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GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH FLOOD PLAN COORDINATION ORGANIZATION

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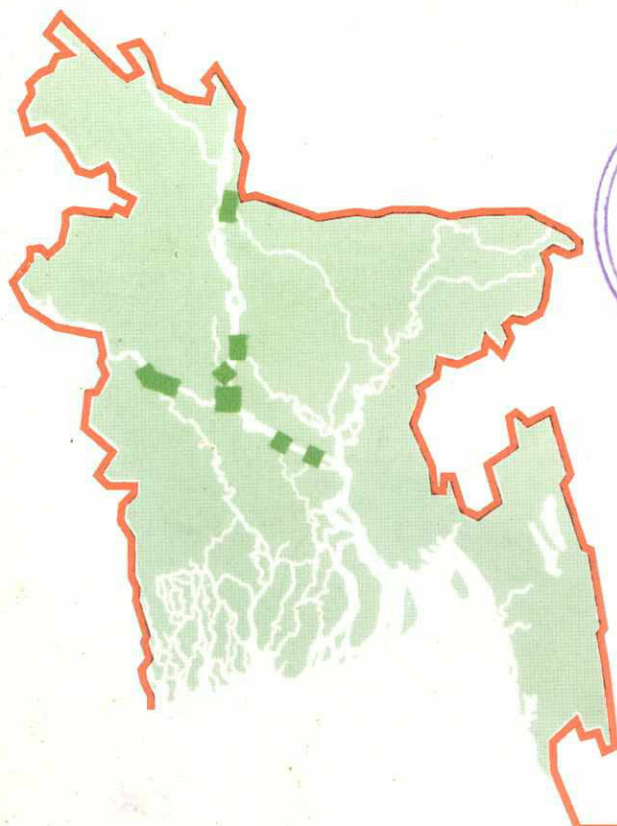
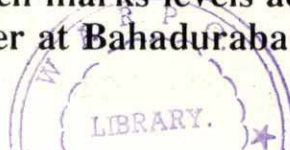
FAP 24 RIVER SURVEY PROJECT

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SURVEY REPORT 7

Transfer of bench-marks levels across
Jamuna River at Bahadurabad



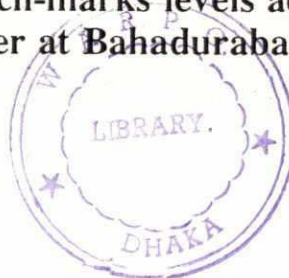
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SURVEY REPORT 7

**Transfer of bench-marks levels across
Jamuna River at Bahadurabad**



December 1993

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December 23, 1993

Chief Engineer
Flood Plan Coordination Organization (FPCO)
7 Green Road, Dhaka.

Attention : Mr. Afzalur Rahman.
Superintending Engineer.

Subject : Survey Report 7

Our ref : RSP/9.1/703

Dear Sir,

One year ago the River Survey Project established a temporary network of bench-marks on the main char in the Jamuna River between Bahadurabad and Fulcharighat. The bench-mark heights were determined by levelling from the left bank over the char to the right bank. Since then the bench-marks are used in our survey work in the area, amongst others in water slope gauging.

Obviously the levelling results allow a check on the differences between the reference levels of the existing networks on the left bank and the right bank. As this subject is still actual, it was decided to summarize the levelling results in this report.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely

Pieter van Groen
Team Leader

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1. Introduction

On the Brahmaputra/Jamuna River near Bahadurabad important survey work is to be done by the River Survey Project FAP 24. This work includes both routine measurements as well as special surveys to support certain study topics. An example is establishment of temporary staff gauges for reduction of soundings during bathymetric surveying and for measurements of water level slopes.

For these various survey tasks an accurate vertical control needs to be established in the area. This is realized by constructing a set of temporary bench-marks (TBMs) and by determining accurately their levels, which is done by levelling between the TBM's and the existing (reference) bench-marks with known levels on each side of the river. For the location of the bench-marks see Figure 1.

