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# Reciprocal levelling



$$\Delta H)_{AB} = a_1 - (b_1 - e) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$



$$\Delta H)_{AB} = (a_2 - e) - b_2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Eq.(1) + Eq.(2) gives:

$$\Delta H)_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} [(a_1 - b_1) + (a_2 - b_2)]$$

H.W Find e from Eq.(1) and Eq.2





Example / In levelling across river, reciprocal levelling observation gave the following result for staff held vertically at X and Y from level stations A and B on each bank.

| Instrument position | staff position | staff reading (m) |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| X                   | A              | 1.753             |
| X                   | B              | 2.080             |
| Y                   | A              | 2.550             |
| Y                   | B              | 2.895             |

if the R.L of A was 90.37, what the R.L of B

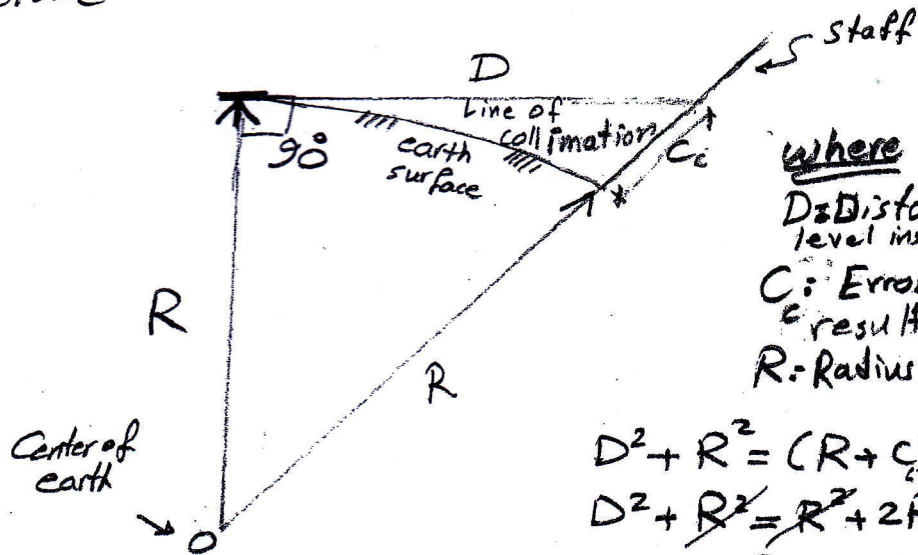
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H)_{AB} &= \frac{1}{2} [(a_1 - b_1) + (a_2 - b_2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(1.753 - 2.080) + (2.550 - 2.895)] \\ &= -0.336 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{R.L)B} = 90.37 - 0.336 = 90.034$$

# Effect of Curvature and Refraction

(1)

## \* Curvature



where  
 $D$ : Distance between level instrument, and staff  
 $C_c$ : Error in staff reading & result in curvature  
 $R$ : Radius of earth

$$D^2 + R^2 = (R + C_c)^2$$

$$D^2 + R^2 = R^2 + 2RC_c + C_c^2$$

$$D^2 = 2RC_c \Rightarrow C_c = \frac{D^2}{2R}$$

$$R = 6370 \text{ km}$$

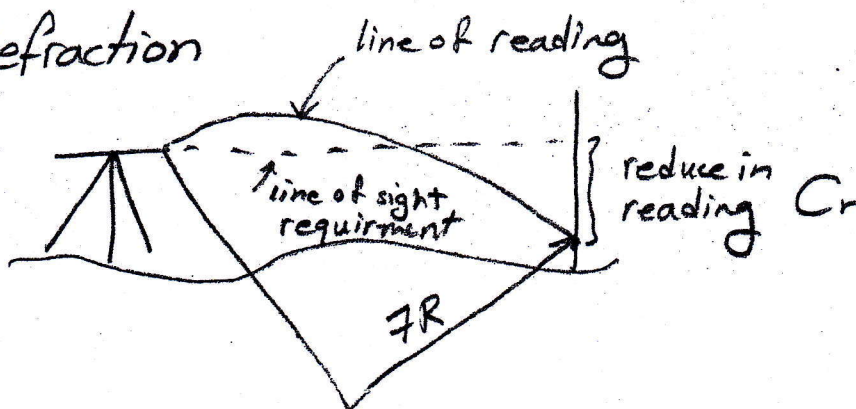
$$= \frac{D^2}{2 \times 6370} \times 1000 \text{ km to m}$$

$$C_c = 0.0785 D^2$$

m km

Cancel because small value

## \* Refraction



where

$C_r$ : Error in staff Reading result in Refraction

$$\text{Correction of Refraction } (C_r) = \frac{1}{7} \text{ Correction of Curvature } (C_c)$$



