MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Myanmar Spatial Data Platform Conference

Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU)

(16- May -2016 to 18- May -2016)

Current Work Flows of Survey Department

Contents

- Introduction
- Mapping Process
- Current Spatial Data Production
- Challenge and Future Vision

Introduction

From 1905 to until 1946 World War –II, under the British rule, all the surveying works were undertaken by the Survey of India.

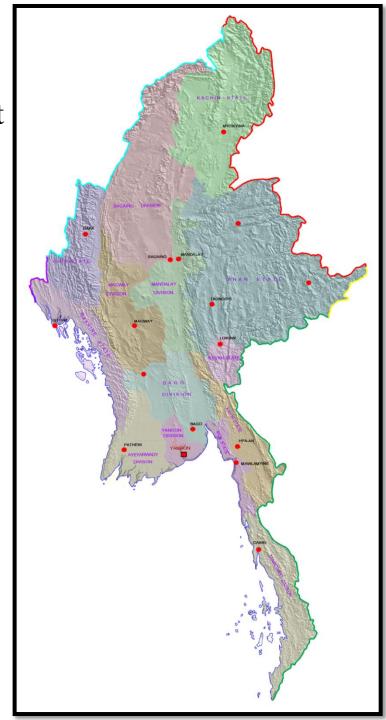
At the end of World War II, the British government separated surveying works of Myanmar from Survey of India.

On 1st November 1946, Burma Survey Department was formed under the Ministry of Finance and Revenue by the British Government.

Therefore in coming 1st November 2016, the age of Survey Department shall be 70 years.

Now, Survey Department is under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.

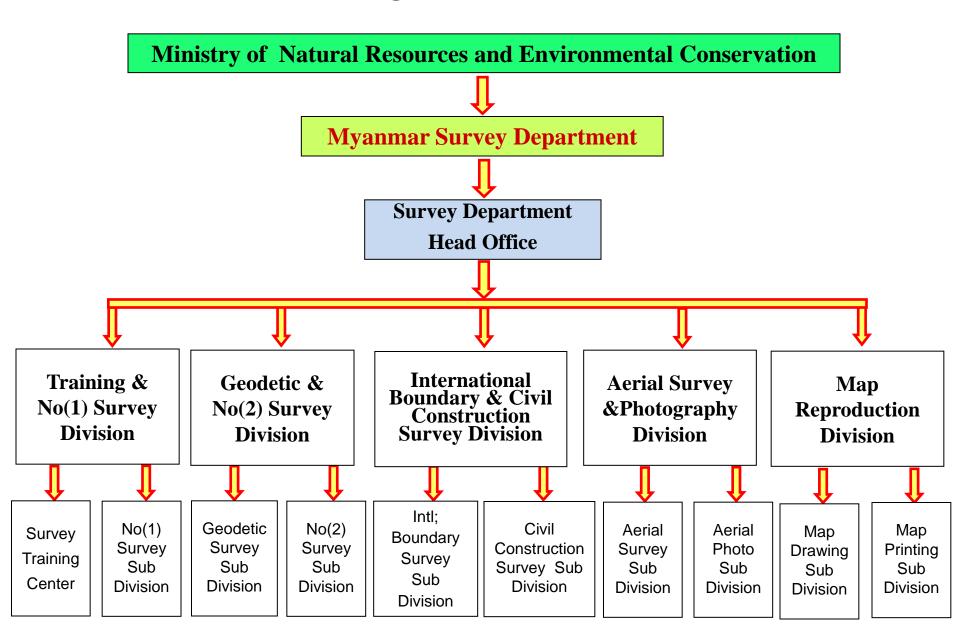
- ❖ The main tasks of the Survey Department in accordance with the guide lines laid down by the government.
- Surveying and reproduction of topographical maps, various scale project maps required by governmental departments and enterprises.
- Boundary demarcation tasks with neighboring countries
- * Taking aerial photographs of different scales for plotting of topographical maps



Policies

- **❖** To produce topographic maps required by the nation
- **❖** To demarcate the national boundary accurately
- **To train and nurture surveying technicians**

Myanmar Survey Department Organization Chart

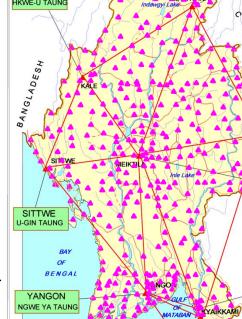


Maps and Geospatial information technologies have three main advantages:

- ☐ It can be a means of recording and storing information.
- ☐ It can be used to identify and investigate spatial patterns.
- ☐ It is effective in presenting information and communicating findings.