In between these existing bench-marks located at the left and right bank of the river respectively and supplemented with a number of TBMs in between on the central island a levelling across the complete river was carried out. Another objective to do this was also to check any differences in levels between the networks on the left bank and the right bank of the river.

The levelling across the river was done in the low water (LW) period (December 1992) when limited channel width occurs. Three methods of transferring levels across each river channel were carried out.

- o Trigonometric levelling
- o Hydrostatic levelling
- o Levelling by GPS

2. Reference bench-marks used for levelling

2.1 Bahadurabad site

On the left bank, Finnmap BM 5244 is located at Bahadurabad ghat. This bench-mark has been used as a reference for transferring the reference level from the main land on the east side of Jamuna River to the char areas located north-west of Bahadurabad ghat.

The level of Finnmap BM 5244 has been obtained as 19.8569 meter PWD.

2.2 Fulcharighat site

Two temporary bench-marks were established on the right bank of Jamuna River at Fulcharighat by FAP 24 in December, 1992. Out of these two TBMs, one is located on the plinth of T&T office and the other on the plinth of Thana Parishad Office.

The elevations of these two TBMs have been determined by second order levelling from the GPS 7 bench-mark.

The elevation of the bench-mark GPS 7, which is located within the premises of the Dak-bungalow at Gaibandha, is 21.97m PWD

Levels of the two TBMs have been measured to be:

- o TBM on the plinth of T&T office : 20.521 m PWD
- o TBM on the plinth of Thana Parishad Office : 20.660 m PWD

For transferring the levels from the right bank to the char areas east of Fulcharighat the TBM located on Thana Parishad office at Fulcharighat has been used and thus GPS 7 (Finnmap) has been used as the reference bench-mark for the main land west of Jamuna River.

When connecting the two TBMs of FAP 24 to the bench-mark Finnmap BM 5244 a discrepancy of 0.2 m was discovered. This corresponds rather good with the discrepancy found in water-levels as described in Chapter 5.

3. Levelling equipment and methods used

3.1 General

Under FAP 24 River Survey Project, all levelling works related to checking of zero values of BWDB gauges, establishment of new BMs/TBMs as well as levelling of land cross-sections over chars (as extension of bathymetric cross-sections) are required to be carried out by second order levelling.

In order to perform these works and also to obtain the specified accuracy of levelling, the following types of equipment were used:

- a) Topcon Auto-level AT - G3
- b) Topcon Electronic Total Station GTS - 303
- c) Trimble 4000 SE receiver/dataloggers

Equipment specifications for land levelling can be found in Table 1.

In transferring the levels over the channels three different methods have been applied, as follows:

3.2 Trigonometric levelling

An electronic total station was used for transferring of levels by river crossing. (For an exact description of equipment see Table 2).

The vertical angle between the bench-marks on both sides of the river was measured with the theodolite (Total Station). The slope distance between the two bench-marks was also measured.

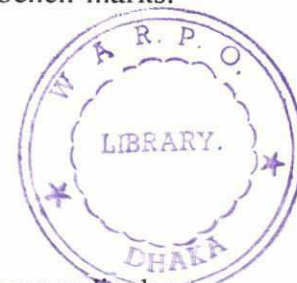
To avoid refraction errors, observations were taken from both banks and as much as possible simultaneously.

The height difference between the two bench marks was then calculated by using the following formula :

$$\Delta H = \text{Hor.D} * \tan (90 - \text{Ver.A}) + \text{I. H} - \text{P. H.}$$

where

ΔH	=	height difference between the two bench-marks.
Hor.D	=	horizontal distance
Ver.A	=	vertical angle
I.H	=	instrument height
P.H	=	prism height



3.3 Hydrostatic levelling

For hydrostatic levelling, it has to be assumed that the flow is perpendicular to the direction of the levelling so that the water-levels at both banks of the river are nearly the same.

