

D.G.P.S. SURVEYREPORTFOR
132KV DCDS TRANSMISSION LINE
KONDATARAI TO NTPC JURDA
FORESTDIVISION:RAIGARH
DISTRICT : RAIGARH
CHHATTISGARH

NameoftheApplicant:

CHHATTISGARH STATE POWER TRANSMISSION
CO. LTD.
DANGANIYA RAIPUR,CHHATTISGARH.

PROJECT : CONSTRUCTION OF 132 KV DCDSL
TO PROVIDE 132 KV SUPPLY FROM KONDATARAI
TO JURDA

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1.ABOUTUS

From last 15 years we are giving our services for civil construction and building work at Korba and surroundings. We are involve in survey from last 10 years. We are doing topographical survey by using Total Station and DGPS(last 2 year). Now we are introduce us in Drone Survey also from 2018

Scope of work :

1. Detail survey of land, marking all important amenities.
2. Route Survey for road and ash pipe line, water pipe line etc. Providing L-Section C- section.
3. Route Survey for canal (WRD Department).
4. Finding out Catchment area for Annicut proposal.
5. Area grading, Cut-fill Quantity Calculation
6. Route Survey for Electric Tower Spotting
7. Layout of building columns according to drawing. for Power Plant, multistory building, colonies etc.
8. Drone Survey for mapping.

Our valuable clients are:

1. NTPC, CHHATTISGARH
2. ACB INDIA LIMITED
3. INDU PROJECT LIMITED, HYDERABAD
4. NAGAR NIGAM, CHATTISGARH
5. CSEB, CHATTISGARH
6. PRASAD AND COMPANY(PROJECT WORKS)LIMITED
7. DC INDUSTRIAL PLANTSERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
8. HOUSING BOARD, CHATTISGARH
9. VANDNA GLOBAL
(VANDANA VIDYUT POWER PLANT &VANDNA ENERGY POWER PLANT ,
KORBA)
10. WATER RESOURCE DEPARTMENT, CHHATTISGARH
11. ACPL,HYDERABAD (ATHNA POWER PLANT)
12. SV POWER PLANT
13. HARSHA ABKUS Pvt. ltd.(survey of land at Tilda& finding out Soil
Resistivity of land)

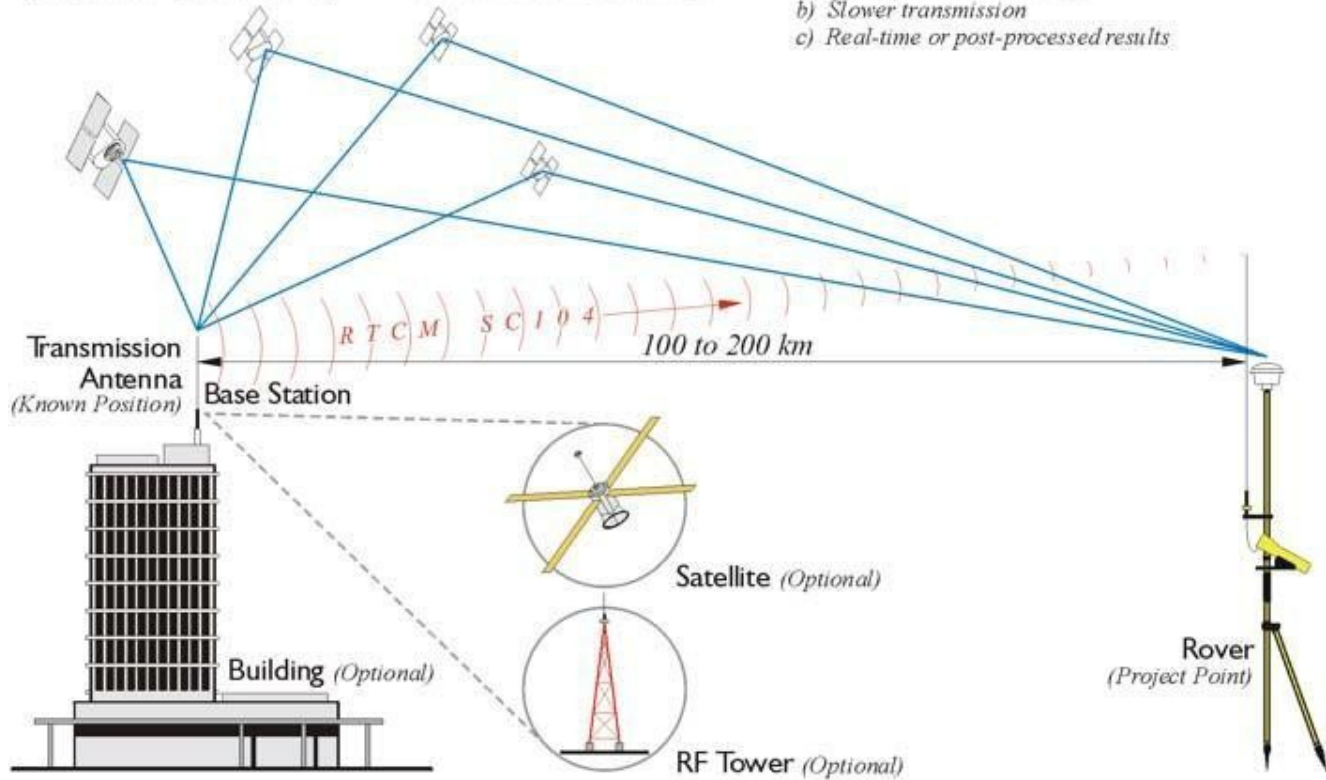
We are also doing work for forest clearance also