Mapping Process

MYITKYINA MARAU BUM



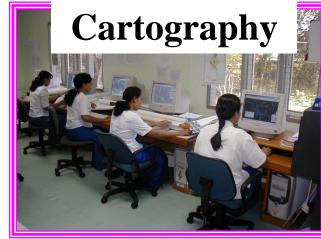
KYAIKKAMI

MYEIK

KALEMYO









Ground Survey



Map Production



SIAM

Current Spatial Data Production

Establishment of Myanmar Datum 2000

The following factors were the main enforcements to reproduce the National maps using with UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) Projection

- 1) Most of the maps were produced over last 70 years and they were not updated and the features on the map were not consistent with existing ground.
- 2) The old projection system of Myanmar was suitable only for the nations whose East-West extent is longer than North-South thus it was not suitable for Myanmar which of North-South is longer.
- 3) The units used in old map were in British System and not suitable for the modern mapping process.
- 4) The old mapping procedures were done in analog methods so that they could not be (converted) in scale, unit, projection, extracting of specific area etc. easily and modern digital method became the essential to be used.
- 5) The old projection system was not easy to link with other projections of the neighboring countries in boundary works because most of them were using UTM projection.

National Mapping using UTM Projection on Myanmar Datum 2000

There was a milestone at 'Survey Department' in the year 2000. Commencing in the year 2000 and ending in 2008 'SD' could reproduce digital maps which covered the whole country by using UTM Projection on Myanmar Datum 2000.

These were the main steps which were carried out in the process of map reproduction:-

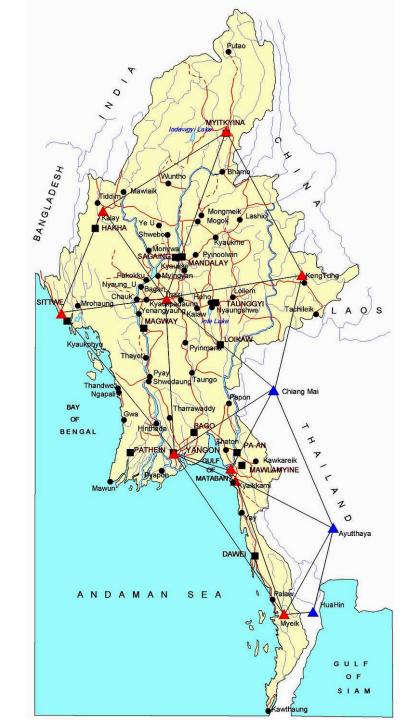
Myanmar's own Datum called as 'Myanmar Datum 2000' was established by laying out 9 Primary Stations of which their old Indian coordinates were known and 'Transformation Parameters' between the said datum and WGS 84 had been deduced.

Myanmar Datum 2000

Establishment of Transformation Parameters

Identification and selection of (9) Primary Triangulation stations whose Indian coordinates are known and evenly distributed over the area of country to form a new primary horizontal network. They are:-

- 1) Myitkyina (Maru bum)
- 2) Kale (Hkwe-u taung)
- 3) Meikhtila (Taungpila)
- 4) Sittwe (U-Gin taung)
- 5) Kengtung (Loi Hsu Khan)
- 6) Yangon (Ngweya taung)
- 7) Kyaikkami 1 (Amherst Base Line, -near Htonman village)
- 8) Kyaikkami 2 (Kyaikkami)
- 9) Myeik (Nattalin taung)



Datum Definition

Vertical Datum: MSL at Kyaikkami

A relative height. 5r represents the approximate height in metre between the top and bottom of a steep slope.

Horizontal Datum: Myanmar Datum 2000

Spheroid:Everest 1830	Central Meridian: 93° E
Projection:Universal Transverse Mercator	False Northing:0 m
UTM Zone: 46	False Easting: 500 000 m
Latitude of Origin:0° N	Scale Factor at Central Meridian: 0.9996

Ground Control Survey



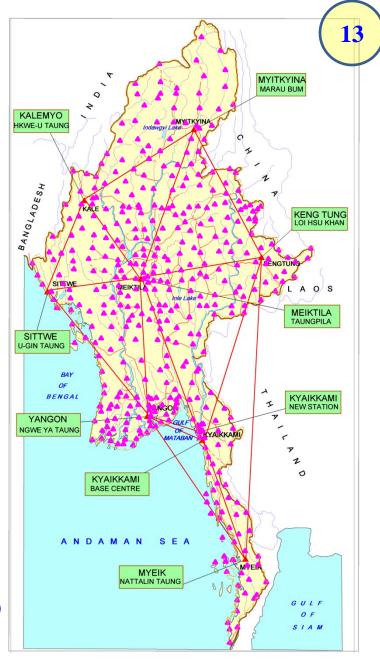


Dual Frequency Differential GPS (Trimble 5800 & R-10)





