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Collection of Profile Data for Transmission Line



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Session Objectives

- Understand the **engineering purpose** of profile data collection in transmission line projects
- Identify the **role of reconnaissance, angle points, and control points** in profile generation
- Explain the importance of **longitudinal and cross-section profile surveys** for clearance and foundation design
- Recognize how **obstacle mapping and corridor surveys** influence tower height and span decisions
- Interpret **plan & profile sheets** as construction and legal documents
- Appreciate the significance of **field documentation, AP sketches and data handover** in construction integration
- Apply survey outputs effectively at the **survey–design–construction interface**



Reconnaissance Survey

- Functions as a **decision-filtering stage**, rather than a detailed measurement activity
- Assesses corridor suitability with respect to:
 - **Technical feasibility** (terrain, constructability, foundations)
 - **Economic viability** (line length, tower requirement, access cost)
 - **Environmental manageability** (forests, habitations, sensitive zones)
- Relies on **engineering judgment**, supported by spatial data, satellite imagery and field reconnaissance
- Identifies **major constraints** at an early stage (terrain risks, access issues, regulatory concerns)
- Enables **comparison of alternative corridors** before committing to detailed surveys
- Primary outcome is the **early elimination of non-viable corridors**, reducing downstream design effort, cost escalation and construction risk



Reconnaissance Survey

- Classification of terrain into **plain, rolling, hilly and flood-prone**, indicating overall construction difficulty
- Identification of **critical constraints**, including construction bottlenecks, access and logistics limitations and high-risk zones (landslides, erosion, high water table)
- Preliminary assessment of **structural requirements**, such as expected tower density and likely foundation complexity
- Early identification of **seasonal construction constraints** related to monsoon, flooding, or difficult weather conditions
- Provides key inputs for **route comparison, feasibility assessment and preliminary cost estimation**



Selection of Angle Points (APs)

- Angle Points define and control the **structural behavior** of the transmission line alignment
- Each Angle Point introduces:
 - A **change in direction of conductor forces**
 - The need for **tension, dead-end, or special towers** instead of suspension towers
- Proper selection of APs ensures **balanced load transfer** and efficient span arrangement
- Inappropriate or excessive APs lead to:
 - Increased **structural and material costs**
 - Higher **erection and stringing complexity**
 - Greater **maintenance vulnerability** due to higher stress concentrations



Engineering Logic in Angle Point (AP) Selection

- Preference is given to **gentle deviations** rather than sharp angular bends to minimize conductor tension and structural demand
- APs should be located on **stable ground** with low likelihood of future disturbance from erosion, flooding or development
- Avoid placing APs in:
 - **Flood plains**, which pose risks of foundation instability
 - **Actively cultivated areas**, leading to access issues and recurring disputes
 - **Landslide-prone or erosion-susceptible slopes**, which compromise long-term safety
- Proper **spacing of Angle Points** promotes span uniformity, reduces the number of tension towers and improves overall **tower economy and constructability**



Marking and Referencing of Angle Points (APs)

- Angle Points must be **clearly marked and recoverable** even after long time gaps between survey and construction
- AP locations should be **independent of temporary or movable features** such as crops, fences or temporary structures
- Referencing should follow robust principles, including:
 - Use of **multiple permanent reference objects** (buildings, culverts, rock outcrops, utility poles)
 - Recording **redundant bearings and distances** from these reference points
 - Proper marking and referencing ensure **accurate relocation of APs** even if the primary ground marker is lost, disturbed or destroyed



Establishment of Survey Control Points: Purpose

- Survey control points provide **geometric stability and consistency** to the entire survey framework
- Enable **repeatability of measurements**, allowing observations to be checked and re-established at any stage
- Facilitate **integration of datasets** collected at different times, by different teams or using different instruments
- Essential for:
 - **Long transmission corridors**, where surveys are carried out in segments
 - **Multi-agency and multi-phase projects**, involving design, construction and future expansion
- Form the **spatial reference backbone** for alignment, profiling, mapping and construction layout



Control Network Design Considerations

- Spacing of survey control points is determined by:
 - **Terrain complexity**, including slope variation and accessibility
 - **Required survey accuracy**, particularly for profile and clearance control
 - **Instrument capability**, such as range, precision and visibility requirements
- A **denser control network** is preferred in:
 - **Hilly or undulating terrain**, where line-of-sight is limited
 - **Dense vegetation or forested areas**, affecting measurement reliability
 - **Critical crossing zones** such as rivers, highways, railways and existing power lines
- Proper control network design enhances **accuracy, reliability and efficiency** of the overall survey



