

The PGSuper Professional Complement to BrDR

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BridgeSight
Software™



Solutions for the Bridge Engineer's Desktop for:

$\sqrt{400}$

1997 - 2017

Years of Excellence

BridgeSight

Software™

History

- BridgeSight Inc. – Founded in 1997
 - Bridge Engineering and Software Development
- Notable Customers
 - TxDOT, WSDOT, Kansas DOT, Idaho DOT, MassDOT
 - Over 20 Consulting Firms



AASHTOWare 3rd Party Developer

- PGSuper Professional
 - 3rd Party Engine
 - Data Integration
 - Secondary Computational Verification

July, 2017 Added to AASHTOWare Catalog

- BridgeLink Professional
- PGSuper Professional



BridgeLink Professional™

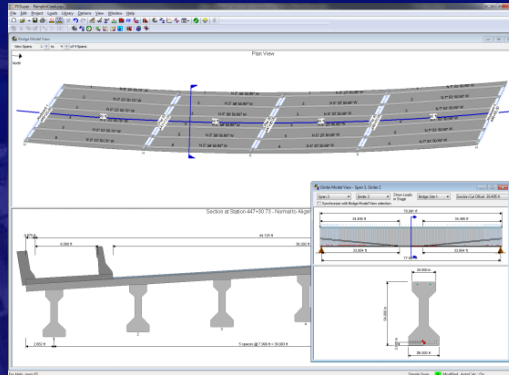
Integrated Bridge Design and Load Rating System

- PGSuper Professional™
- PGSplice Professional™
- BEToolbox™
 - PGStable™
- PGSLibrary™
- TOGA™
- XBRate™

Precast Pretensioned Prestressed Bridge Design
-New post-tensioned spliced girder analysis
-We are not standing still – constant innovation
Value Engineering

PGSuper Overview

- LRFD Precast/PT-PS Girder Bridge Design, Analysis & LRFR Rating
 - Multi-Span Simple or Continuous
 - Harped, Straight, Debonded Strands
 - Automated/Manual Prestressed Design
 - Comprehensive Stirrup Design
 - Constructability and Handling
- Bridge-Centric User Interface
 - Made to Work Like a Bridge Engineer Works
 - Bridge and Roadway Geometry
 - Automatic Load Generation
 - Automatic Spec Checking
- User-Defined
 - Live Loads
 - Dead Loads
 - Load Factors
 - L.L. Distribution



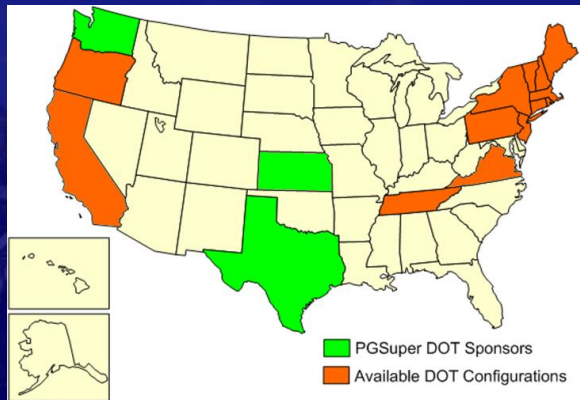
Hold force limits, strand slope, haunch buildup, many more

PGSuper Productivity

- Dedicated Pretensioned-Prestressed Bridge Design Tool
- Comprehensive Spec Checking, Geometry, and Design
- Optimal With Customized Libraries Configurations
 - Automatic Updates Via Internet

**“Most TxDOT Superstructure Designs
Take Less Than Half a Day Using
PGSuper”**

Highly Configurable Library

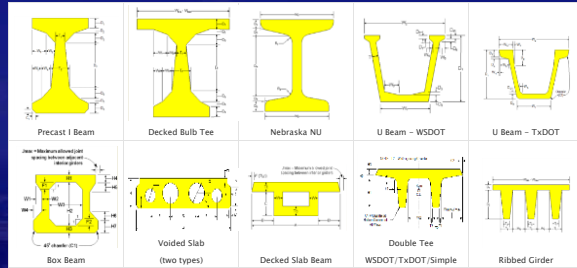


- Can Fit Any LRFD Agency
- DOT Configurations at PGSuper.com

-Over 20,000 downloads from around the world

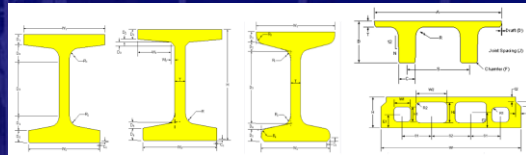
Parametric Sections

Open Source Version



PGSuper Professional

- Florida I-Beam Shape
- Illinois I-Beam Shape
- PCINE NEXT D & F Beam
- Rectangular-Voided Slab



