## (Module Name) Course Catalogue <br> 2023-2024

| College | Erbil Technology college |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Department | Road Construction |  |
| Module Name | Surveying II |  |
| Module Code | SUR 303 |  |
| Semester | $\mathbf{3}$ |  |
| Credit | 8 |  |
| Module type | Core |  |
| Weekly hours | 200 |  |
| Weekly hours (Theory) | $\mathbf{l} \mathbf{2}$ )hr Class | ( $\mathbf{6}$ ) hr Workload |
| Weekly hours (Practical) | $\mathbf{l} \mathbf{4}$ )hr Class | ( $6 \quad$ )hr Workload |
| Lecturer (Theory) | Galawezh Mohammed Ahmed |  |
| E-Mail | galawezh.ahmed@epu.edu.iq |  |
| Lecturer (Practical) | Hoshyar Bakr Wali |  |
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## Course Book

- Vision :

In this section the lecturer shall write an overview about the subject he/she is giving. The course overview must cover:

- Surveying is the art and science of taking field measurement on or near the surface of the earth. Preparation of surveying and related mapping specification.
- Surveys are usually performed for one of two reasons. First, surveys are to collect data, which can then be drawn to scale on a plan or map; second field surveys are made to lay out dimensions taken from a design plan and thus define precisely the location of the proposed construction facility.
- Introduces you to traditional and state of the art techniques in data collection, lay out, and presentation of field data.
- Design and provision of horizontal and vertical control survey networks.
- Course objective:

Introducing the fundamentals, purposes, \& the required calculations of the plane surveying to the student as well as qualifying him to use the different kinds of surveying instruments in designing \& executing the project of civil engineering.

## - Student's obligation

The roles of students and their obligations throughout the year are such as :- reports of all exercisesPrepare their self's of examination good.

- Forms of teaching

Are done by
-DATA SHOW
-WHITE BOARD
-AND SHEETS

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    - Assessment scheme
10% Home work (Theory)
2% Class activity (Theory)
14% (Report-Seminar-Paper-Essay-Project) (Theory)
14% Lap. Reports & Activities (Practice)
4% Quiz (Theory+Practice)
6% Midterm(Theory)
15% Final (Theory)
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10% Midterm (Practice)
25% Final (Practice)
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## - Specific learning outcome:

This course has been read and studied to provide a practice for a survey work. It covers the fundamentals of surveying and those basic surveying procedures that make up the Great bulk of surveying practices.

## - Course Reading List and References:

- ELEMENTARY SURVEYING (BREED AND HOSMER)
. SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS (PHILIP KISSAM)
.SURVEYING WITH CONSTRUCTION APPLICATIONS(six Edition) (Barry F. Kavanagh)
Plane Surveying (ALAK DE).

| - Course topics (Theory) | Week | Learning <br> Outcome |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1- General review Traversing Computation | 2 |  |
| 2- Trigonometry and tachometry | 2 |  |
| 3- Horizontal Alignment | 1 |  |
| 4- Vertical Alignment | 4 |  |
| 5- Total station | 1 |  |
| 6- Photogrammetry |  |  |
| 7- Tunnel |  |  |
|  |  | Learning |
| - |  |  |


| - Practical Topics (If there is any) | Week | Learning Outcome |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The component of theodolite, setting out theodolite, The procedure to measure Horizontal angle, the closed formed of transvers, measure Horizontal angle and correction the angles | 1A |  |
| Determine the azimuth, departures and latitude, correction of $\Delta E$ and $\Delta N$, Calculations of E and N | 2A |  |
| The procedure to measure vertical angles , Trigonometry | 1B |  |
| Tachometry, Stadia method, sub tenses bars method | 2B |  |
| Tachometry Tangential method, And( EDM) | 3A |  |
| Setting out Simple Curve by deflection angle | 3B |  |
| Setting out spiral curves by deflection angle | 4A |  |
| Setting out Vertical curves | 4B |  |
| Global Position System (GPS) | 5A |  |
| The component of Total station | 5B |  |
| The commons applications of Total station | 6A |  |
| Programme's Grated Job, Setting the Orientation by angles. | 6B |  |
| Programme's Grated Job, Setting the | 7A |  |


| Orientation by Coordinates. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Programme's Grated Job, Setting the <br> Orientation by Resection (Free Station) | 7 B |  |
| The commons applications of Total <br> station(Surveying) | 8 A |  |
| The commons applications of Total <br> station(Area \& Volume) | 8 B |  |
| The commons applications of Total station(Tie <br> Distance \& Remote Height) | 9 A |  |
| The commons applications of Total <br> station(Stake Out) | 9 B |  |
| The commons applications of Total |  |  |
| station(Reference Line, Reference Arc) |  |  |

## 19. Examinations: <br> Ministry of Higher Education \& Scientific Research Erbil Polytechnic University <br> Erbil Technology college

Dep. of Road construction
First term 2020-2021

## Second Year

Sub: surveying
Time:3 Hours
Date:10/2/2021

Q1/ multiple choice questions: [35 Marks, 5 marks for each branch]
1-The directions of bearing in quadrant III are....
a) NE ,
b) $S E$
c) SW
d) NW

2- There are two methods for adjusting latitudes \& departures, that's ensuring that the sums of the latitudes \& departures equal $\qquad$
a) zero
b) $90^{\circ}$
c) $180^{\circ}$
d) $270^{\circ}$