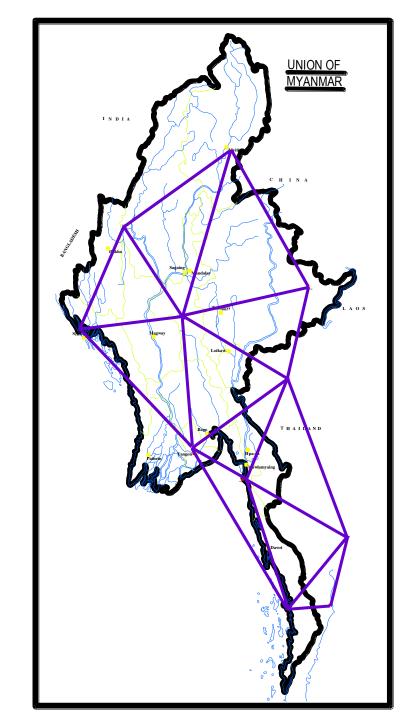
Digital Level (Trimble DiNi 0.3)

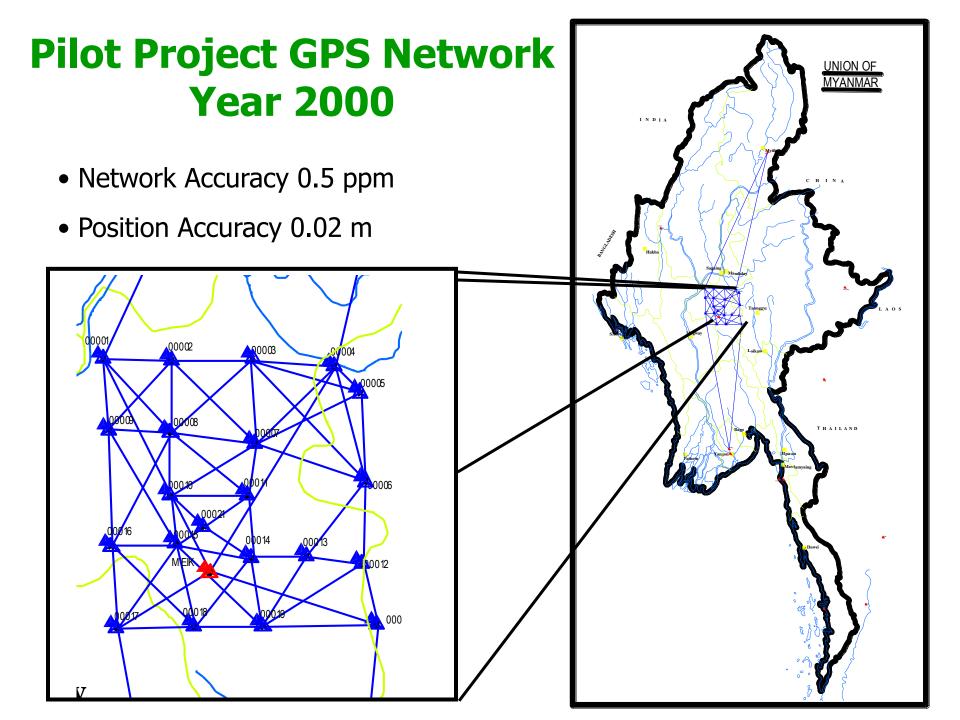


Total Station (Trimble M-3 (1")