- Adjacent and Spread Spacing

State of the Art

The collage features several key documents and software outputs:

- Journal of Bridge Engineering** (top left): A collection of journal covers, including one titled "Innovation".
- Technical Diagrams** (top left): A structural diagram showing a bridge girder with internal reinforcement and load paths.
- Recommended Practice for Lateral Stability of Prestressed Concrete Bridge Girders** (top right): A document cover from FHWA.
- AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATION** (center): A document cover for the 8th Edition, Volume 8.2.
- Flexural Strength of Reinforced and Prestressed Concrete Beams** (middle left): A document cover featuring a photograph of a bridge.
- BRIDGE DESIGN MANUAL** (bottom center): A document cover for the 8th Edition, Second Release, August 2014.
- Software Screenshot** (right): A screenshot of a structural analysis software interface showing a 3D model of a bridge girder with various load cases and analysis results.

Large blue arrows indicate a flow of information from the research journals and standards documents towards the design specifications and the software model.

FAST Act Emergency Vehicles
2017 LRFD Already Coded.

Differences With BrDR

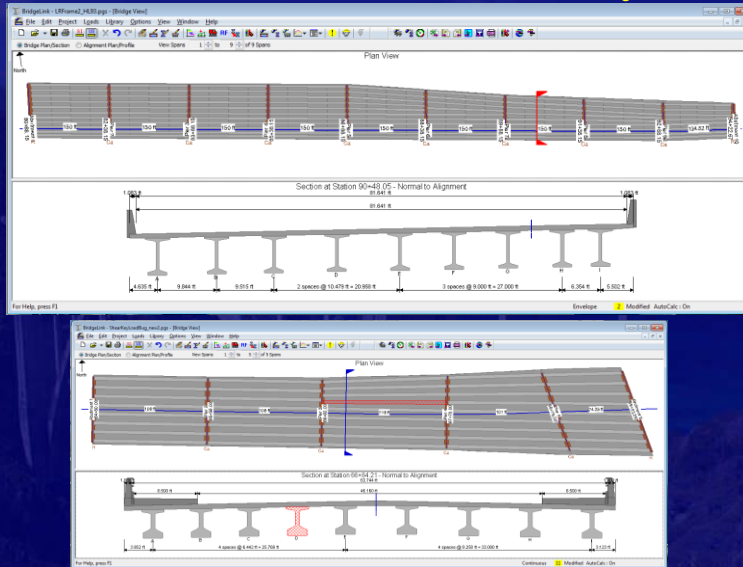
- Not Database Based
- Comprehensive Roadway and Bridge Geometry
 - More Precise Load Generation
 - Exact Girder Lengths
 - Haunch Build up
 - Bearing Seat Elevations
 - Configurable Camber Computations
 - Export to CAD and Graphics Software

Differences With BrDR

- Constructability Checks and Optimization
 - Casting Yard Checks
 - Lifting
 - Hauling - Based on Fleet of Hauling Equipment
- Cascading Prestress Design Algorithm
 - Straight -> Raised-> Debonded -> Harped
- Comprehensive Stirrup Design
 - Vertical Shear, Horizontal Interface Shear, Longitudinal Reinforcement for Shear, Bursting & Confinement

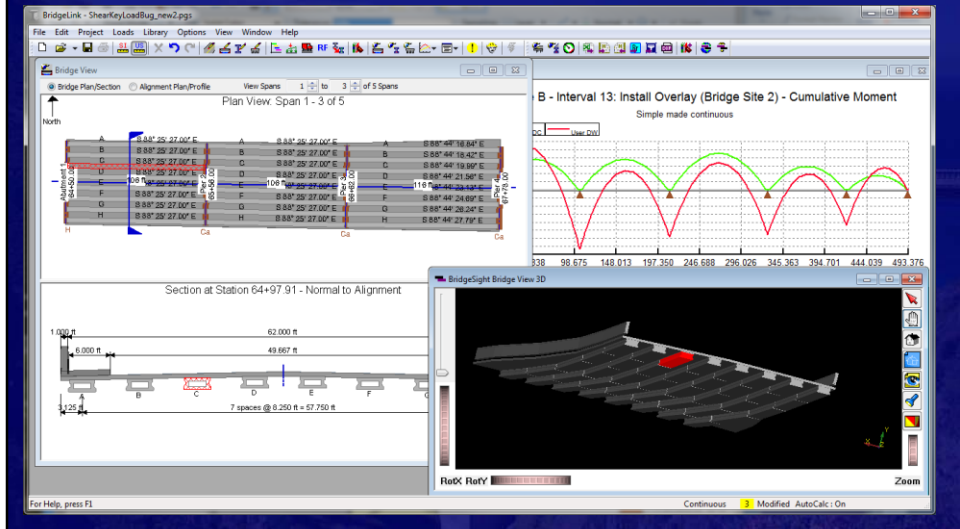
Lifting and Hauling currently in PCI document – Will be added to AASHTO LRFD Soon