2.INTRODUCTION TO DGPS

Differential GPS/DGPS

Positional Accuracy +/- 1 meter or so

- Same Satellite Constellation
(Base Station - Rover/or Rovers)
- Code Phase/Pseudorange
(Track 4 Satellites Minimum)
- Radio Link
 - a) Less information than RTK
 - b) Slower transmission
 - c) Real-time or post-processed results



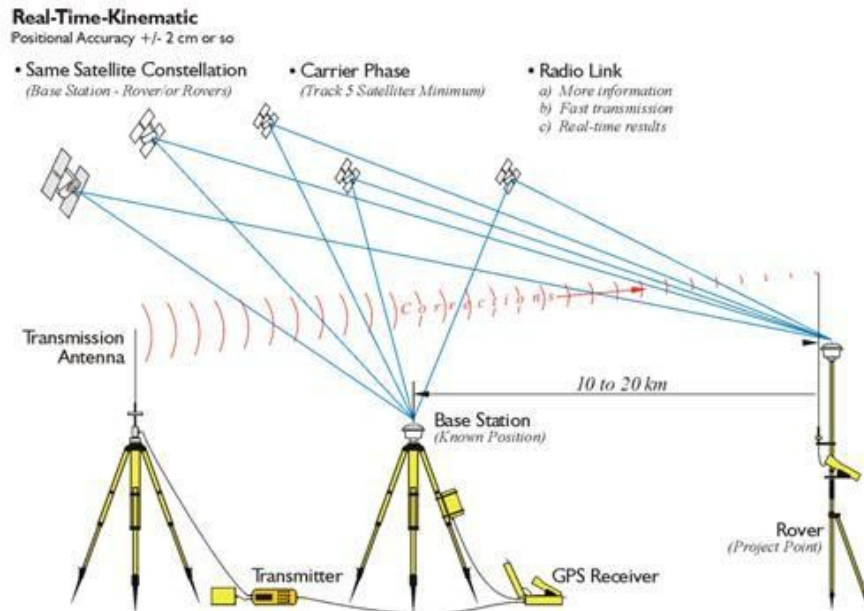
The term DGPS is sometimes used to refer to differential GPS that is based on pseudo ranges, aka code phase. Even though the accuracy of code phase applications was given a boost with the elimination of Selective Availability (SA) in May 2000 consistent accuracy better than the 2•5 meter range still requires reduction of the effect of correlated ephemeris and atmospheric errors by differential corrections. Though the corrections could be applied in post processing services that supply these corrections, most often operate in real-time. In such an operation pseudo range based versions can offer meter •or even sub meter results.

Usually, pseudo range corrections are broadcast from the base to the rover or rovers for each satellite in the visible constellation. Rovers with an appropriate input/output (I/O) port can receive the correction signal and calculate coordinates. The real-time signal comes to the receiver over a data link. It can originate at a project specific base station or it can come to the user through a service of which there are various categories. Some are open to all users and some are by subscription only. Coverage depends on the spacing of the beacons, aka transmitting base stations, their power, interference, and so forth. Some systems require two-way, someone-way, communication with the base stations. Radio systems, geostationary satellites, low•earth•orbiting.

