

SYLLABUS

FOR

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM(GPS)

SURVEY TRAINING INSTITUTE, H-8/2 ISLAMABAD

SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

SURVEY TRAINING INSTITUTE ISLAMABAD

COURSE : Global Positioning System (GPS)

DURATION :- 4 Weeks

BREAKDOWN SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY	Duration (Weeks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Theory• Handling of GPS instrument	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Field Training-GPS observations	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to GPS Software(Ski PRO , TGO)• Data Downloading and Baselines Processing	1/2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project• Final Test	1/2

SYLLABUS

A). THEORY:

1. Introduction to Global Positioning System

- a) What is GPS ?
- b) Why did the GPS developed ?
- c) History of GPS
- d) How GPS works?

2. Components / Segments of Global Positioning System

- a) Space Segment
- b) Control Segment
- c) User Segment

3. Some Basic Terminologies used in GPS Survey

- a) TRANSIT
- b) NAVSTAR
- c) C/A-Code
- d) P-Code
- e) Y-Code
- f) SPS
- g) PPS
- h) PDOP
- i) GDOP
- j) VDOP
- k) TDOP
- l) NGS
- m) AS
- n) WGS-84
- o) GLONASS
- p) JAG
- q) L1, L2
- r) NGRS
- s) SA

4 .Various Types of GPS Receivers

- a) Hand Held Navigator
- b) L1 Single frequency GPS
- c) L1,L2 dual frequency GPS
- d) RTK, Carrier phase GPS

5. GPS Survey Techniques:

- a) Static Surveys
- b) Rapid Static Surveys
- c) Kinematics Surveys
- d) Real Time Kinematics Surveys

6. GPS Survey Planning:

- a) Pre-mission Briefing
- b) GPS Survey Party Staffing
- c) Vehicles Consideration
- d) Reconnaissance
- e) Site Selection
- f) Monumentation
- g) Station Notes

7. Main Steps involved in GPS Project:

- a. GPS-Mission Planning
- b. Reconnaissance of GPS Stations
- c. Observation of Data
- d. Processing of Data
- e. Adjustment of Data
- f. Detection of Blunders
- g. Adjustment of GPS Network according to Absolute GPS Stations
- h. Submission of Final Reports and Results
- i. GPS-Files
 - i. Almanac File
 - ii. Observation Files
 - iii. Processing Files
 - Iv. Adjustment Files

8. Sources of Error

- a) Atmospheric Effects in the Ionosphere and Troposphere
- b) Satellite Clock Synchronization Error
- c) Electronic Noise
- d) Multipath Error
- e) Uncertainty in Satellite Position (Ephemeris Error)
- f) Intentional Degradation

9. PDOP (Position Dilution of Precision)

- a) Satellite Geometry
- b) Mask angle
- c) Number of Satellites
- d) Obstructions

10. Improving Accuracy through Advanced forms of GPS

- a) Differential GPS
- b) Community Base Stations
- c) CORS
- d) WAAS
- e) LAAS
- f) Carrier-Phase GPS
- g) Real time kinematics

11. GPS Network Design

- a. International GPS Network
- b. A-Order GPS Network
- c. AB-Order GPS Network
- d. B-Order GPS Network
- e. GPS-Tracking Stations

12. Coordinate systems

- a) Introduction to basic terms such as Latitude, Longitude, datum, Reference ellipsoid etc.
- b) Geographic Coordinate System
- c) Plane-Cartesian Coordinates System
- d) World Geodetic System -WGS 84
- e) SOP Grid Coordinates
- f) UTM Grid Coordinates

13. GPS Applications/Uses.

14. GPS Survey Vs Conventional Survey

15. Scope of GPS in Survey of Pakistan

B). PRACTICAL:

- a) Introduction to GPS Software
- b) GPS-Mission Planning
- c) Reconnaissance of Area and Establishment of GPS Stations
- d) Introduction to GPS Instrument
- e) Components of the Instrument
- f) Reference Receiver
- g) Rover Receiver
- h) Setting up the instrument properly
- i) Proper operation of the instrument
- j) Dealing Jobs
- k) Configuring the GPS instrument
- l) Selecting various options and Input data
- m) GPS-Observation
- n) GPS-Baselines Processing
- o) GPS-Data Adjustment
- p) Adjustment of Data with reference to 'A' or 'AB' order Network

- q) Detection of Blunders and Improvement of Accuracy Standards
- r) Comparison of GPS Coordinates with Local Everest coordinates
- s) Transformation Parameters
- t) Conversion of Coordinates from WGS-84 to Everest and Vice Versa
- u) Submission of Final Results and Reports