

INDGEOID

Why in news?

\n\n

INDGEOID Version 1.0 is a new mathematical model which was launched by **Survey of India (SOI)**.

\n\n

What's the problem in measuring heights?

\n\n

\n

- A place's height is measured with reference to the surrounding sea.
- E.g. Mount Everest is 8,848 metres when measured from the surface of the sea but may have a different value if measured from the ocean floor.
- An expedition, in 1999, that measured Mount Everest using a GPS receiver found that it was 10 metres higher.
- Similarly several measurements, of dams and skyscrapers are affected depending on **whether they are computed by traditional surveying or satellites**.

\n

\n\n

What is an INDGEOID?

\n\n

\n

- The Survey of India developed a system called INDGEOID Version 1 that will **automatically correct for the error in GPS and sea-level measurement of structures in India**.
- A geoid model of the earth tries to account for the all the undulation and assumes an earth 'surface' **where the oceans were smoothed out and gravity the same everywhere**.

\n

- Map-making authorities employ a mathematical calculation to 'correct for the geoid' and thus, the true height of a structure or landform.
\n
- The most immediate and notable beneficiary of this would be Mount Everest.
\n
- **Mount Everest, it's been claimed, has lost a few metres due to the Nepal earthquake of 2015** that killed thousands.
\n
- To re-asertain this, the Survey of India will conduct a new GPS-based measurement of the mountain peak.
\n
- This will incorporate the new INDGEOID measurement.
\n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: The Hindu

\n