SURVEY METHOD

- 1 RTK (Real Time Kinematic)
- 2 STATIC METHOD

1 Real-Time Kinematic



Most, not all, GPS surveying relies on the idea of differential positioning. The mode of a base or reference receiver at a known location logging data at the same time as a receiver at an unknown location together provide the fundamental information for the determination of accurate coordinates. While this basic approach remains today, the majority of GPS surveying is not done in the static post processed mode. Post processing is most often applied to control work. Now, the most commonly used methods utilize receiver stations that provide correction signals to the end user via a data link sometimes over the Internet, radio signal, or cell phone and often in real-time.

In this category of GPS surveying work there is sometimes a sad distinction made between code-based and carrier-based solutions. In fact, most systems use a combination of code and carrier measurements. This distinction is more a matter of emphasis rather than an absolute difference. Well, that's a bit of discussion about static surveying, but as you know, a good deal of GPS these days is done not static. Much work is now done with DGPS or real-time kinematic, RTK.

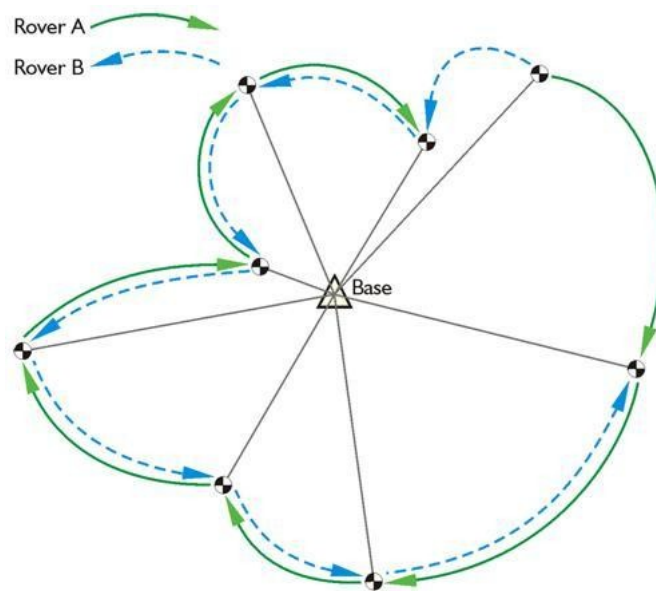
Errors in satellite clocks, imperfect orbits, the rough layers of the atmosphere, and many other sources contribute to inaccuracies in GPS signals by the time they reach a receiver.

These errors are variable, so the best way to correct the mistakes is to monitor them as they happen. A good way to do this is to set up a GPS receiver on a

station whose position is known exactly, a base station. This base station receiver's computer can calculate its position from satellite data, compare that position with its actual known position, and find the difference. The resulting error correction can be communicated from the base to the rover. It works well, but the errors are constantly changing so a base station has to monitor the matter all the time, at least all the time there over receiver or receivers are working. While this is happening the rovers move from place to place collecting the points whose positions you want to know relative to the base station, which is the real objective after all. Then all you have to do is get those base station corrections and the rover's data together somehow. That combination can be done over a data link in real-time or applied at a later post processing.

Real-time positioning is built on the foundation of the idea that, with the important exceptions of multi path and receiver noise, GPS error sources are correlated. In other words, the closer the rover is to the base the more the errors at the ends of the base line match. The shorter the base line, the more the errors are correlated. The longer the base line, the less the errors are correlated.

The base station is at a known point, whether it was on a building permanently or it's a tripod mounted base station. The fact that it is in a known position allows the base station to produce corrections. The constellation is telling the base station that it is in a slightly different place, so corrections can be created to sent to the rover at the unknown point. The corrections are applied in real time.



RADIALGPS

Such real-time surveying is essentially radial. There are advantages to the approach. The advantage is a large number of positions can be established in a short amount of time with little or no planning. The disadvantage is that there is little or no redundancy in positions derived, each of the baselines originates from the same control station. Redundancy can be incorporated, but it requires repetition of the observations so each baseline is determined with more than one GPS constellation. One way to do it is to occupy the

project points, the unknown positions, successively with more than one rover. It is best if these successive occupations are separated by at least 4 hours and not more than 8 hours so the satellite constellation can reach a significantly different configuration.