Longitudinal (Centre-Line) Profile Survey

- Captures the **continuous vertical behaviour of the ground** along the approved centre-line alignment
- Represents actual rises and depressions of terrain critical for transmission line design
- Provides essential inputs for:
 - **Conductor sag and ground clearance assessment**
 - **Tower height selection and foundation depth planning**
 - Serves as the basis for **tower spotting and span optimization**
 - Must reflect **true ground undulations**, avoiding smoothing or averaging that could lead to clearance or design errors



Profile Survey

- Even **small vertical errors** in profile data can result in:
 - **Violation of statutory ground or crossing clearances**
 - **Incorrect selection of tower heights or extensions**
- Vertical accuracy is often **more critical than horizontal (plan) accuracy** in transmission line design
- Profile data directly governs **sag-tension behaviour** and safety margins
- **Special care and denser observations** are required at:
 - River and drainage crossings
 - Road and railway crossings
 - Valleys, depressions, and low-lying ground
- High-quality profile surveying significantly reduces **design revisions and construction-stage corrections**



Cross-Section Survey: Why It Is Essential

- A centre-line profile alone is **insufficient in uneven or sloping terrain**, as it does not capture lateral ground variation
- Cross-section surveys reveal:
 - **Side-slope geometry** on either side of the alignment
 - **Potential conductor swing hazards** under wind and unbalanced loading conditions
- Provide essential data for:
 - Verifying **electrical side clearances** to ground, slopes, and nearby features
 - Designing **safe, stable and economical tower footings**, especially on slopes
- Cross-section information is particularly important in **hilly terrain, valleys and at angle/tension tower locations**



Cross Section Survey

- Determines the **need for unequal leg extensions** to accommodate sloping ground conditions
- Assesses the requirement for **benching, stepped foundations, or retaining structures** in steep terrain
- Enables optimization of foundation design by adapting to actual ground geometry
- Helps prevent:
 - **Excessive excavation and earthwork**
 - **Foundation instability or differential settlement**
- Particularly critical for **angle and tension towers**, where structural loads and ground interaction are highest



Obstacle Mapping

- Obstacles govern the **minimum tower height, span length, and conductor profile** along the alignment
- Every obstacle is treated as:
 - A **mandatory clearance constraint**
 - A **critical design control point** influencing tower type and location
- Obstacle survey data directly affects **safety, statutory compliance, and reliability** of the transmission line
- Mapping accuracy at obstacle locations must **exceed general alignment accuracy** to avoid clearance violations and design errors



River and Drainage Mapping

- Identification and delineation of:
 - **Active river channel** and meander zone
 - **Flood spread width**, including high-flood influence areas
 - **Bank stability**, scour zones and erosion patterns
- Emphasis on **long-term river behaviour** rather than seasonal or short-term flow conditions
- Provides critical inputs for:
 - Tower location and span selection near rivers
 - Foundation type and depth determination
- Inaccurate river assessment can result in **foundation failure, loss of towers or large-scale line damage**, leading to catastrophic consequences



Road, Railway, and Line Crossings

- Crossings act as **critical control locations** governing:
 - **Tower type selection** (suspension, tension or special crossing towers)
 - **Span length limitations** to maintain statutory clearances
 - **Construction sequencing and safety planning**
- Survey data must accurately capture:
 - **Crossing angle** with respect to the alignment
 - **Vertical profile** of the road, railway track or existing line
 - **Provision for future widening, electrification, or upgrading**
- Accurate crossing surveys ensure **regulatory compliance**, construction safety and long-term operational reliability



Corridor Survey: Strategic Objective

- Evaluates **regional and contextual constraints** beyond the immediate centre-line alignment
- Considers broader influences such as land use, development trends, and environmental sensitivities
- Supports:
 - **Informed alternative routing decisions** during planning and optimization
 - **Long-term safety, operability, and reliability** of transmission assets
- Helps anticipate **future land-use conflicts**, encroachments, and expansion pressures, thereby reducing long-term operational and legal risks



Strip Maps

- Provide clear visualization of **land-use patterns and development trends** along and around the transmission corridor
- Enable early assessment of **expansion, encroachment and right-of-way risk** over the project life cycle
- Particularly valuable in:
 - **Urban fringe zones**, where rapid land-use change is expected
 - **Industrial growth corridors**, with high future infrastructure demand
- Act as a **planning buffer**, supporting proactive design decisions and long-term corridor protection



