

Bridge across the Rhine

- Since 2004, Hochrheinbrücke bridge connects small German town of Laufenburg with Swiss Laufenburg
 - the bridge is 225 m long and 11.2 m wide,
 and cost 12 million Swiss Francs
- The older Rhine bridge, which connects the two towns, was no longer sufficient to handle the growing cross-border traffic in the early 2000s



Building the bridge

 Each country began construction on its respective side and were to meet in the middle



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What could possibly go wrong?

There is more than one official Sea Level

- In Germany and Switzerland, the sea level is used as a reference for height information
 - sea level cannot be seen directly from Laufenburg;-)
 - a more precise reference point is needed



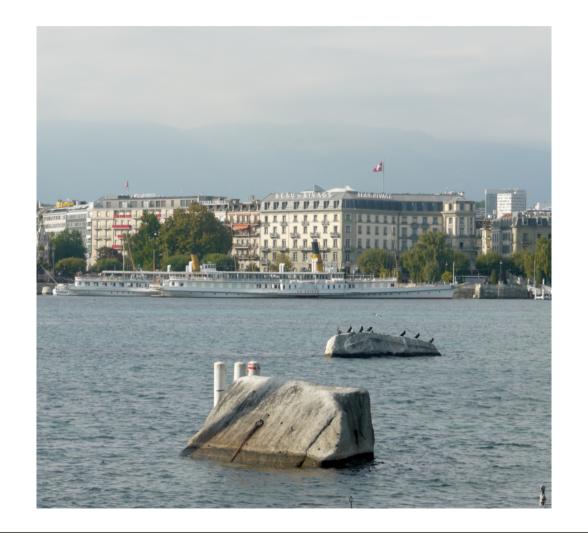
The Amsterdam Sea Level

- Since 1878, for the normal height zero
 Germany uses the so-called Amsterdam level
- This zero reference was defined by the average level of the North Sea there during the period 1 September of 1683 and 1684 and marked by marble tablets



The Reference Stone of Neptune

- In Switzerland, the reference point is the Repère Pierre du Niton (Neptune's Stone)
 - a measuring point mounted on a rock deposited by a glacier in the port of Geneva
 - the actual height of this stone was
 corrected to 373.6 m above the sea level
 reference in Marseilles (on the
 Mediterranean) in 1902



A known mean sea level problem

- The German reference for sea level uses the North Sea
- The Swiss reference for sea level used the Mediterranean Sea
- The reference altitude used in Switzerland is **270 millimeters** lower than in Germany

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"The difference of **27 cm** was certainly known, and everything had been drawn up correctly on paper" explained Beat von Arx, project manager at the department of Civil Works of the Swiss canton Aargau.

A Human Error

- Even during the early construction phase, it became clear that something was wrong
- At Christmas 2003, the bridge builders received an unpleasant gift
 - a clear difference in height was clearly evident on both sides and more than 27 centimeters

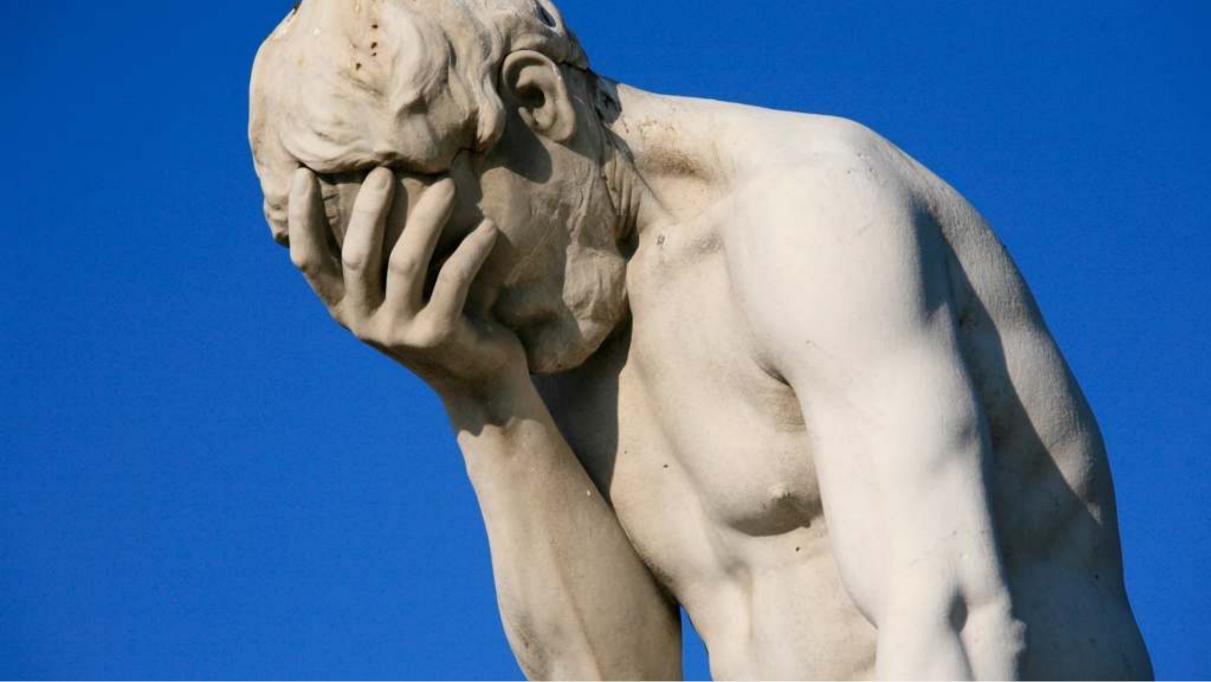
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Instead of 27 cm higher the Swiss built 27 cm lower which doubled the difference to 54 cm.