Two staff gauges, one at both banks were installed and connected to the bench-marks located on each bank. Simultaneous gauge readings were taken from the gauges at both banks and their differences were calculated by using the formula as indicated below :

$$\Delta H = \text{DHE} + \text{GRE} - \text{GRW} + \text{DHW}$$

where

ΔH	=	Height difference of bench-marks at the two banks
DHE	=	height difference of bench-marks and zero of gauge at east bank
GRE	=	gauge reading at east bank
GRW	=	gauge reading at west bank
DHW	=	height difference of bench-marks and zero of gauge at west bank

3.4 Levelling by GPS

For checking the performance of GPS in transferring the height from a known point to an unknown point by simultaneous GPS observations, the following three known points (points with known coordinates and heights) were considered :

Bahadurabad :	GPS 764
Bonarpara :	GPS 765
and Shaghata :	GPS 779

For the description of equipment see Table 3.

Moreover, an unknown point was selected in the mid char located between Bahadurabad and Fulcharighat and static observations were taken, extending over an hour at each station.

4. Establishment of additional Temporary Bench-Marks (TBM)

In the middle char area between Bahadurabad and Fulcharighat, 5(five) nos. of TBMs have been established.

Details of these TBMs are as follows :

- o TBM01 - G.I pipe embedded and located in the village Char Parulia
- o TBM02 - G.I pipe embedded and located in the village Char Burul
- o TBM03 - G.I pipe embedded and located in the village Uttar Khatiamari
- o TBM04 - Located on the plinth of Angaridah Primary School
- o TBM05 - G.I pipe embedded and located in the village Char Kristomoni.

Approximate location of TBMs have been shown in Figure 1

5. Measurement Results

5.1 Accuracies

Under FAP 24 River Survey Project it is specified that all levelling works are to be executed by second order levelling, which means that the maximum acceptable error shall be in the order of $\pm 5 \text{ mm} \times \sqrt{k}$, where k is the measured distance in kilometers. During actual levelling all sections were closed.

The measured deviations are noted as follows:

		Measure- ment Distance (km)	Acceptable error (mm)	Closing error (mm)
(a)	Levelling from right bank	29.5	± 27.2	+17.8
	From GPS 7 at Gaibandha to TBM 01 in Middle island			
(b)	Levelling from left bank	10.30	± 16.1	-8.3
	From FMBM 5244 to TBM 01 in middle island			
(c)	Levelling in middle island	31.3	± 27.9	+4.6
	For establishment of several TBMs TBM 01, 02, 03, 04 & 05			

5.2 Difference in water-levels as measured at Bahadurabad and Fulcharighat

Differences in water-levels at left and right bank (considering the zero value of gauges used by BWDB and zero value measured by FAP24) are found as follows:

At Bahadurabad		
Zero value of gauge on 14.12.92 at 1620 hrs.	as used by BWDB	13.00m PWD
	as measured by FAP 24	12.96m PWD
Water-level on 14.12.92 at 1620 hrs.	by using zero value of BWDB	14.34m PWD
	by using zero value of FAP 24	14.30m PWD
At Fulcharighat		
Zero value of gauge on 14.12.92 at 1620 hrs.	as used by BWDB	13.00m PWD
	an measured by FAP 24	13.63m PWD
Water level on 14.12.92 at 1620 hrs.	by using zero value of BWDB	13.44m PWD
	by using zero value of FAP 24	14.07m PWD

5.3 Differences in networks at right and left bank

When connecting the Finnmap levelling networks at the right and left bank some discrepancy was discovered.

In connection with establishing a number of gauges and for execution of bathymetric surveying in the left channel of Jamuna River at Bahadurabad, a temporary bench-mark (TBM 01) has been established by FAP 24, at Char Parulia (see Figure 1).

The TBM 01 has been connected by second order levelling from the Finnmap Bench Mark GPS 7 at Gaibandha as well as from Finnmap BM 5244 on the left Bank of Jamuna near Bahadurabad using their respective official levels.



