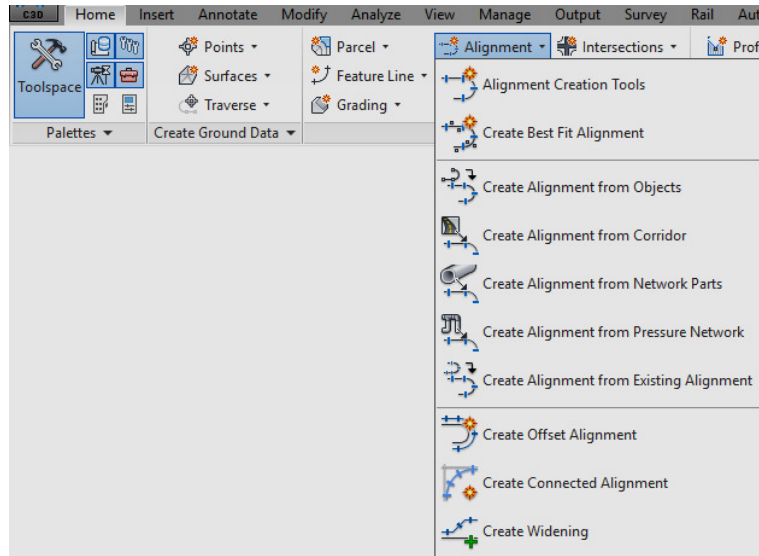


Corridors – 2018-2019

To create a corridor you must have an alignment (baseline), a profile (existing or proposed), and an assembly.

Alignments

You have 2 choices in defining an alignment from scratch: (1) Home tab > Create Design > Alignment > Alignment Creation Tools, or (2) Home Tab > Create Design > Alignment > Create Alignment From Objects.

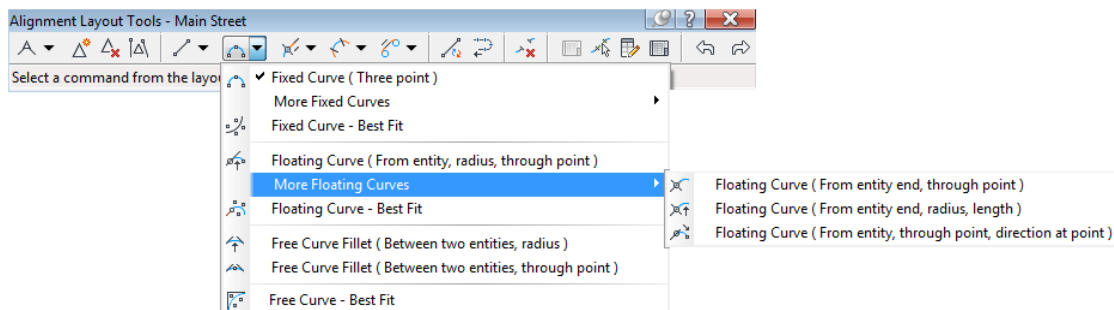


Alignment Creation Tools gives you the constrained based design options. Constrained based design will maintain tangency based on 3 choices:

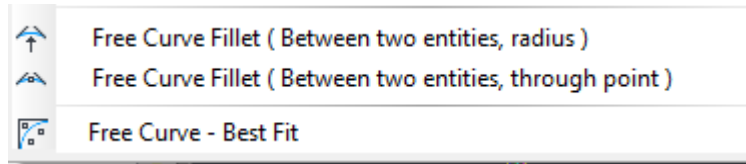
1. Fixed curve - These commands are similar to an AutoCAD arc, but have a third point along the arc.



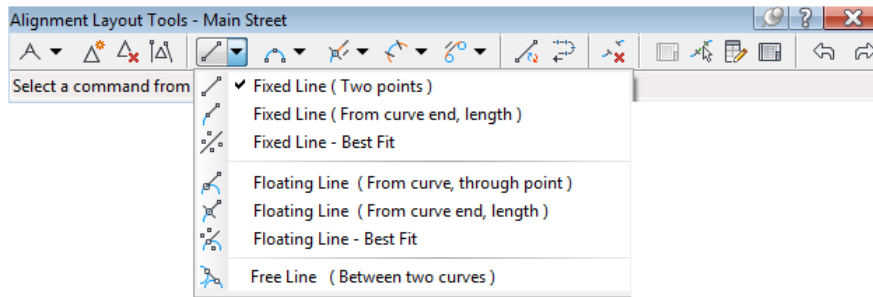
2. Floating Curve – Maintain tangency at the start, while one end is not connected to another object. For example, curves off the end of a line.