Happy ending

- Because the error was discovered in time, it was reportedly corrected without incurring additional costs
- On the German side, the bridge was lowered accordingly
- Eventually the two sides connected

mp-units

- A Physical Quantities and Units library for C++
- MIT License
- Hosted on Github at mpusz/mp-units
- Extensive documentation at mpusz.github.io/mp-units
- Available in the Compiler Explorer (Thank You Matt Godbolt!!!)

```
// reference points for both systems
constexpr struct amsterdam_sea_level : absolute_point_origin<isq::altitude> {} amsterdam_sea_level;
constexpr quantity_point<isq::altitude[cm], amsterdam_sea_level> mediterranean_sea_level(-27 * cm);
```

```
// reference points for both systems
constexpr struct amsterdam_sea_level : absolute_point_origin<isq::altitude> {} amsterdam_sea_level;
constexpr quantity_point<isq::altitude[cm], amsterdam_sea_level> mediterranean_sea_level(-27 * cm);

// altitude quantity point types expressing both systems
using altitude_DE = quantity_point<isq::altitude[m], amsterdam_sea_level>;
using altitude_CH = quantity_point<isq::altitude[m], mediterranean_sea_level>;
```

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using altitude_DE = quantity_point<isq::altitude[m], amsterdam_sea_level>;
using altitude_CH = quantity_point<isq::altitude[m], mediterranean_sea_level>;

// expected bridge altitude in a specific reference system
quantity_point<isq::altitude[m], amsterdam_sea_level> expected_bridge_alt(330 * m);
```

```
// reference points for both systems
constexpr struct amsterdam sea level: absolute point origin<isg::altitude> {} amsterdam sea level;
constexpr quantity point<isq::altitude[cm], amsterdam sea level> mediterranean sea level(-27 * cm):
// altitude quantity point types expressing both systems
using altitude DE = quantity point<isq::altitude[m], amsterdam sea level>;
using altitude CH = quantity point<isq::altitude[m], mediterranean sea level>;
// expected bridge altitude in a specific reference system
quantity point<isq::altitude[m], amsterdam sea level> expected bridge alt(330 * m);
  ^{\prime} some nearest landmark altitudes on both sides of the river
// equal but not equal :-)
altitude DE landmark alt DE(300 * m);
altitude CH landmark alt CH(300 * m);
// artificial measured deltas from the landmarks to the bridge base on both sides of the river
auto delta DE = isq::height(3 * m);
auto delta CH = isa::height(-2 * m):
// artificial altitude of the bridge base on both sides of the river
auto bridge base alt DE = landmark alt DE + delta DE;
auto bridge base alt CH = landmark alt CH + delta CH;
```

```
// artificial height of the required bridge pilar height on both sides of the river
auto bridge_pilar_height_DE = expected_bridge_alt - bridge_base_alt_DE;
auto bridge_pilar_height_CH = expected_bridge_alt - bridge_base_alt_CH;
```

```
// artificial height of the required bridge pilar height on both sides of the river
auto bridge_pilar_height_DE = expected_bridge_alt - bridge_base_alt_DE;
auto bridge_pilar_height_CH = expected_bridge_alt - bridge_base_alt_CH;
```

```
Bridge pilars height:
- Germany: 27 m
- Switzerland: 3227 cm
Bridge road altitude:
- Germany: 330 m AMSL(DE)
- Switzerland: 33027 cm AMSL(CH)
Absolute bridge road altitude:
- Germany: 330 m
- Switzerland: 33000 cm
```

Bonus Slides

- There are proposals to use a universal geoid model of the Earth
 - aided by GPS and atomic clock measurements
- When we will start to *use the Earth's center as a reference*, considerable changes can occur
 - the peak of Ecuador's Chimborazo is a only 6310 m above the local sea level
 - because of the Earth's deviation from a sphere, this peak is over 2 Kilometers farther from the
 Earth's center than Mount Everest

CAUTION **Programming** is addictive (and too much fun)