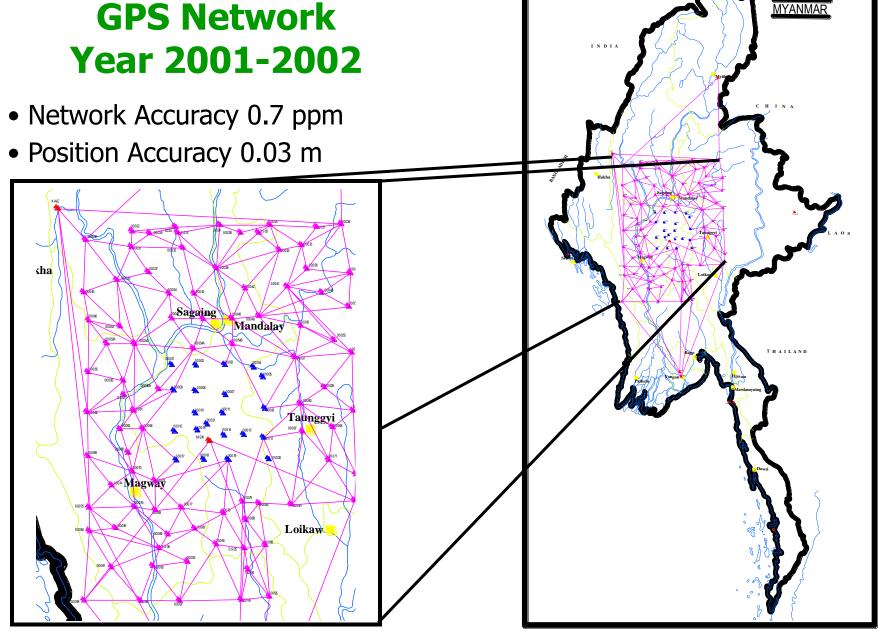
Primary Network (9) Stations Year 2000

- Network Accuracy 0.1 ppm
- Position Accuracy 0.01 0.05 m







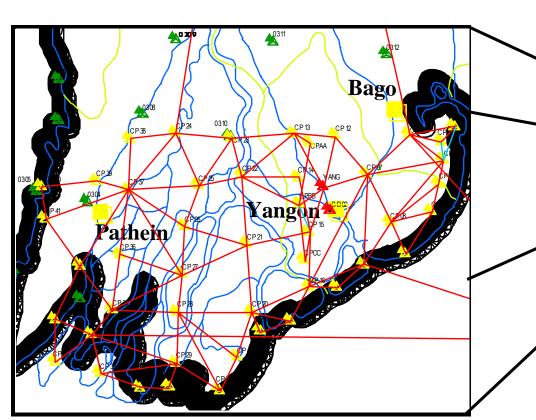


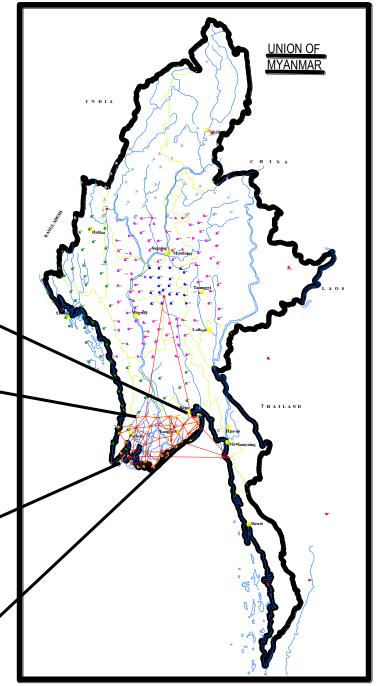
UNION OF

Delta Area GPS Network Year 2002

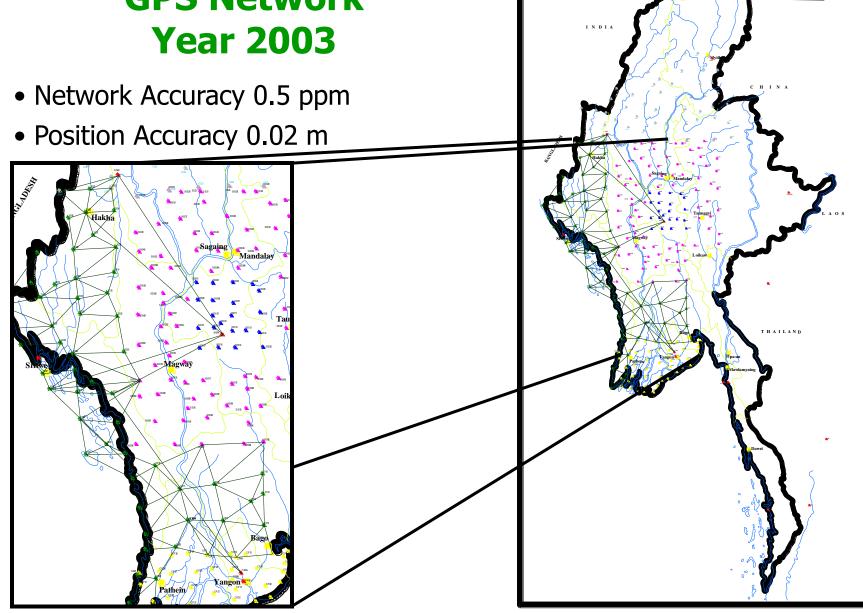
• Network Accuracy 0.5 ppm

• Position Accuracy 0.03 m









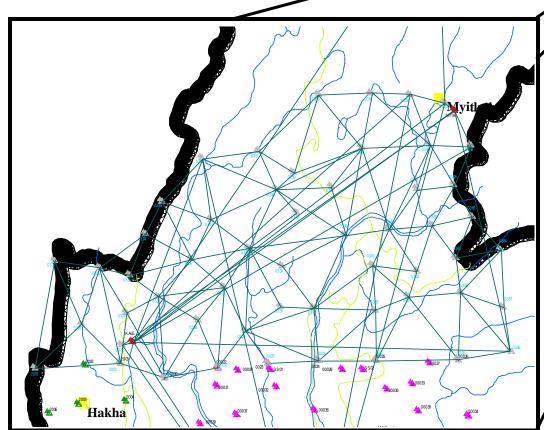
UNION OF

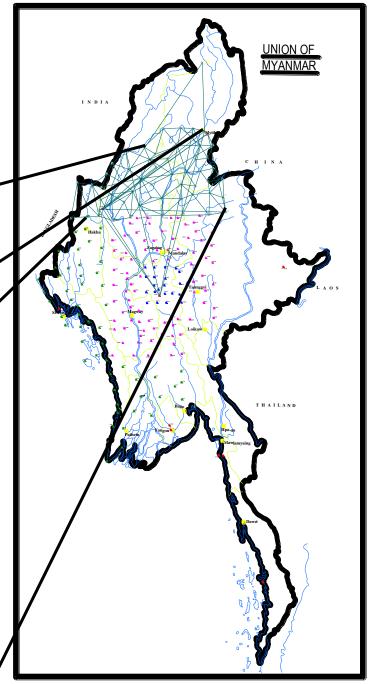
MYANMAR

Year 1 of Phase III GPS Network Year 2003-2004