- 3. Free Curve - These entity types are very similar to the AutoCAD "fillet" command, but give you added control.

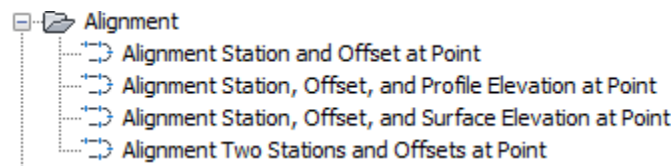


Fixed, free, and floating lines are also available (shown below). Many methods for producing spirals are available, but just not show in this document.

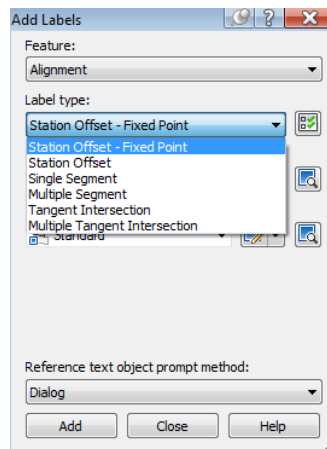


Listing and Labeling off an Alignment

- **“Analyze” ribbon tab > Inquiry Tool** – Once in the inquiry tool, there are 4 pre-defined listing commands to obtain information from an alignment.

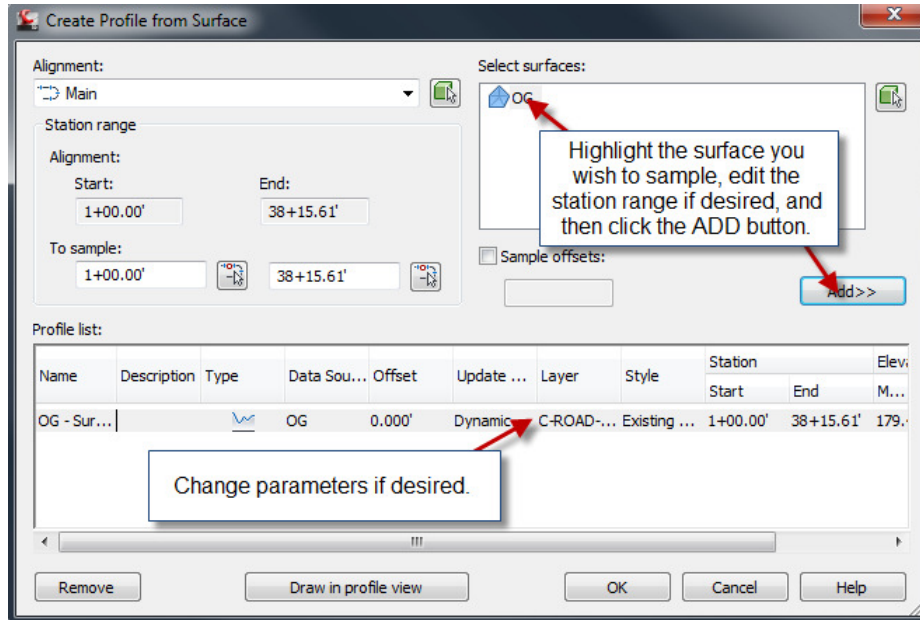


- **“Annotate” ribbon tab > Add Labels > Alignment > Add Alignment Labels** – This command may add labels to offset stations as well as alignment segments.