Comparison of the two surveys has given the following results :

<u>By levelling from :</u>	<u>Value of TBM 01 in m PWD</u>
Finnmap BM 5244 (left bank near Bahadurabad)	20.075
Finnmap BM GPS 7 (right bank at Gaibandha)	19.784
Measured difference : 00.291 m	

5.4 Tentative choice

The water level slope measurements and the bathymetric pilot surveys take place in the left main channel at Bahadurabad. Therefore as a tentative choice, the River Survey Project has taken FMBM 5244 for their (levelling) work near Bahadurabad. This means for instance that the FAP 24 staff gauges in this area are all referred to the reduced level of 20.075 meter PWD for TBM 01 on Char Parulia as obtained in relation to Finnmap BM 5244.

There shall not be any difficulty on the part of FAP 24 to make necessary correction with retrospective effect as soon as the values are finally resolved in mutual agreement with the Client.

5.5 Levels of TBM

The levels/heights measured for the TBMs are :

Location	TBM No.	Levels/heights in m PWD
Char Parulia	TBM 01	20.075
Char Burul	TBM 02	20.778
Uttar Khatiamari	TBM 03	20.920
Angaridah Primary School	TBM 04	20.334
Choumohoni (Char Kristomoni)	TBM 05	21.228

6. Conclusions

Out of the three methods, the results of levelling obtained by GPS observations and Hydrostatic levelling are found not to be within an acceptable accuracy.

As such, the results of Trigonometric levelling are considered the only method to be taken into account at this moment for transfer of levels.

It is certainly questionable whether hydrostatic levelling is relevant at all in very wide and braided rivers like the Jamuna.

The method of levelling by GPS is in the process of being highly improved and it is therefore recommended to follow closely the future technical development.

It is recommended that the measured differences in reference levels between the right and left river bank respectively should be finally resolved in mutual agreement with the Client including Survey of Bangladesh (SOB).

Land levelling			
Model	Topcon Auto-level AT-G3		
Specifications	Telescope	Length	230 mm
		Image	Erect
		Field of view	1° 30'
		Effective objective diameter	40 mm
		Resolving power	3"
		Minimum focus	0.5 m
		Stadia ratio	100
	Horizontal circle	Diameter	117 mm
		Minimum reading	1° or 1'
	Automatic Levelling Mechanism	Setting accuracy	0.3"
		Compensating range	± 15'
	Accuracy in 1 Km Double Run levelling	Without optical micrometer	1.5 mm
		With optical micrometer	1 mm
	Weight	Instrument	1.8 Kgs
		Plastic carrying case	1.3 Kgs

Table 1 : Equipment used for land levelling.