RTK and DGPS are radial. You have a known point in the middle, the base, and then the unknown points around it. This provides little geometric solidity. If there's an error in one of the radial base lines, it would be tough to catch it because there's no real redundancy. The illustration shows away around this difficulty. There are two receivers, A and B, and it's possible by double occupation, one receiver going one way and the other going the other, by double occupying the unknown points to get some redundancy and some checks against the positions from a base. Another way to do it is to use one receiver. That receiver would occupy each point twice with a forty-eight hour interval between the first occupation and the second occupation on the point. Another way is to move the base to another known point. Then if you have vectors from another base into these points, you have a check. This approach allows a solution to be available from two separate control stations. Obviously, this can be done with re-occupation of the project points after one base station has been moved to a new control point, so ratio base stations can be up and running from the very outset and through out of the work as would be the case using two CORS stations. It is best if there are both two occupations on each point and each of the two utilize different base stations.

A more convenient but less desirable approach is to do a second occupation almost immediately after the first. The roving receiver's antenna is blocked or tilted until the lock on the satellites is interrupted. It is then reoriented on the unknown position a second time for the repeat solution. This does offer a second solution, but from virtually the same constellation.

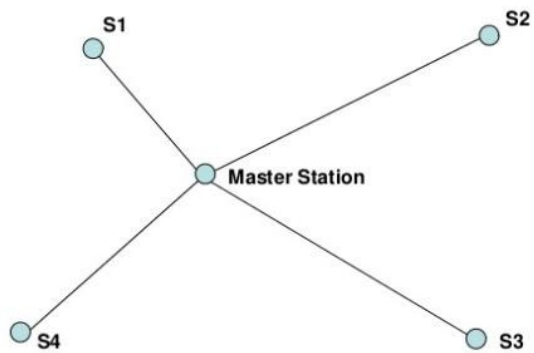
More efficiency can be achieved by adding additional roving receivers. However, as the number of receivers rises, the logistics become more complicated, and a survey plan becomes necessary. Also, project points that are simultaneously near one another but far from the control station should be directly connected with a base line to maintain the integrity of the survey. Finally, if the base receiver loses lock and it goes unnoticed, it will completely defeat the radial survey for the time it is down.

These are a few possibilities to consider when you are doing a real-time survey.

An advantage to continuously operating reference station network is that since those bases are operating simultaneously and all the time, it's possible to download the positions from more than one base and process your new position based on these continuously operating reference stations and have some redundancy.

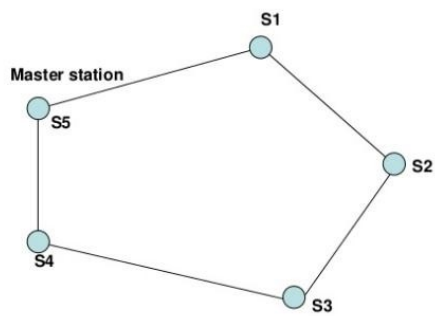
2.STATICMETHOD

I. Rapid Static Method



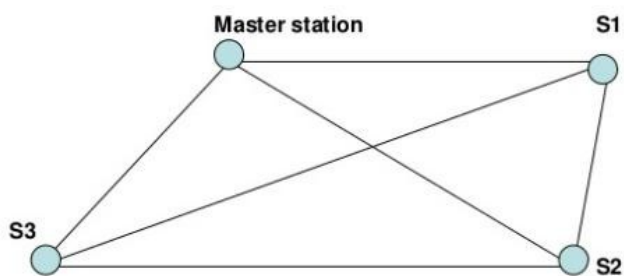
Schematic diagram of Rapid Static Method

II. Traverse Method



Schematic diagram of Traverse method

III. Trilateration Method



Trilateration method

3.INTRODUCTION TO SURVEY SITE

The surveyed area is located on **Villages Basanpali, Raitarai, Bulaki, kawarhiha, Linjir, Loharsingh, Jharmuda, Aurda, Mahuapali, Dumarmuda, Gudgahanemes under Tehsil Pusaur and Distt. Raigarh. Some more villages Jurda, Pandripani comes under Tehsil Raigarh and Distt. Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.**

Tower (Existing Location no.) 31, latitude is **83°16'39.72"E**, longitude **21°49'29.22"N**.