Advanced Geometry



Haunch geometry
Bearing Seat elevations

Highly-Graphical User Interface



LRFR Load Rating

- Section 6, Part A of the AASHTO Manual for Bridge Evaluation, First Edition, 2008 – Second Edition 2011 – 2016 Interims
 - Positive/Negative Moment, Shear, and Flexural Stress
 - Standard or Custom Vehicles
- For:
 - Inventory
 - Operating
 - Legal Loads with Routine Commercial Traffic or Specialized Hauling Vehicles
 - Permit Loads for Routine or Annual Permits
 - Permit Loads for Special or Limited Crossing Permits

Load Rating							
Design Load Rating							
Limit State	Type	RF	Inventory		Operating		
			R_{IL}	Location from Left Support	R_{OL}	Location from Left Support	
Strength	Flexure	1.48	1.750	Span 1 Girder B, (0.5L ₁) 60,000 R	1.93	1.200	Span 1 Girder B, (0.5L ₁) 60,000 R
	Shear	1.58	1.750	Span 1 Girder B, 23,700 R	2.68	1.200	Span 1 Girder B, (Post, 0.5L ₁) 60,000 R
Service II	Stress	0.87	0.800	Span 1 Girder B, (0.5L ₁) 60,000 R			

PGSuper Professional™

BridgeSight
Software™

- Enhancements
 - Girder Design Dashboard
 - Pgsuper2AASHTOWare Data Translation
 - Exports
 - LandXML | DXF | ViaThor VBent
 - Analysis Results to Excel
 - Enhanced Reporting
 - 3D Visualization and Editing
 - Library Utilities
 - Exclusive DOT Libraries and Configurations
- Toll-Free Technical Support

4.4—ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

A computer program is only a tool, and the user is responsible for the generated results. Accordingly, all output should be verified to the extent possible.

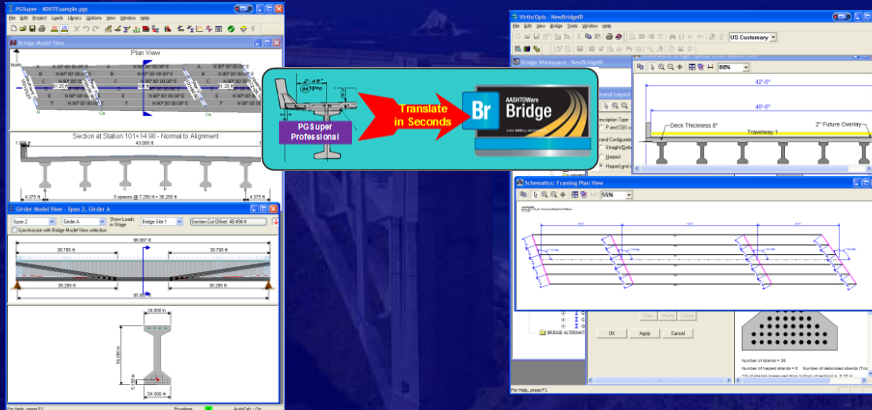
Computer programs should be verified against the results of:

- Universally accepted closed-form solutions,
- Other previously verified computer programs, or
- Physical testing.

