PGSuper Coordinate Systems

# Introduction

This document describes the various coordinate systems used by the PGSuper/PGSplice software.

# Global Coordinates

The global coordinate system defines points in a 3D global space

Xg = Positive values are East

Yg = Positive values are North

Zg = Elevation



# Route Coordinates

Route coordinates are measured along the curvilinear path that represents the roadway alignment that is known as the Profile Grade Line.

Station = distance along path from starting point

Offset = distance from the path, measured normal to the path. Positive values are to the right, looking ahead on station

Elevation = elevation

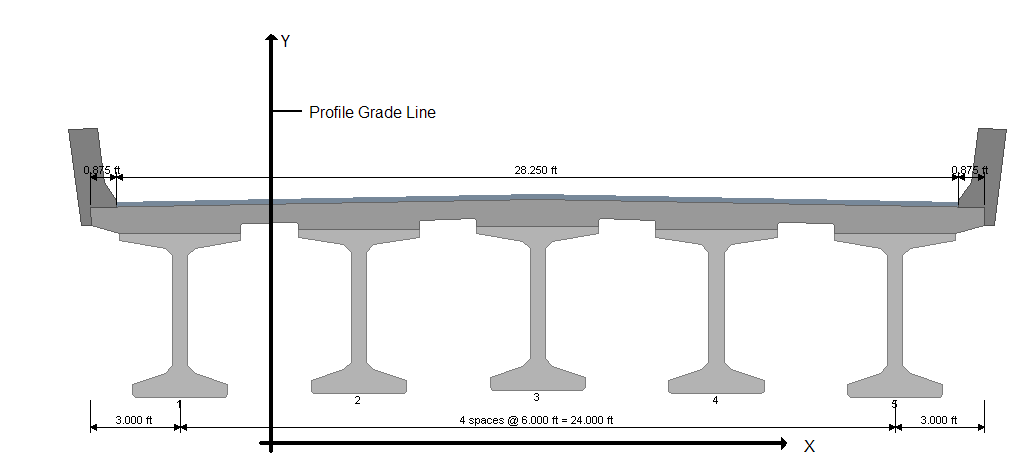


# Bridge Section Coordinates

Bridge Section Coordinates are a planar coordinate system located at each cross sectional cut of the bridge. Cross section cuts are taken normal to the alignment. The origin of the X axis is at the roadway alignment. The origin of the Y axis is at an elevation of 0. Girder, deck, and traffic barriers cross sections are located in Bridge Section Coordinates.

Xb = normal distance from the alignment (same as Offset in the Route Coordinate System)

Yb = elevation (same as Elevation in the Route Coordinate System)



Alignment

# Girder Section Coordinate System

Girder Section Coordinates are a planar coordinate system that lays in the same plan as the Bridge Cross Section coordinates. The origin of the coordinate system is the top center of the rectangle that surrounds the girder cross section. Each girder has its own Girder Section coordinates. Strands, tendons and rebar are defined in Girder Section coordinates.



# Girder Path Coordinate System

The Girder Path Coordinate system is a one-dimensional piecewise linear coordinate system that follows the centerline of a girder. The origin of the coordinate system is at the intersection of the centerline of pier where the girder begins and the projected centerline of the girder.

# Segment Coordinate System

The Segment Coordinate system is a one-dimensional coordinate system measured along the centerline of a precast segment. The origin is located at the intersection of the centerline of the support at the start of the segment (this could be a pier or a temporary support) and the projected segment centerline. The coordinate system ends at the CL Pier/CL Temp Support for the next segment.

The segment coordinate system is longer than the segment and includes the closure joint between segments.



# Girder Coordinate System

The Girder Coordinate system is similar to the Girder Path Coordinate System. The origin is located at the left face of the first segment in the girder.

# Girder Line Coordinate System

The Girder Line Coordinate system is similar to the Girder Coordinate System. The origin is located at the left face of the first segment in the first girder the bridge. Girder Line coordinate system starts at the first segment in the first group and ends at the last segment in the last group.



# Point of Interest

Points of interest are measured from the starting (left) end of a segment.

For spliced girders, points of interest are located at the centerline of closure joints at the end of a segment. The closure joint POI will have a coordinate value that is greater than the length of the segment.  


# Span Coordinate System

The Span Coordinate system is a one-dimensional piecewise linear coordinate system measured along the centerline of the girder. The origin of the coordinate system is located at the intersection of the CL Pier and the centerline of girder for each span.  