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GPS CO ORDINATES						
SL. No.	Location No.	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude	Village Name
1	Exist. Loc No.31	735439.19	2415173.63	21°49'29.22"N	83°16'39.726"E	PUTKAPURI
2	DE/AP 1	735474.15	2414978.14	21°49'22.85"N	83°16'40.842"E	PUTKAPURI
3	AP 2	736033.00	2414695.00	21°49'13.379"N	83°17'0.147"E	PUTKAPURI
4	AP 3	736192.47	2414686.53	21°49'13.027"N	83°17'5.693"E	PUTKAPURI
5	AP 4	736358.19	2414778.00	21°49'15.92"N	83°17'11.509"E	RAITARAI
6	AP 5	736508.41	2414800.03	21°49'16.564"N	83°17'16.748"E	RAITARAI
7	AP 6	736651.33	2414760.08	21°49'15.196"N	83°17'21.702"E	RAITARAI
8	AP 7	736735.95	2414596.07	21°49'9.825"N	83°17'24.562"E	RAITARAI
9	AP 8	736936.05	2414324.00	21°49'0.886"N	83°17'31.386"E	BULAKI
10	AP 9	737228.96	2414205.98	21°48'56.909"N	83°17'41.519"E	BULAKI
11	AP 10	737724.89	2414307.99	21°48'59.984"N	83°17'58.832"E	BULAKI
12	AP 11	737918.79	2414351.61	21°49'1.308"N	83°18'5.604"E	BULAKI
13	AP 12	738574.13	2414396.37	21°49'2.444"N	83°18'28.435"E	KAWHARIYA
14	AP 13	738762.56	2414294.24	21°48'59.033"N	83°18'34.96"E	KAWHARIYA
15	AP 14	738783.01	2414145.48	21°48'54.188"N	83°18'35.574"E	KAWHARIYA
16	AP 15	739281.97	2413730.86	21°48'40.471"N	83°18'52.723"E	KAWHARIYA
17	AP 16	739596.00	2413688.00	21°48'38.924"N	83°19'3.629"E	LINJHIR
18	AP 17	739780.15	2413602.58	21°48'36.058"N	83°19'9.993"E	LINJHIR
19	AP 18	740779.07	2414060.19	21°48'50.44"N	83°19'44.998"E	LINJHIR
20	AP 19	741255.79	2413909.98	21°48'45.324"N	83°20'1.51"E	LINJHIR



