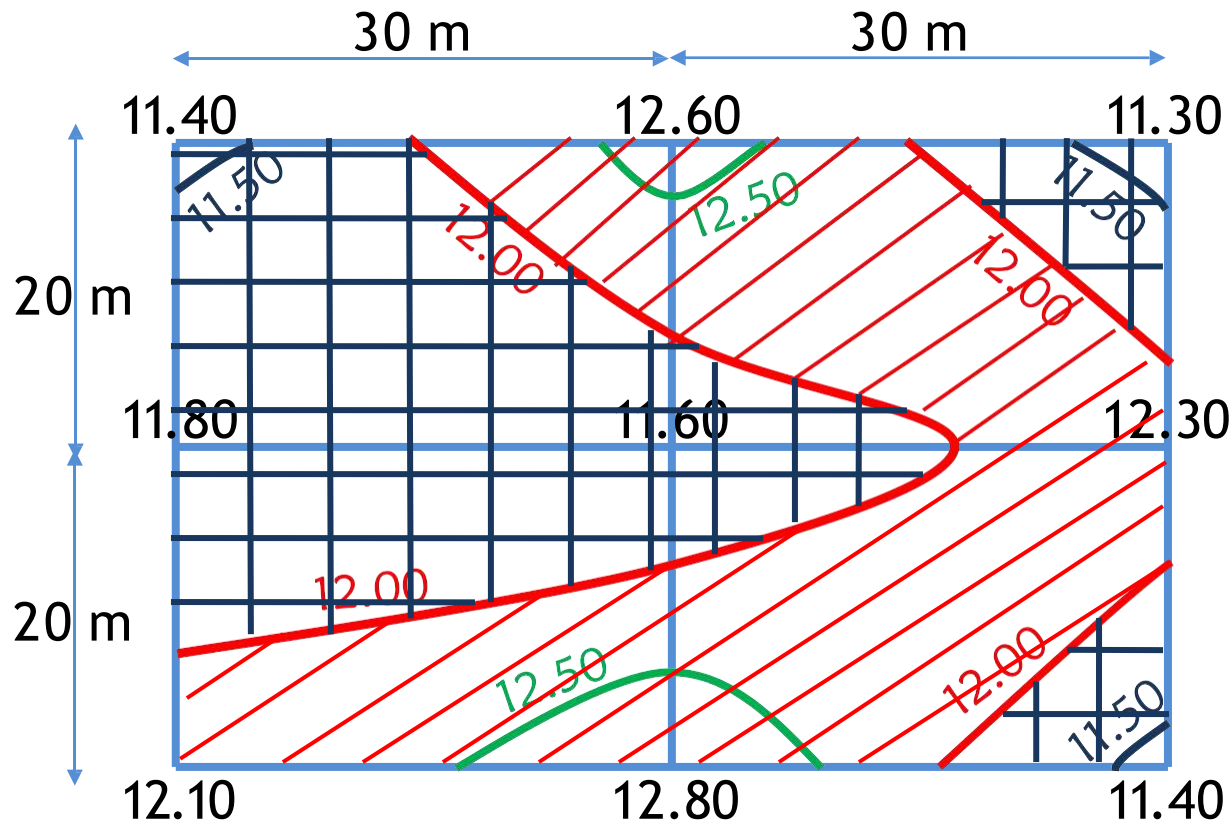
Min. height 11.30m

Max. height 12.80m

Then draw contour:  
11.5m, 12m, 12.5m

This is drawn on a map  
with a certain scale

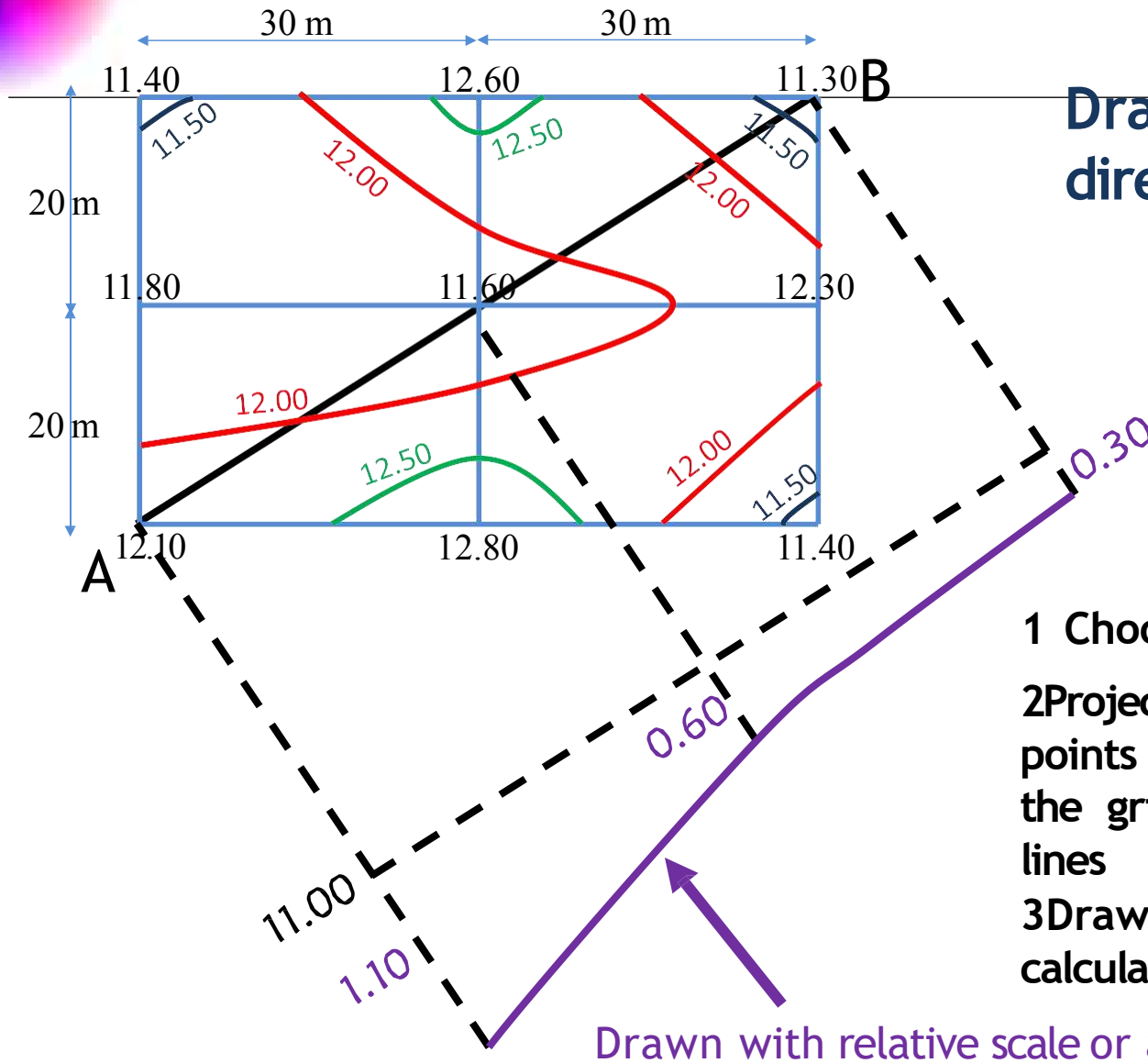