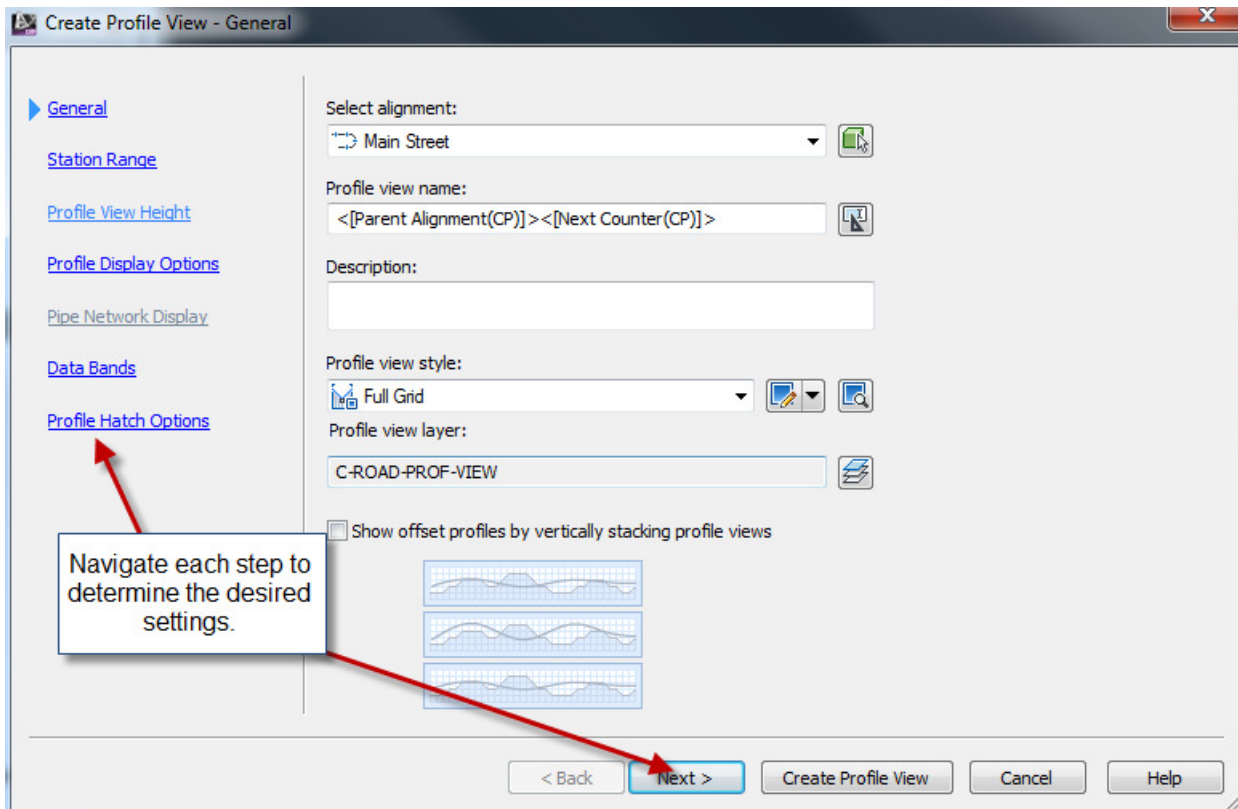


Existing/Proposed Profiles and Profile Views

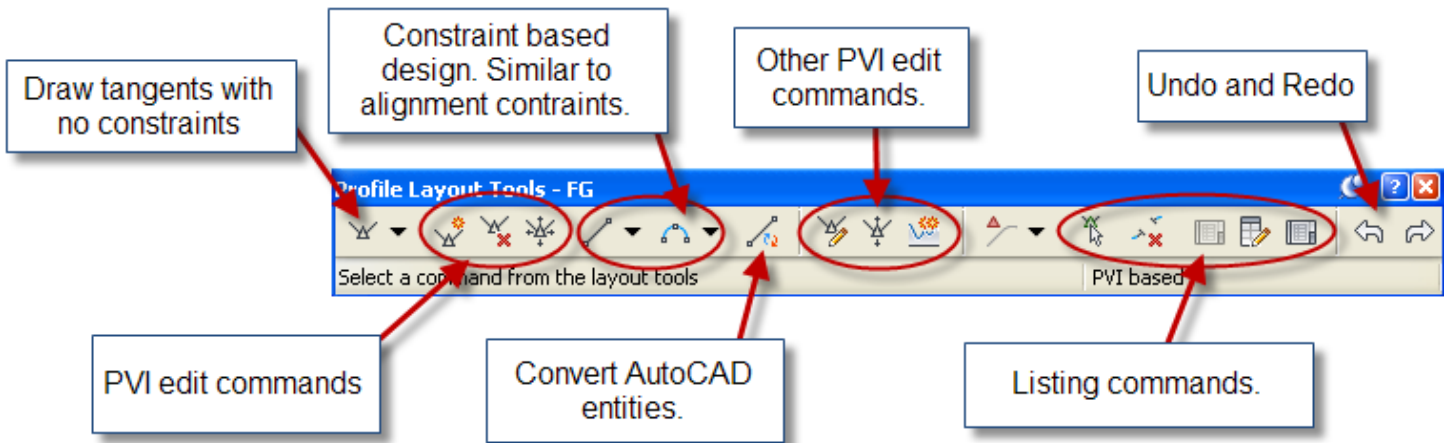
1. “Home” ribbon tab > Profile > Create Surface Profile