PGSuper2AASHTOWare

Export PGSuper Bridge Data to BrDR

- PGSuper Data Exporter Plug-in

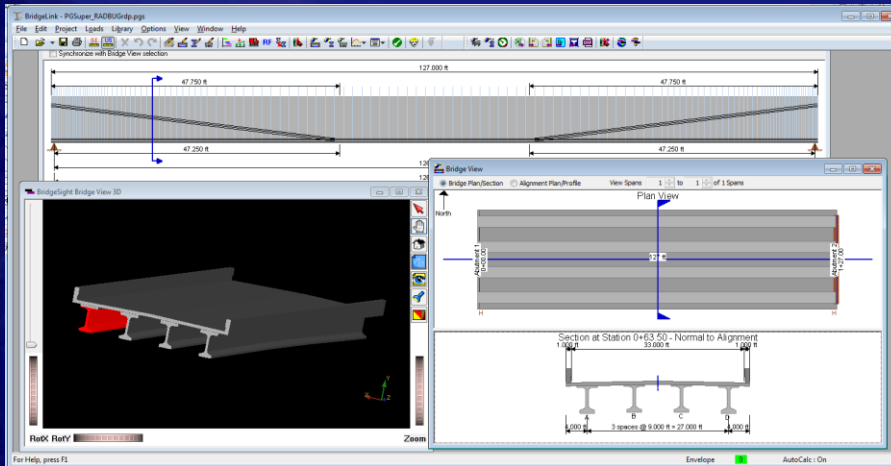


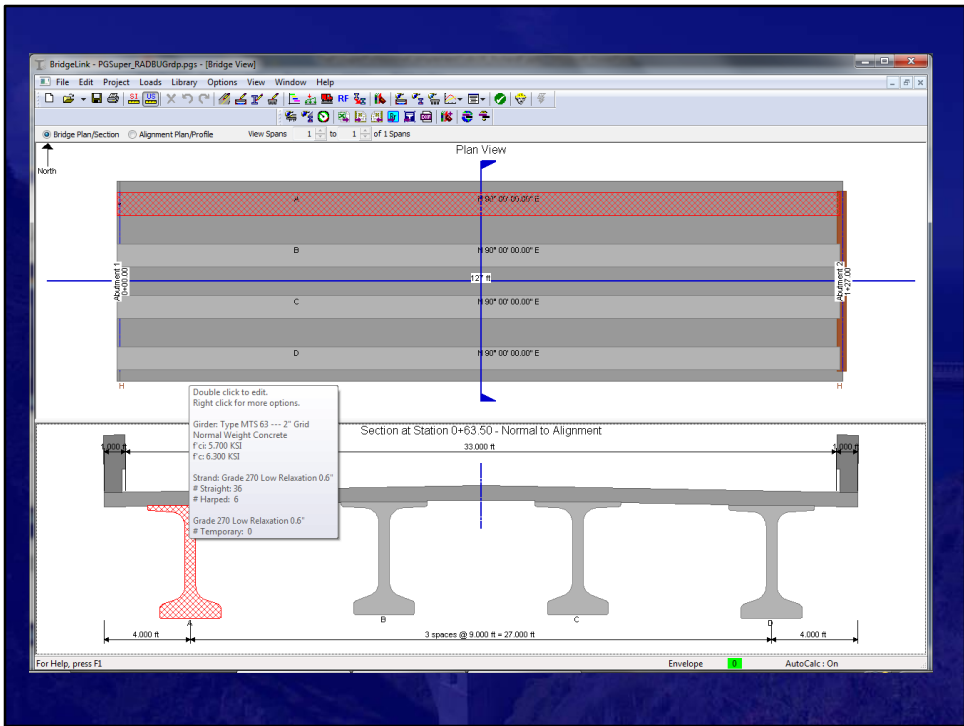
Benefits of Using PGSuper Professional

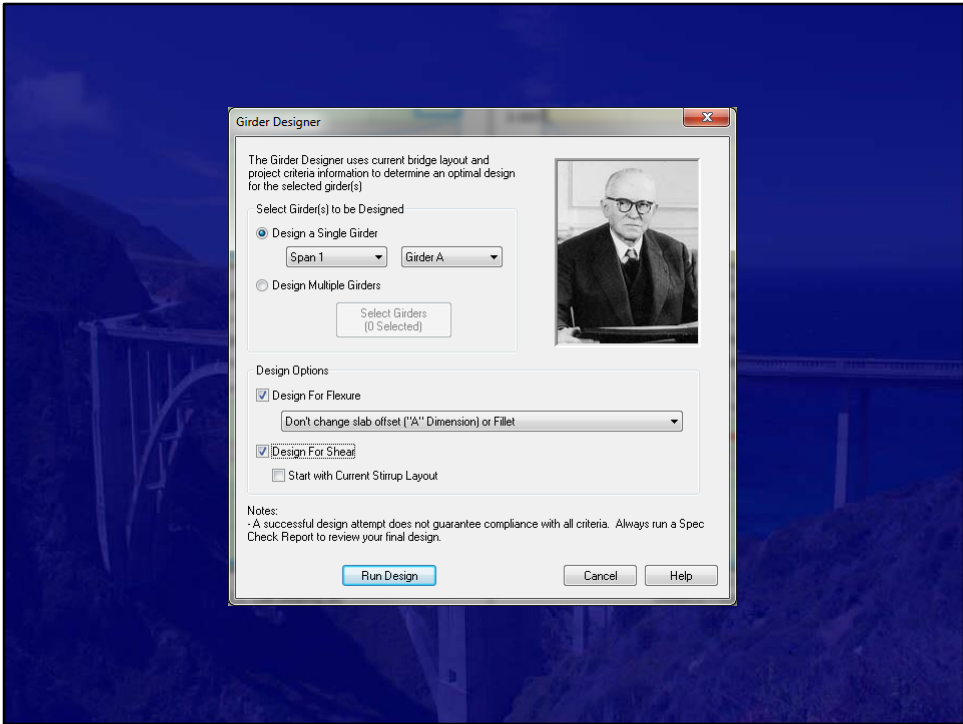
- Use PGSuper Professional for Design
 - The Most Robust And Full-Featured PT/PC Girder Software Available
 - Very Efficient Input UI
 - Optimized Design Algorithm
- Export Data to BrDR in Seconds!
 - Nearly Complete Translation
 - Independent LRFD and LRFR Verification
 - On To BrR & BrM for Rating and Bridge Management



Demo "Bridge"







Design Outcome