21	AP 20	741389.19	2413867.13	21°48'43.866"N	83°20'6.013"E	LINJHIR
22	AP 21	741417.16	2413837.38	21°48'42.886"N	83°20'7.088"E	LINJHIR
23	AP 22	741510.05	2413742.01	21°48'39.74"N	83°20'10.27"E	LINJHIR
24	AP 23	741627.15	2413444.86	21°48'30.026"N	83°20'14.189"E	LINJHIR
25	AP 24	742050.06	2413094.70	21°48'18.438"N	83°20'28.721"E	LOHARSING
26	AP 25	742194.90	2412954.30	21°48'13.804"N	83°20'33.687"E	LOHARSING
27	AP 26	742318.22	2412895.07	21°48'11.818"N	83°20'37.948"E	LOHARSING
28	AP 27	743269.24	2412762.92	21°48'7.053"N	83°21'11.972"E	SURRI
29	AP 28	745086.94	2412852.07	21°48'9.045"N	83°22'14.274"E	JHARMUDA
30	AP 29	746967.51	2413357.29	21°48'24.512"N	83°23'19.987"E	AURDA
31	AP 30	749061.00	2415197.00	21°49'23.245"N	83°24'33.839"E	KESHLA
32	AP 31	749188.96	2415293.27	21°49'26.308"N	83°24'38.345"E	KESHLA
33	AP 32	749585.15	2415317.01	21°49'26.878"N	83°24'52.147"E	KESHLA
34	AP 33	749726.14	2415365.47	21°49'28.381"N	83°24'57.08"E	KESHLA
35	AP 34	749992.98	2415381.34	21°49'28.76"N	83°25'6.375"E	MIDMUDA
36	AP 35	750125.34	2415452.24	21°49'30.997"N	83°25'11.021"E	MIDMUDA
37	AP 36	750438.58	2416030.49	21°49'49.627"N	83°25'22.239"E	DUMARMUDA
38	AP 37	750627.41	2416097.91	21°49'51.722"N	83°25'28.848"E	DUMARMUDA
39	AP 38	750928.05	2417338.61	21°50'31.885"N	83°25'39.993"E	DARRAMUDA
40	AP 39	751201.13	2417509.79	21°50'37.308"N	83°25'49.592"E	DARRAMUDA
41	AP 40	751391.93	2418477.98	21°51'8.67"N	83°25'56.77"E	DARRAMUDA
42	AP 41	751802.89	2418767.74	21°51'19.77"N	83°26'13.81"E	FOREST
43	AP 42	751974.42	2419151.13	21°51'30.31"N	83°26'17.47"E	FOREST
44	AP 43	752370.05	2419339.38	21°51'36.28"N	83°26'31.19"E	FOREST
45	AP 44	752515.17	2419419.68	21°51'38.39"N	83°26'35.85"E	FOREST
46	AP 45	752655.71	2419613.09	21°51'44.94"N	83°26'41.40"E	FOREST
47	AP 46	752907.96	2419797.75	21°51'50.72"N	83°26'50.34"E	JURDA
48	AP 47	752919.04	2419938.09	21°51'55.33"N	83°26'50.73"E	JURDA
49	AP 48	752270.71	2420557.96	21°52'15.78"N	83°26'28.48"E	JURDA
50	AP 49	752307.12	2420891.28	21°52'26.61"N	83°26'29.95"E	JURDA
51	AP 50	752433.07	2420999.02	21°52'30.06"N	83°26'34.40"E	JURDA
52	AP 51	752595.00	2420973.00	21°52'29.13"N	83°26'40.02"E	JURDA
53	AP 52	752728.70	2420781.67	21°52'22.85"N	83°26'44.58"E	JURDA
54	AP 53	752774.51	2420777.76	21°52'22.70"N	83°26'46.15"E	JURDA
55	Gantry	752816.68	2420791.70	21°52'23.13"N	83°26'47.62"E	JURDA



Revenue Forest Land Proposed Area Statement (in Ha)

Sl	Tower ID	Patch No	District	Tehsil	Village Name	Khasra Nos	Proposed Forest Area (In Ha)
1	AP3-AP5	1	Raigarh	Pusaur	Basanpali	1	0.282
2		2			Raitarai	39	0.335
3	AP10-AP11	3			Bulaki	389	0.065
4	AP11-AP12	4				151	0.513
5	AP14-AP15	5				Kawarhiha	460
6		6			Linjir	187	0.119
7	AP23-AP24	7				1011	0.022
8		8				Loharsingh	1081
9	AP28-AP29	9			Jharmuda	568	0.059
10	AP29-AP30	10			Aurda	444	0.07
11		11			Mauhapali	18	0.254
12	AP37-AP38	12			Dumarmuda	157/1	0.335
13		13				290/2	0.029
14		14				290/1	0.014
15		15				285/1	0.010
16		16				286/1	0.058
17		17				375/10	0.656
18		18				373/1	0.087
19	AP38-AP39	19				378H	0.174
20	AP40-AP41	20			Gudgahan	109	0.151
21	AP41-AP42	21			Nawapali	34	0.108
22	AP41-AP43	22				32/1	0.508
23	AP45-AP48	23		Raigarh	Jurda	31/1	0.626
24		24				31/2	0.232
25		25				31/29	0.086
26	AP47-AP49	26				20	1.193
27	AP49-AP50	27			Pandripani	181	0.206
28	AP50-AP53	28			Jurda	17/1	1.152
Total Revenue Forest Land Proposed Area (in Ha)							7.399

Reserve Forest Land Proposed Area Statement (in Ha)

Sl	Tower ID	Patch No	District	Tehsil	Land type	Comp No	Proposed Forest Area (In Ha)
1	AP42-AP46	29	Raigarh	Raigarh	Reserve Forest	1010	2.190
Total Reserve Forest Land Proposed Area (in Ha)							2.19

Total Forest Land Proposed Area Statement (in Ha)

Total Revenue Forest Land Proposed Area (in Ha)							7.399
Total Reserve Forest Land Proposed Area (in Ha)							2.19
Total Forest Land Proposed Area (in Ha)							9.589