• Network Accuracy 0.5 ppm

• Position Accuracy 0.02 m

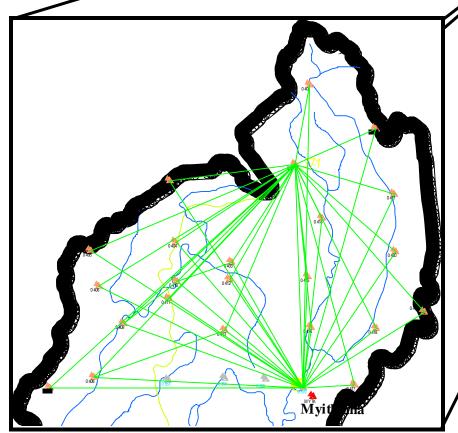


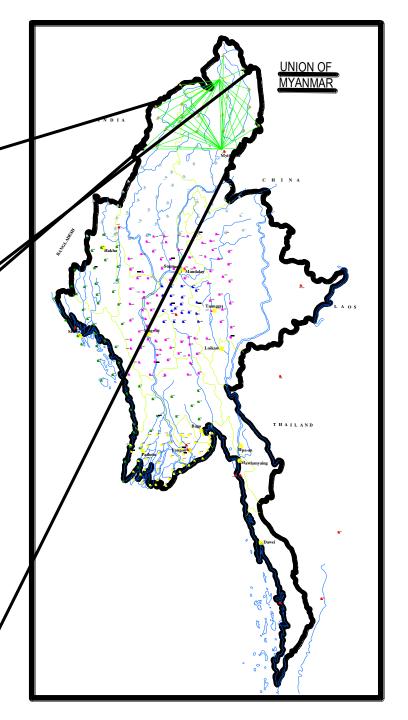


Year 2 of Phase III GPS Network Year 2004

Network Accuracy 0.4 ppm

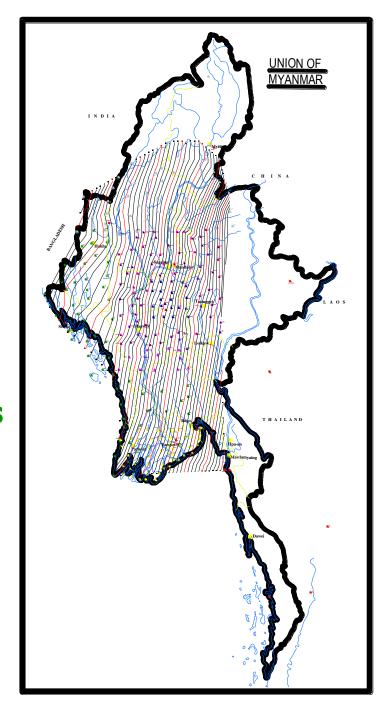
Position Accuracy 0.04 m





Geoid Model Of
The UTM Area. GeoidEllipsoid Separation
Values Between Geoid
And MMD 2000 On
Everest 1830 Ellipsoid

Geoid contour interval 1 m. Accuracy +/- 0.1 m in plane areas



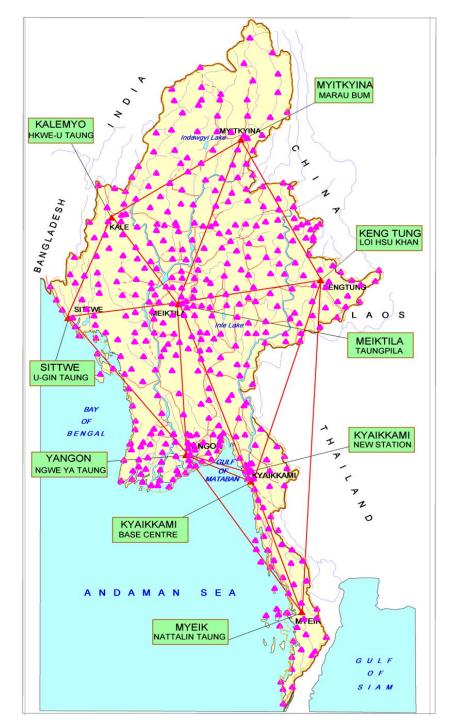
FINAL COMPUTATION OF GPS STATIONS IS COMPLETED