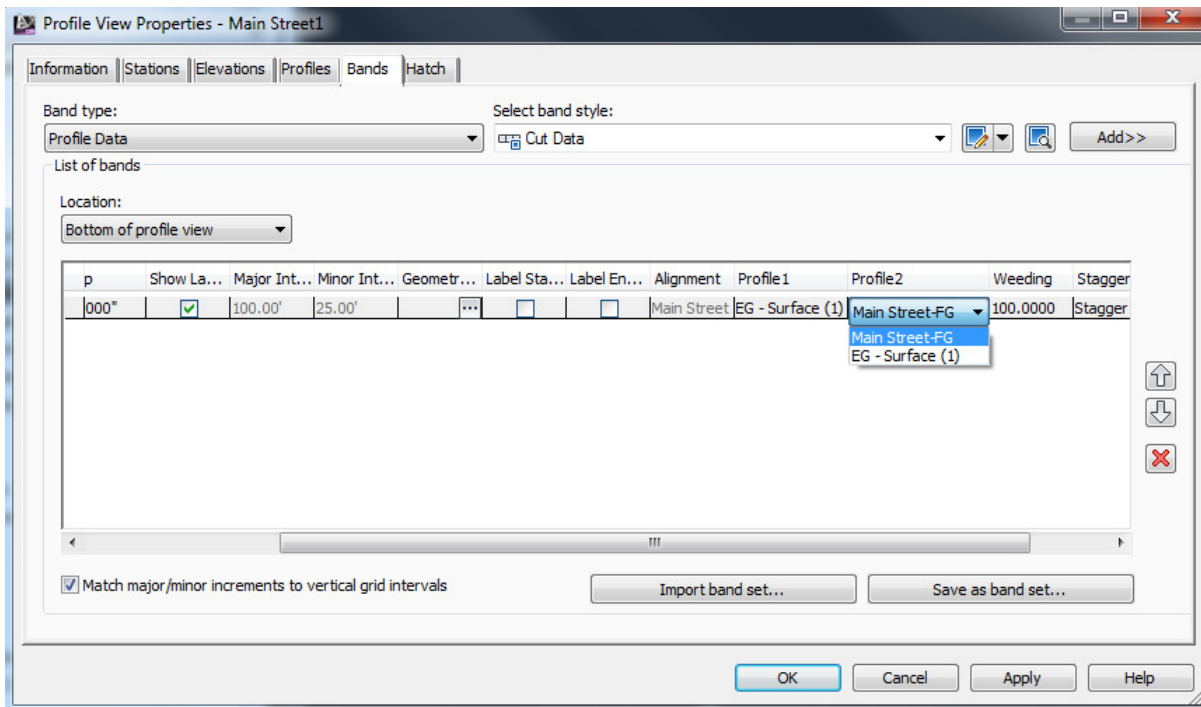
2. “Home” ribbon tab > Profile View > Create Profile View



3. “Home” ribbon tab > Profile > Profile Creation Tools



4. Profile View Properties, “Bands” tab, Set “Profile 2” to the design profile. (If you use a band style with FG and EG elevations.)



Listing and Labeling Profiles and Profile Views

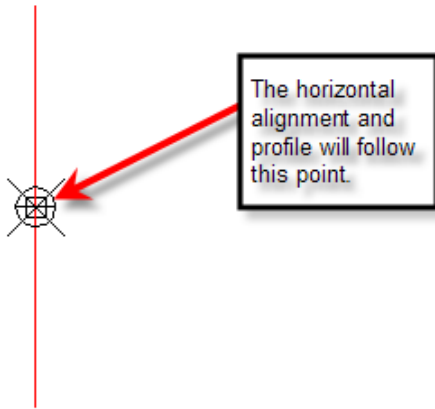
- “Analyze” ribbon tab > Inquiry Tool – There are several listing commands for profiles and profile views.