Design Outcome

The design for Span 1 Girder A was successful.

Design Notes:
 - Final concrete strength was increased to alleviate shear stress requirements.

Concrete release strength was controlled by flexural stress in Interval 2 Prestress Release (Casting Yard), Service I, Compression, at Bottom of Girder
 Concrete final strength was controlled by ultimate shear stress in Interval 13 Open to Traffic (Bridge Site 3), Strength I

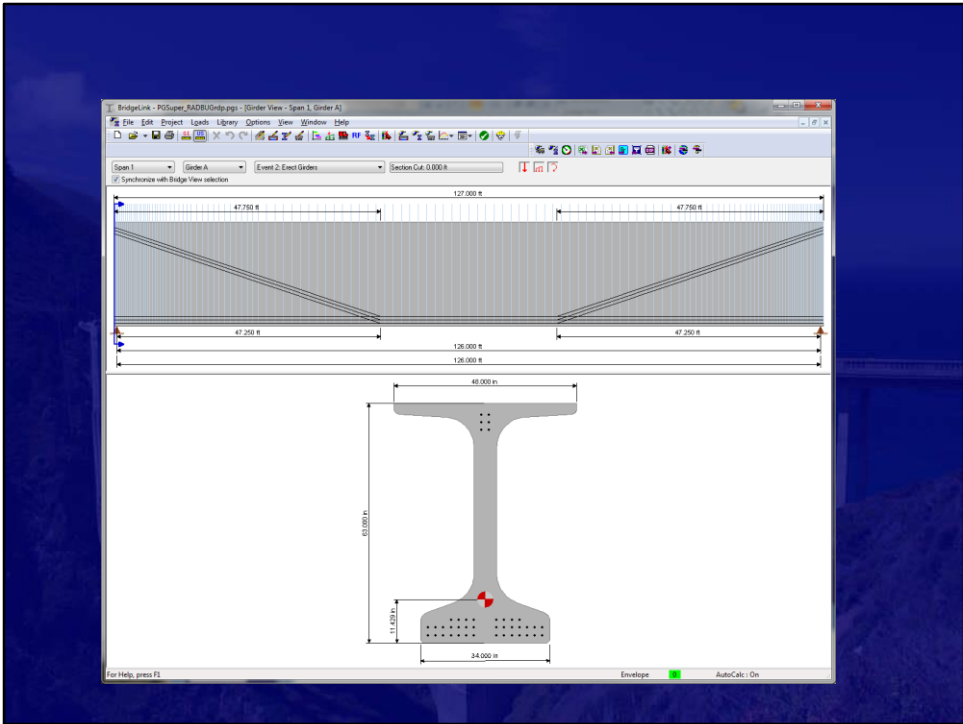
Flexure Design:
 A Harped Strand design strategy was used. Strands for design were filled using the Permanent fill order defined in the girder library.