- Average Baseline Length 30-50 km
- Baseline Accuracy 0.5 ppm = 0.5 mm/km
- Position Accuracies 0.03 0.05 m
- GPS surveys will continue for increasing densification of GCP in the whole country

Current Condition of GCP Network

Primary Network = (9) Stations

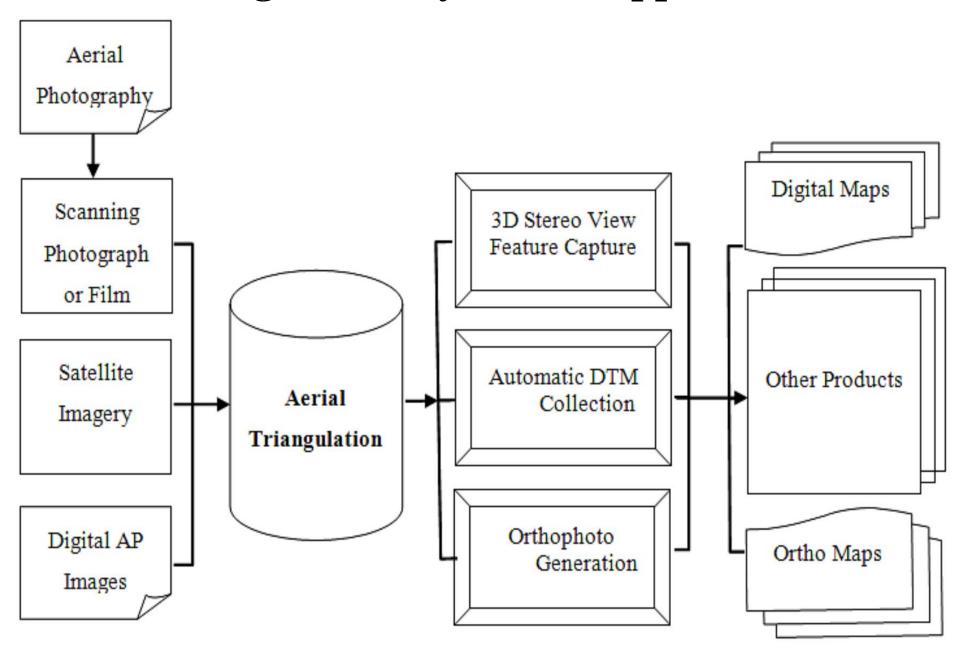
Secondary Network = 815



GCP LIST OF THE WHOLE MYANMAR

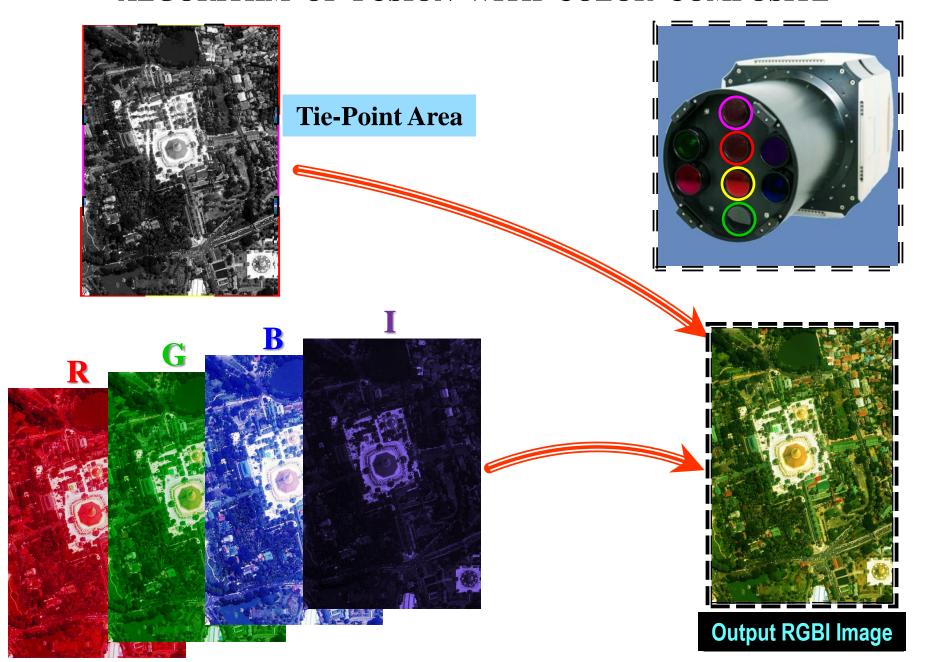
Sr. No	YEAR	GCP .Nos	REMARK
1	2000-2001-2002	103	Including 53A,54A,54B,56A
2	2002-2003	32	
3	2003-2004	72	
4	2004-2005	33	
5	2005-2006	85	
6	2006-2007	51	
7	2007-2008	43	
8	2008-2009	30	
9	2009-2010	-	No Observation
10	2010-2011	68	43Nos(2010) 25Nos(2011)
11	2011-2012	33	
12	2012-2013	100	50Nos(2012) 50Nos(2013)
13	2013-2014	64	35Nos(Annual) 29Nos(Aerial Photo)
14	2014-2015	53	35Nos(Annual) 18Nos(Aerial Photo)
15	2015-2016	48	35Nos(Annual) 13Nos(Aerial Photo)
	Total	815	