Preparation of Plan & Profile Sheets: Role

- Converts **raw field survey data** into a clear, engineering-interpretable graphical form
- Serves as the primary document for:
 - **Design reference** during tower spotting and clearance checks
 - **Construction instruction** for foundation, erection and stringing activities
 - **Legal and contractual record** for verification and dispute resolution
- Must be **self-explanatory**, technically accurate, and **free from ambiguity** to ensure correct interpretation by all stakeholders



Information Density in Survey Charts

- Survey charts must maintain an effective balance between **clarity** and **completeness** of information
- Overcrowding of data can lead to:
 - **Misinterpretation of critical details**
 - **Errors during construction and execution**
- Information should be presented using **hierarchical annotation**, highlighting critical elements first
- Proper **prioritization and visual organization** improve readability and reduce the risk of operational mistakes



Field Documentation: Engineering Importance

- Field notes constitute the **primary legal and technical record** of survey activities
- Serve as **direct evidence of actual site conditions** encountered during the survey
- Must clearly document:
 - **Observations not evident in drawings or digital data**, such as local obstructions or access issues
 - **Temporary constraints and site limitations** present at the time of survey
- Accurate and complete field documentation supports **design validation, construction planning and dispute resolution**



AP Sketches: Construction Interface Tool

- AP sketches convert **survey intent** into clear, field-usable guidance for construction teams
- Enable **easy identification of angle point locations** by non-survey personnel such as site engineers and contractors
- Clearly show permanent reference features, bearings and distances for reliable relocation
- Loss or poor quality of AP sketches frequently leads to:
 - **Re-survey of alignment sections**
 - **Unintended alignment deviation**, causing design and construction issues



Profile Data for Construction Use

- Construction teams depend on profile data to understand:
 - **Relative height differences** between tower locations
 - **Slope and overall terrain behaviour** along the alignment
- Profile information guides decisions related to:
 - Foundation excavation levels
 - Tower erection sequencing
- Survey data must be:
 - **Simple and intuitive to interpret** in field conditions
 - **Fully consistent with drawings, schedules, and design documents**
- Clear and reliable profile data minimizes on-site adjustments and construction errors



Survey Data Handover Challenges

- Common issues encountered during survey data handover include:
 - **Incomplete or missing metadata**, such as datum, projection or reference benchmarks
 - **Datum and coordinate system confusion** between survey, design and construction teams
 - **Mismatch between digital datasets and hard-copy drawings or schedules**
- Inadequate handover can lead to misinterpretation, delays, and rework
- A structured and well-documented data handover process minimizes **disputes, duplication of effort and construction errors**



Integration of Survey Data in Construction

- Survey outputs provide the **primary spatial reference** for construction activities
- Directly guide:
 - **Foundation excavation** levels and layout
 - **Tower erection sequencing** and alignment control
 - **Stringing operations and sag-tension control methodology**
- Accurate integration of survey data ensures design intent is correctly translated to the field
- Surveyor involvement often continues through construction stages to:
 - Verify locations and levels
 - Resolve field deviations
 - Support quality control and compliance checks



Common Survey Pitfalls

- **Over-dependence on a single technology**, without cross-verification using alternate methods
- **Inadequate understanding of terrain behaviour**, leading to misjudgment of slopes, drainage, and stability
- **Poor or incomplete documentation**, reducing traceability and reliability of survey outputs
- **Insufficient field validation and cross-checking**, resulting in undetected errors that propagate into design and construction
- Awareness of these pitfalls is essential for improving **survey quality, safety, and project outcomes**



Key Takeaways

- Collection of profile data is an **engineering-driven activity**, not merely an observational survey task
- **Cross-sections, obstacle mapping and thorough documentation** are as critical as centre-line profiling for safe and reliable design
- High-quality and well-validated profile data significantly reduces:
 - **Construction risks and on-site corrections**
 - **Long-term maintenance and operational costs**
- Surveyors play a **critical role in ensuring safety, reliability, and sustainability** of transmission line infrastructure



Exercise

Exercise 1 – *Engineering Decision Exercise: Profile Accuracy*

- A transmission line is proposed across undulating terrain with a shallow valley near a village road crossing.

Task:

- Explain **why vertical accuracy** is more critical than horizontal accuracy at these locations.
- State **two possible construction consequences** if profile data is smoothed instead of representing true ground undulations.



Exercise

Exercise 2 – Survey–Construction Interface Exercise

- You are provided with:
 - A longitudinal profile
 - Cross-section data at an angle tower location
 - Field notes indicating sloping ground

Task:

- Decide whether **unequal leg extensions** are required and justify your decision.
- Identify what additional information from **field documentation or AP sketches** is critical before construction.
- List **two risks** if survey data handover to the construction team is incomplete or inconsistent.



Summary

End of Session – Thank You!