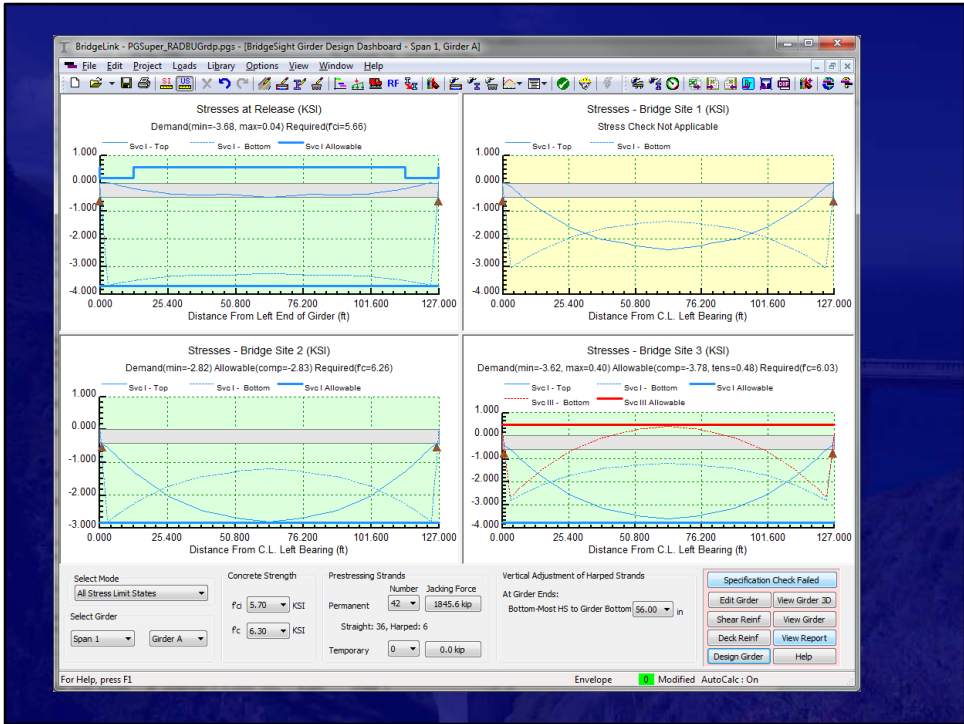
Parameter	Proposed Design	Current Value
Number of Straight Strands	36	0
Number of Harped Strands	6	0
Number of Temporary Strands	0	0
Straight Strand Jacking Force	1581.93 kip	1581.93 kip
Harped Strand Jacking Force	263.66 kip	263.66 kip
Temporary Strand Jacking Force	0.00 kip	0.00 kip
Distance from bottom of girder to bottom of harped strand group at start of girder	56.000 in	0.000 in
Distance from bottom of girder to bottom of harped strand group at end of girder	56.000 in	0.000 in
Eccentricity of Permanent Strands at Midspan	24.511 in	0.000 in
f_{ci}	5,700 KSI	4,000 KSI
f_c	6,000 KSI	5,000 KSI

Design Outcome

Update the Current Girder Parameters with the Proposed Design?

Accept the Design Reject the Design Help Print





Specification Check Summary
 The Specification Check Was Not Successful
 Lifting checks failed
 Slab Offset ("A" Dimension) check failed
 WARNING: Sreed Camber is greater than the lower bound camber at time of deck casting. The girder may end up with a sag.

Slab Offset ("A" Dimension)
 This table compares the input slab offset to the computed slab offset. The input slab offset is the distance from the centerline of the girder to the edge of the deck slab. The computed slab offset is the distance from the centerline of the girder to the edge of the deck slab at the time of deck casting.

Span	Girder	Provided (in)	Required (in)	Status	Notes
1	A	11.000	12.000	Fail	

Camber

	Camber (in)
Sreed Camber, C	2.671
Lower bound camber at 40 days, 50% of D_{40}	2.562
Average camber at 40 days, 75% of D_{40}	3.844
Upper bound camber at 40 days, D_{40}	5.125
Lower bound camber at 120 days, 50% of D_{120}	3.101
Average camber at 120 days, 75% of D_{120}	4.651
Upper bound camber at 120 days, D_{120}	6.202

WARNING: Sreed Camber, C, is greater than the lower bound camber at time of deck casting, D. The girder may end up with a sag.

Camber variability is a custom setting.

Intermission...