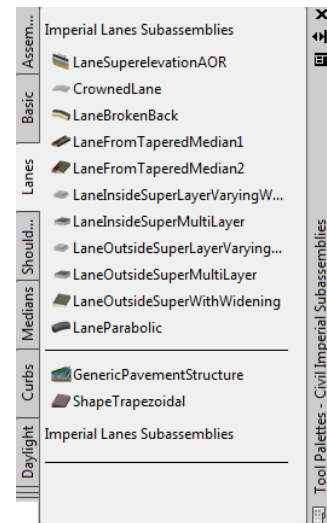
- “Annotate” ribbon tab > All Labels > Profile View > Add Profile View Labels

Create/Edit Assemblies

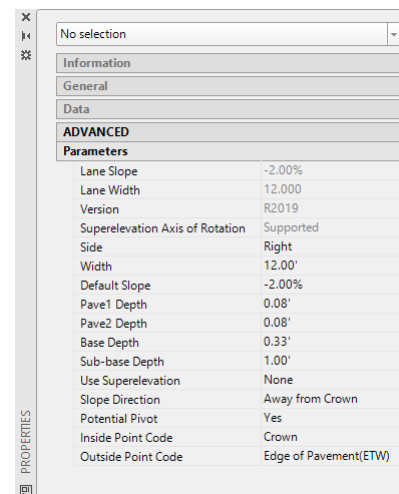
1. **“Home” ribbon tab > Assembly > Create Assembly** – Choose the appropriate styles and place the baseline somewhere in the drawing.



2. **Home tab > Palettes > Tool Palettes** – This displays the tool palettes that contain pre-defined sub-assemblies to be placed on the assembly.



- a. Find the desired subassembly, left click the tool, fill out the properties, and then choose the attachment point on the assembly. You can also attach the subassembly and edit the parameters later as well.
- b. Rename the subassembly to an appropriate name. This will be important later in the definition of the corridor.



Create/Edit Corridors

3. "Home" ribbon tab > Create Design > Corridor

- a. Choose the horizontal alignment (baseline), then the profile, the assembly, and the target surface in the dialog box (not shown here).

The image shows two overlapping software dialog boxes. The top one is 'Create Corridor' and the bottom one is 'Target Mapping'. Both have several callout boxes with arrows pointing to specific fields or options.

Create Corridor Dialog:

- Corridor name:** New Corridor
- Corridor layer:** C-ROAD-CORR
- Corridor style:** Basic
- Buttons:** Add Baseline, Set all Targets
- Table:**

Name	Alignment	Profile	Assembly	Start Station	End Station	Frequency	Target	Overrides
BL - CL - (1)	CL	FG		1+00.00'	15+99.66'			
RG - Primary Roa...			Primary Road Full...	1+00.00'	15+99.66'	5.000'		

Callouts for Create Corridor:

- Callout 1:** You are allowed multiple baselines and multiple regions to define a corridor.
- Callout 2:** Every baseline can only follow one profile and one alignment.
- Callout 3:** Any particular region must have an assembly attached with the correct station range. This allows the user to have one baseline with many different regions denoting changes in the road geometry throughout the alignment stationing.
- Callout 4:** Frequency defined the amount of sections sampled in any particular region. Only add section where you absolutely need them, making the corridor as fast as possible.
- Callout 5:** This allows you to attach surfaces (Daylight subassemblies) and alignments/profiles/polylines to other subassemblies.

Target Mapping Dialog:

- Corridor name:** Corridor (1)
- Assembly name:** Primary Road Full Section
- Start Station:** 1+00.00
- Table:**

Target	Object Name	Subassembly	Assembly Group
Surfaces	<Click here to set all>		
Target Surface	<None>	BasicSideSlopeCutDitch - Right	Right
Target Surface	<None>	BasicSideSlopeCutDitch - Left	Left
Width or Offset Targets			
Width Alignment	<None>	LaneOutsideSuper - Right	Right
Width Alignment	<None>	LaneOutsideSuper - Left	Left
Slope or Elevation Targets			
Outside Elevation Profile	<None>	LaneOutsideSuper - Right	Right
Outside Elevation Profile	<None>	LaneOutsideSuper - Left	Left

Callouts for Target Mapping:

- Callout 1:** Choose the surface to daylight to.
- Callout 2:** Naming the subassemblies becomes extremely important here, making sure you attach to the correct subassembly.
- Callout 3:** Depending on the subassemblies chosen, you can attach alignment/profiles/polylines to stretch the assemblies to the desired configuration.