Photogrammetry and its Application





ALGORITHM OF FUSION WITH COLOR COMPOSITE

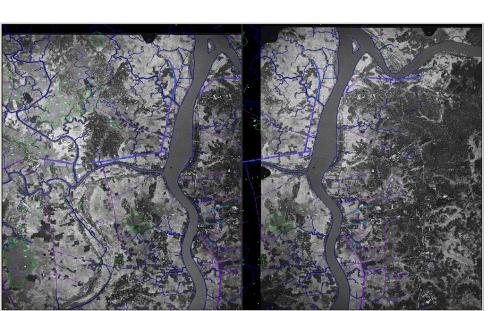


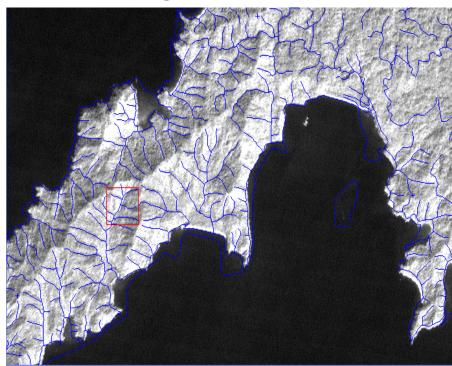
Chaung Tha Beach & Pho Kalar Island

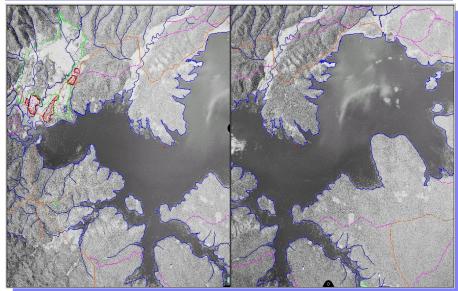


River and Drainage

- River
- Stream
- Canal
- Reservoir
- Lake / Pond
- Coastal line
- Shoal







Build up information

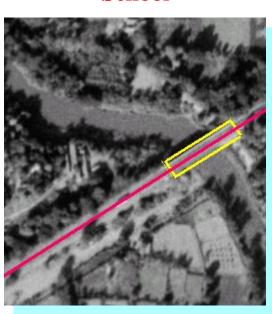




Sport field



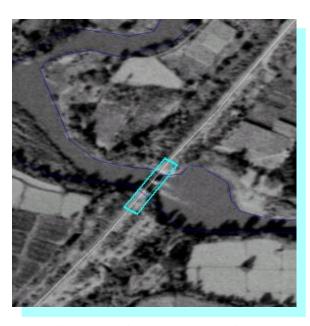
School



Road and Bridge



Pagoda



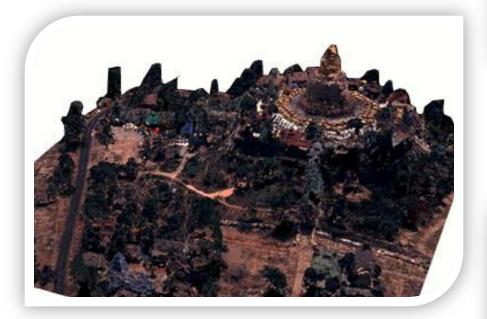
Railway line and Bridge

Geospatial feature collection

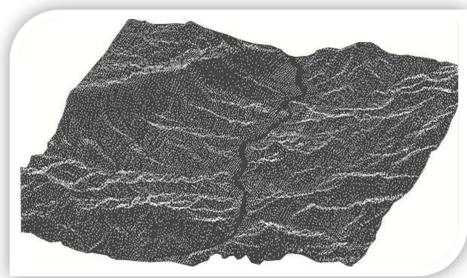


Contour Generation

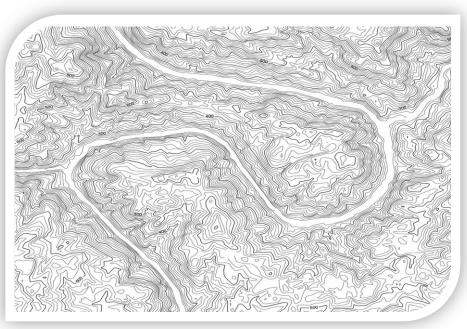
❖ Digital Terrain Model (DTM)