3-- In traverse, if the latitude and departure of a line are known the length of the line can be computed by using equations $\qquad$ ...
i) $L=\sqrt{ }(\Delta E)^{2}-(\Delta N)^{2}$
ii) $L=\Delta N / \cos$ Azimuth
iii) $\mathrm{L}=\Delta \mathrm{E} / \sin$ Azimuth
iv) $L=\sqrt{ }(\Delta E)^{2}+(\Delta N)^{2}$
which of above statements is/are correct?
a) (iv)
b) (ii)and(iv)
c) (iii)and(iv)
d) (ii) ,(iii)\&(iv)

4- The sum of the external angles of a closed traverse of $(N)$ sides is equal to. $\qquad$
$\mathrm{i}-(\mathrm{N}+4)^{*} 90^{\circ} \mathrm{ii}-(2 \mathrm{~N}+4)^{*} 90^{\circ} \mathrm{iii}-(\mathrm{N}+2)^{*} 180^{\circ} \mathrm{iv}-(2 \mathrm{~N}+2)^{*} 180^{\circ}$
Which of above statements is/are correct?
a) (ii)and(iii)
b)(iii)only
c) (i) and(iii)
d) (ii)and(iv).
$5-+2 \%$ grade line intersects a $-4 \%$ grade line. The elevation at station PVC $15+00$ is 350 m and the elevation at stationPVT25+00 is 340 m .

The station and elevation of the PVI are
a)sta. $19+00$ at 358 m
b) sta. 20+00 at 360 m
c) sta. $20+50$ at 351 m
d) sta. 21+00 at 362m

6 - The distance between the points( $18,38,15$ ) and ( 10,30 , ) observed with
G.P.S is $\qquad$ a) 10 m
b) 12 m
c) 14 m
d) 16 m
$\qquad$ are stakes set at predetermined elevation to control a specific grade ._ On a road project , this could be finished sub base or base or the top of rock.
a) right of way,
b)shallow filter,
c) deep filter,
d) blue top.

Q2/
(20M)
Compute latitude \&departure the survey data shown in table
(1)
(2)(length
(3) Azimuth
(4) $\Delta N$
(5 5 E
$\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{AB} & 164.95 & 71 & 11\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}B C & 88.41 & 149 & 00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}C D & 121.69 & 224 & 18\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { DE } & 115.89 & 291 & 13\end{array}$
EA $\quad 68.42 \quad 352 \quad 39$
Q3/
(20M)
_The following vertical angles were read with theodolite at A\&B respectively to $O$ point. $A \& B$ being in the same plane $2028 \quad \& 1314$. If the distance between $A \& B=10 \mathrm{~m}$ and the reduced level of $A$ was 64.6 m . Determine the height of the bottom of the tank above ordinate datum.

Q4/
(25 M)
) see figure below for the problem parameters. Compute the volume using the Prismoidal formula.

Centre height $\mathrm{h} 1=10 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{~h} 2=20 \mathrm{~m}$, widths roads $\mathrm{b} 1=\mathrm{b} 2=20 \mathrm{~m}$, horizontal distance between sections: $L=60 \mathrm{~m}$, side slopes:1:2


Typical answering


Q3/ $D=d \tan \alpha 2 /(\tan \alpha 1-\tan \alpha 2)$
$D=10^{*} \tan (1314) / \tan (2028)-\tan (1314) \Rightarrow 17.03 m$
$h=D \tan \alpha 1 \Rightarrow 17.03 * \tan 20 \quad 28=6.35 m$
For check

$$
\mathrm{h} 2=(\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{d}) \tan \alpha 2 \Rightarrow(10+17.03) \tan 13 \quad 14=6
$$

$\therefore$ the height of the bottom of the tank above ordinate datum $=64.6+6.35=$ 70.95 m .

Q4/ $\mathrm{A} 1=\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{b}+\mathrm{hs})====\rightarrow 10(20+10 * 2)=400$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{A} 2=20(20+20 * 2)=1200 \\
\mathrm{Am}=15(20+15 * 2)=750 \\
\mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{L} / 6(\mathrm{~A} 1+\mathrm{Am}+\mathrm{A} 2)=====\rightarrow 60 / 6(400+4 * 750+1200)===\rightarrow 46000 \mathrm{~m}^{2}
\end{gathered}
$$

## 20. Extra notes:

The subjects and titles of all topics are covered the objectives of each topic, and this also includes a brief description of each topic. And I suggest to use new technical or connected part theory with practices together.

## 21. Peer review

The course book of surveying subject of second year road department. Consists of detailed description of syllabus of the course for a academic year 2018-2019.

The content of the syllabus is up to date which is suitable for the need of the modern local projects.

Mission :

- Equipment's and accessories of theodolite survey and necessary adjustment;
- How the theodolite is to be set up , levelled ,centred and oriented;
- The different bearings ascribed to the lines of a traverses for calculation purposes;
- The calculation of closed traverses and the method of adjusting the latter;
- The plotting of a traverse using rectangular coordinates;
- Circular geometry and the formulae for calculating the various elements of circular curves;
- The geometry, computations and methods of setting out horizontal simple circular curves;
- The geometry, computations and methods of setting out horizontal spiral circular curves;
- The geometry, computations and methods of setting out vertical curves;
- What is thecometry, measurements;
- Theory of stadia thecometry and its variations;
- Theory of tangential method thecometry and its variations;
- Theory of substances bar methods thecometry and its variations;
- Theory of stadia thecometry and its variations;


## - OPERATION IS DONE BY TOTAL STATION 1. SURVEYING

2. FREE STATION (RESECTION)
3. STAKE OUT
4. AREA \& VOLUME
5. REMOTE HIGHT
6. tie distance

- Photogrammetry, Ground control, Photo scale, Scale Expression, Determination of the height of Towers and pillars;
Tunnel surveys, Types of tunnels,Transferring the surface levels to underground;
-;