# Finding Cut and Fill Areas



If it is required to level the ground at 12m



# Drawing a Cross Section

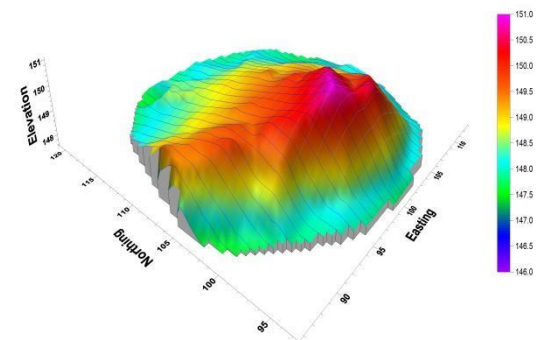
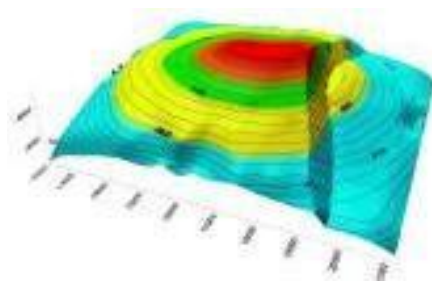
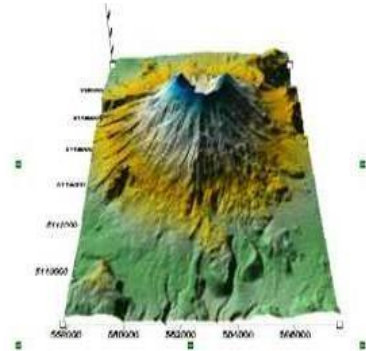
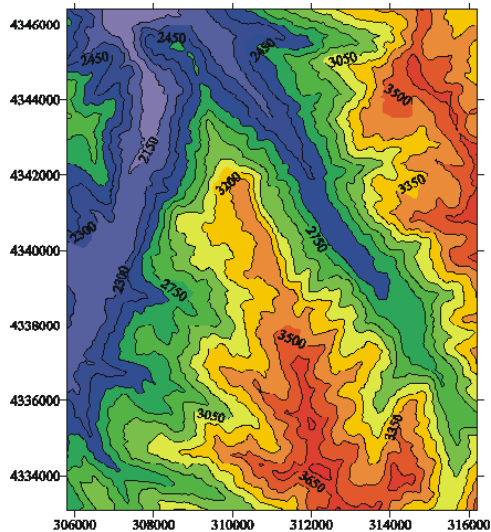