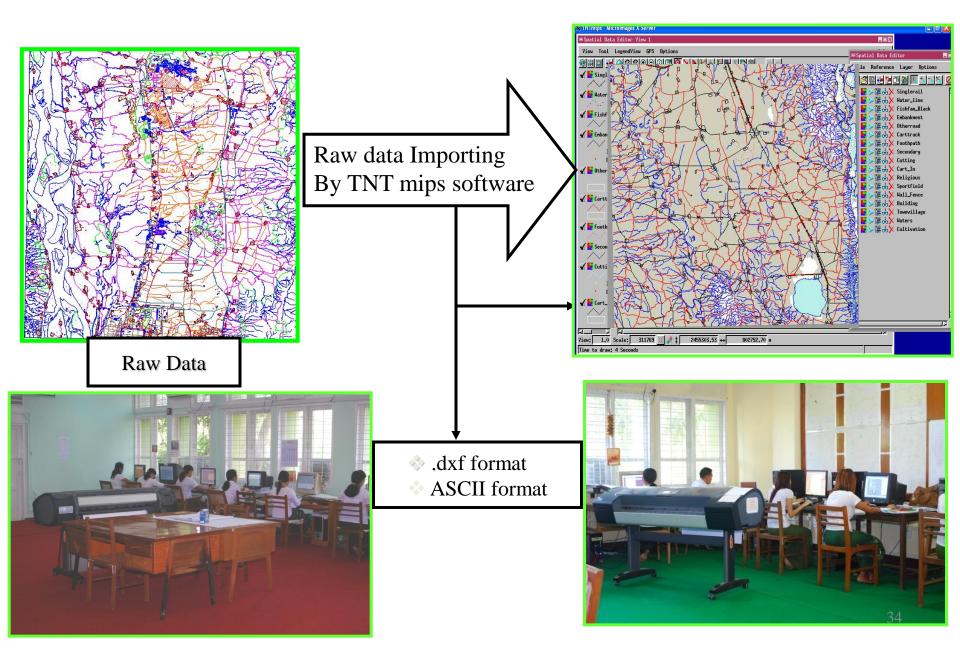
Contour generation to obtain the topography of the terrain



❖ Digital Surface Model (DSM)



WORK FLOW CHART OF MAP REPRODUCTION DIVISION



Field Completion and Map Compilation



Map Printing



Two Colour Printing Machine Heidelberg (SM 102)

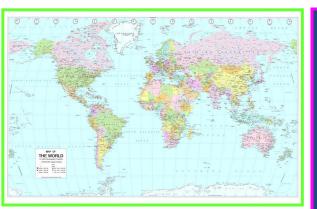


Printed Maps

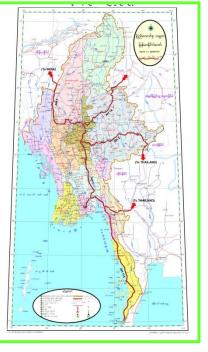


Paper Cutting Machine SQZK 115 NE

THE MAPS PRODUCED BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT



- **❖** 1 : 50000 scale maps
- ❖ 1 : 100000 scale maps
- **❖** 1 : 250000 scale maps
- ❖ 1 : 1000000 scale maps
- **❖** Boundary maps
- ❖ Myanmar map (1inch = 45 mile)
- ❖ Myanmar map (1inch = 20 mile)
- world map
- ❖ Atlas maps of Myanmar
- **❖** Yangon Guide map
- ❖ Naypyitaw Guide map
- Project map for other Organizations











Geospatial Service

- Survey Department provide only Geospatial Data (Base Map) for the other department and Private Company according to the permission of office of Commander in Chief of Army
- ➤ 50 meter interval DTM Point were available for the DEM generation
- Survey Department established GPS Observation Network for the whole country
- Survey Department produces the Geospatial Data depend on the demand of other department and Private Company. (Large Scale Map)
- ➤ Geospatial data can be processed with attribute data for Geospatial Information and Geospatial Knowledge
- Survey Department is trying to Share the Spatial data to One Map Myanmar Project of Forest Department
- ➤ Survey Department is trying to Share the Spatial data to NSDI Project in MOE
- Survey Department is trying to established the Continuous Operating Reference Station (CORS) system to provide the nationwide GPS surveying.

Challenges

- 1. Large scale mapping for capitals and cities
- 2. NSDI (National Spatial Data Infrastructure) Project
- 3. Establishment of new Tidal Station and accurate Geodetic Leveling Network
- 4. Establishment of CORS system across nationwide
- 5. Oversea training for Survey Technicians
- 6. Upgrading the Survey Training School

However, Survey Department cannot afford such implementations by itself due to technical limitations and financial constraints.

Future Vision

- Modern equipments should be implemented.
- Modern survey techniques as well as theories should be adapted for the text of training centre.
- Participate GNNS observation campaign with world wide Countries for ITRF

Thank You.