## Assignment 1:

## 1. Why the grid sheet of scale $1: 100000$ measures $50 \mathrm{~km} * 50 \mathrm{~km}$ on ground (i.e. why $1^{\circ}$ latitude/longitude in a plane where Nepal lies measures 100 km )?

Answer:


Figure: Relation between arc length and radius and radius of small and great circle
Here, radius of earth $(\mathrm{R})=6377 \mathrm{~km}$
Radius of circle passing through great $\operatorname{circle}(r)=\operatorname{Rcos} \varphi$, where $\varphi$ is the latitude of Nepal where it lies Thus, $\varphi=\mathbf{2 6}^{\circ}$
Then, $\mathrm{r}=5731.609 \mathrm{~km}$
Arc length subtended by $1^{\circ}$ at surface at latitude of $26^{\circ}=1^{*} 5731.609^{*} \pi / 180=\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 3 5} \mathbf{k m}$

## 2. Sheet Numbering System in Nepal(Model) for Cadastral Map

For large scale sheet numbering purpose, Nepal lies in three $3^{\circ}$ zone numbered as $44.0,44.5,45.0$ with central meridian $81^{\circ} \mathrm{E}, 84^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and $87^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Each $3^{\circ}$ zone is divided into grid squares of $50 \mathrm{~km} * 50 \mathrm{~km}$ called grid sheet which are at a scale of 1:100000. Nepal is divided into 10 belts of latitude for numbering X-coordinate measuring from 2900 to 3400 km from equator $(0 \mathrm{~km})$. Thus there are 60 grid sheets in each zone and 180 total grid sheets covering whole Nepal numbering from 001 to 180 as in the figure.


| 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 3 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 10 <br> 0 |

The scale of each grid sheet is $1: 100000$. Hence to obtain map of scale $1: 10000$, we need to cover $5 \mathrm{~km} * 5 \mathrm{~km}$ by each map sheet, thus we need to make $10 * 10=100$ parts of each grid sheet of scale $1: 100000$. This can be done as shown below. The numbering can be done as from 01 to100.An example sheet of this scale is written as 120-19.

The 1:10000 map sheets can be further divided into four parts to get a map sheet of scale 1:5000 or also can be divided into $5 * 5=25$ parts to obtain map sheet of scale 1:2000. The numbering systems are shown in the figure below.


| I | II | III | IV | V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VI | VII | VIII | IX | X |
| XI | XII | XIII | XIV | XV |
| XVI | XVII | XVIII | XIX | XX |
| XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXIV | XXV |

The map sheet of scale 1:2000 can be further divided into four parts thus resulting each map sheet at a desired scale of 1:1000.

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