Draw a x-section in direction AB

- 1 Choose a certain datum
- 2 Project all intersection points of cross section with the grid only not contour lines
- 3 Draw x-section with calculated heights

Drawn with relative scale or as given

# Current Software for Grid Levelling





# Precise (Digital) Level





# Precise Levelling

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Precise Leveling is a branch of Spirit leveling used to determine the elevation of points with accuracy reaching to

**0.05mm**



# Allowable Errors in Precise Levelling

$$\Delta_{allowable} \text{ (mm)} = c \sqrt{L \text{ (km)}}$$

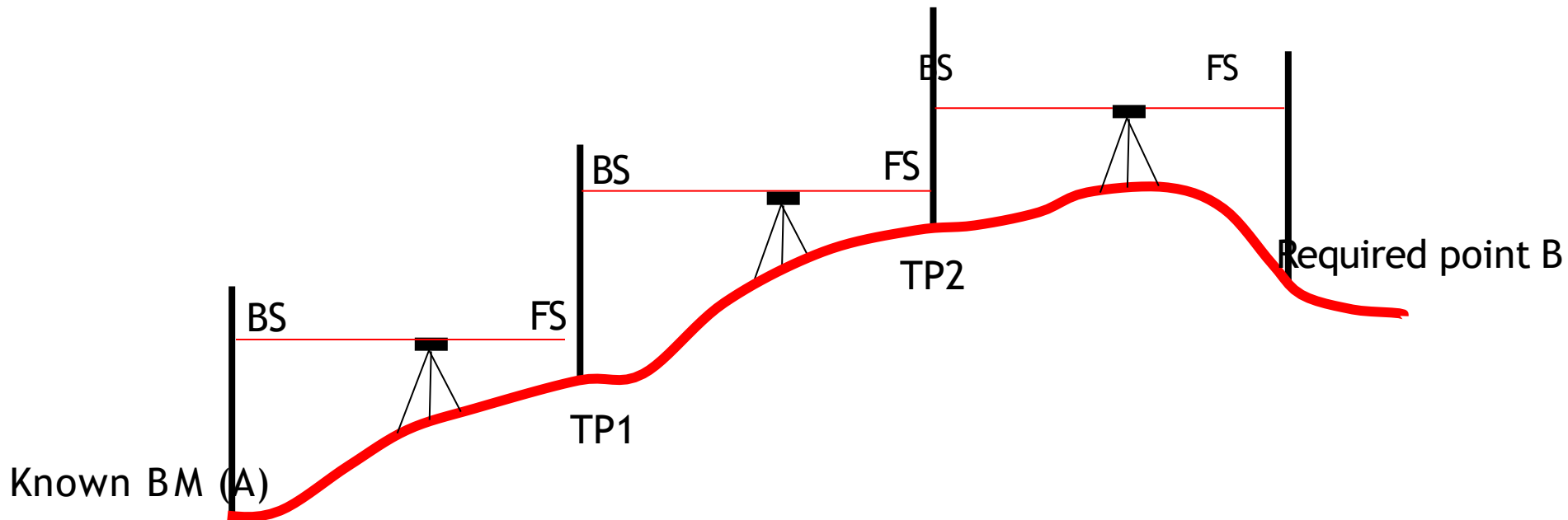
• Where

- $\Delta_{allowable}$  is the allowable closing error in (mm)
  - L is the length of leveling route (km) [Distance between level and BS's and FS's only] **No Intermediate sights**
  - C is the leveling constant depends on the degree of leveling technique
  - $C = 0.8 - 1.2$  for Precise leveling
- IF  $\Delta \leq \Delta_{allowable}$   $\Rightarrow$  leveling procedure accepted  $\Rightarrow$  distribute error on no. of setups
- IF  $\Delta > \Delta_{allowable}$   $\Rightarrow$  leveling procedure rejected  $\Rightarrow$  **STOP**  $\Rightarrow$  repeat observations

# Application of Precise Leveling

## Benchmark Transfer

The required elevation of point (B) (within the desired project area) located at a far distance from a known Benchmark (A) is obtained through BS's and FS's only without the need to measure intermediate sights, in order to be accurate as possible by decreasing the number of observed points.







# Supplementary files:

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- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1uPExz5QhU>
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v5Q1xag4\\_Yg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v5Q1xag4_Yg)
- <https://wecivilengineers.wordpress.com/2018/09/02/features-advantages-of-digital-level-surveying/>
- <https://www.sccssurvey.co.uk/leica-ls15-digital-level.html>

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***Thanks***

**Dr.Eng. Hassan Mohamed**