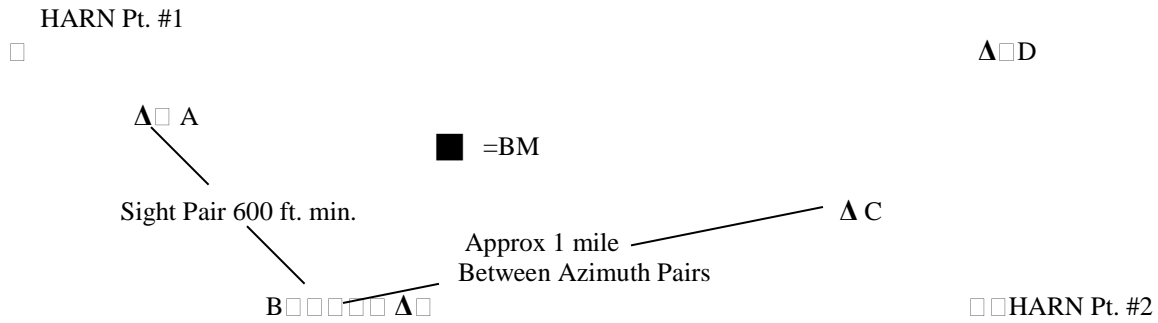


**Figure 10-B**



A,B,C,D = VDOT Route Survey Control Points; Coordinates to be Determined  
HARN #1 to HARN #2 = 17 km ■ = BM on NAVD88 datum; GDOP = 2.5; 6 Satellites  
HARN Points Have Known X, Y & Z Values

Observation Session #1, 4 Receivers, Duration 30 Minutes Minimum, Use Rapid Static Procedures, Occupy HARN #1, HARN#2, BM & A.

Observation Session #2, 4 Receivers, A-C = 3 km, Duration 15 Minutes Minimum, Use Rapid Static Procedures, Occupy BM, A, B & C.

Observation Session #3, 4 Receivers, B-D = 3 km, Duration 15 Minutes Minimum, Use Rapid Static Procedures, Occupy B, C, D & BM.

Observation Session #4, 4 Receivers, Duration 30 Minutes Minimum, Use Rapid Static Procedures, Occupy HARN #1, HARN#2, BM & D.

Observation Session #5, 4 Receivers, Duration 15 Minutes Minimum, Use Rapid Static Procedures, Occupy A, B, C & D.

**Figure 10-B** is an example of one observing session scheme. This illustrates one way to design a mission, but a mission is not limited to one scheme to accomplish the same results. An observing scheme should be developed to meet your specific accuracy standard criteria. The best source of information to develop observing session scheme or mission plan is “**Geometric Geodetic Accuracy Standard and Specifications for Using GNSS Relative Positioning Techniques**”. FGCC ver. 5.0 8/19/89.