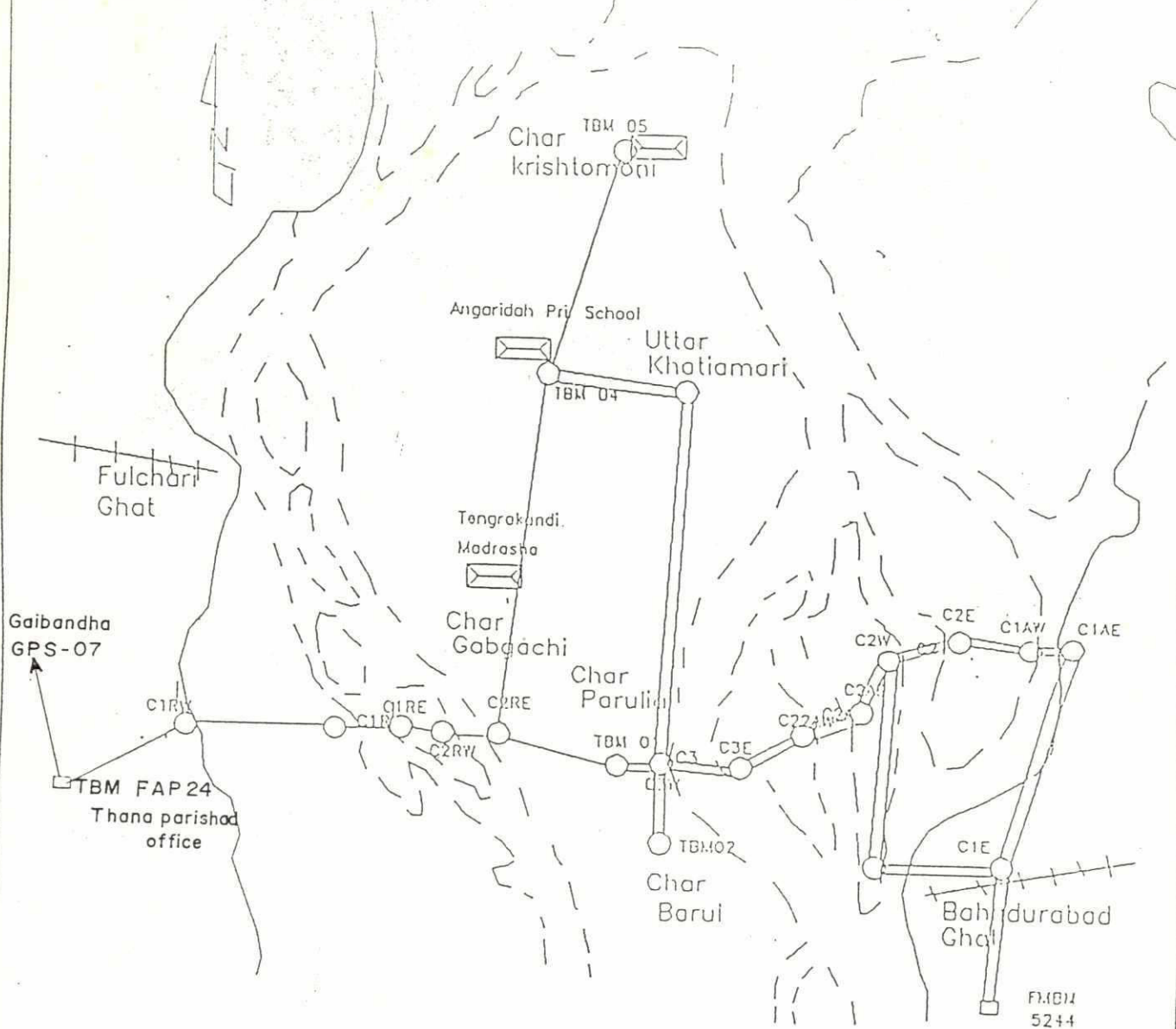


River Crossing			
Model	Topcon Electronic Total Station		GTS 303
Specifications	Telescope	Length	150 mm
		Objective lens diameter	45 mm (EDM 50 mm)
		Image	Erect
		Field of view (at 1000m)	1°30'
		Resolving power	2.5"
		Minimum focusing distance	1.3m
	Distance Measurements	1 Prism	1200 ~ 1400m
		3 Prism	2000-2200m
		Measurement accuracy	$\pm(3\text{mm} + 2\text{ppm})$ m.s.e
	Angle Measurement	Accuracy	5"
		Minimum reading	1"
		Instrument height	176 mm
	Weight	Instrument	5.2 Kgs
		Plastic carrying case	3.7 Kgs

Table 2 : Equipment used for River Crossing

Levelling by GPS	
Model	Trimble 4000 SE receiver/dataloggers
Specifications	9 Channels of L1 C/A code and carrier GPS survey software suite, TRIMVEC plus TM
	1 cm + 2 ppm accuracy
	Size 9.8 (24.8cm)W x 11" (28cm)D x 4"(10.2cm)H
	Weight 10 lbs. (4.5 Kg) static receiver with tripod

Table 3 : Equipment used for levelling by GPS



Legend:

- Levelling lines
- From left bank
- Levelling lines
- From right bank
- Reference Bench-marks
- Temporary Bench-marks (TBM)

Not to scale

FAP 24 DELFT-DHI		RIVER SURVEY PROJECT <small>Delft Hydraulics/Danish Hydraulic Institute in association with Omne/Approtech/Hydroland</small>		Transfer of bench-marks Levels	
File:		Date:		Location : Jamuna River at Bahadurabad	
Scale:		Init:		Principle sketch of Levelling sections from Left bank to Right bank	Fig.No.1