## \* Combined Correction

$$\begin{aligned}C_{\text{combined}} &= C_c - C_r \\&= C_c - \frac{1}{7} C_c \\&= 0.0785 D^2 - \frac{1}{7} (0.0785 D^2) \\C_{\text{combined}} &= 0.0673 D^2\end{aligned}$$

m km

Example / A level instrument was setup between two staff positions A and B were 100 m and 200 m, respectively. The staff readings at A and B were 2.300 and 1.500 m, respectively. Find the correct difference of level between the positions.

$$C_{\text{combined}} = 0.0673 * \left(\frac{200}{1000}\right)^2 = 0.0027$$

(A)

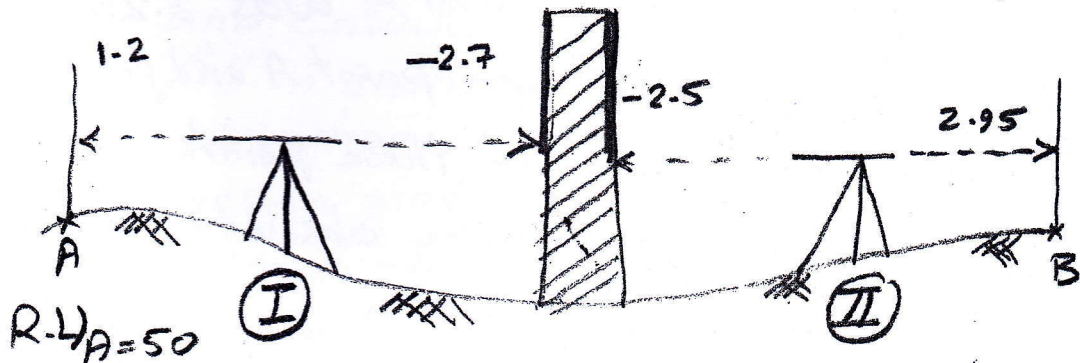
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Correct reading staff at A} &= 2.300 - 0.027 \\&= 2.297 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H)_{AB} = 2.297 - 1.5 = \underline{\underline{0.797 \text{ m}}}$$

# Difficulties in levelling

(3)

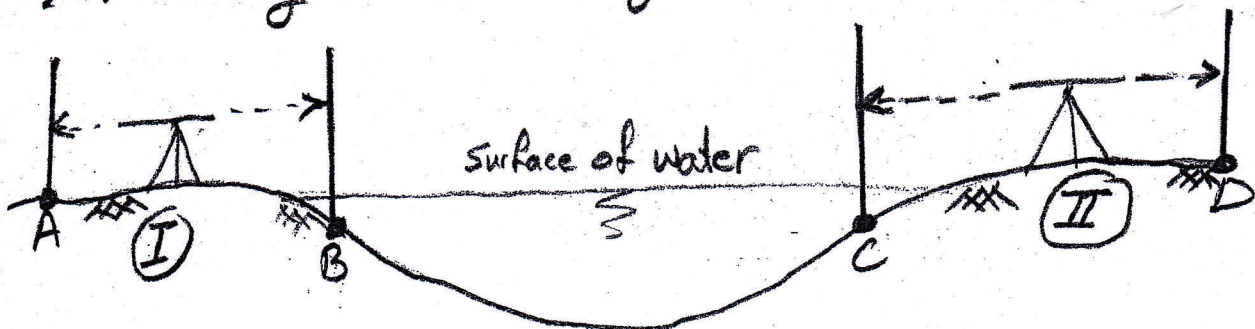
1) levelling across a solid obstruction like high wall



| Staff reading |     |           | Staff station | H.I  | R.L   | note |
|---------------|-----|-----------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| B.S           | I.S | F.S       |               |      |       |      |
| 1.2           |     | (I)       | A             | 51.2 | 50    |      |
| -2.5          |     | -2.7      | high wall     | 51.4 | 53.9  |      |
|               |     | 2.95 (II) | B             | =    | 48.45 |      |

H.W/ check the result?

2) levelling across a large lake



Assume  $R.L)_B = R.L)_C$  Then levelling is continued.

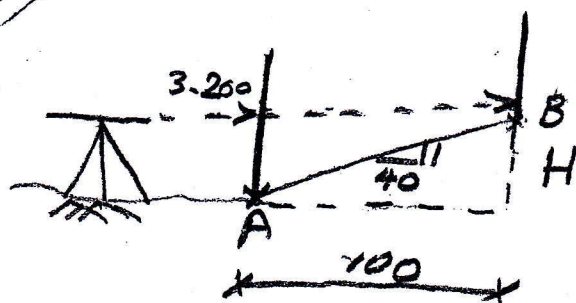


## Find the Correct Reading through the Slope

(4)

Example / A staff reading at point A was 3.200 m and the distance between point A and point B was 100 m. The slope between these points was 1:40 above. Determine the absolute reading on point B.

$$\frac{H}{100} = \frac{1}{40} \Rightarrow H = 2.5$$



Correct reading at B =  $3.200 - 2.5 = 0.7 \text{ m}$

## Sources of Errors in levelling work

1. Instrument error.
2. Error due to displacement of level and staff.
3. Error due to natural causes.