Frequency to Apply Assemblies Dialog:

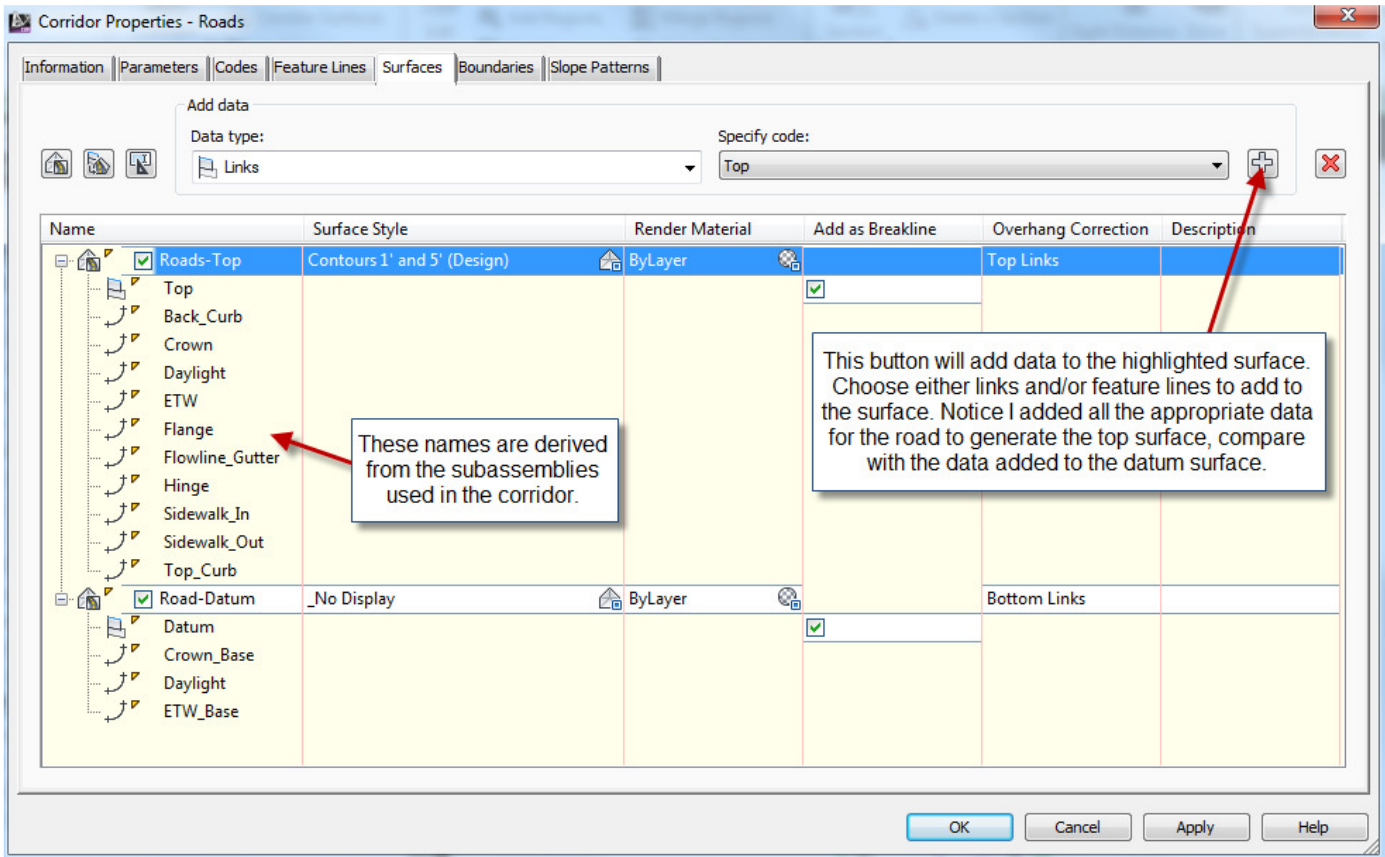
- Property Value Table:**

Property	Value
Corridor Information	
Horizontal Baseline	
Along tangents	25.00'
Along curves	At an increment
Curve increment	25.00'
Mid-ordinate distance to define curvature	0.20'
Along spirals	25.00'
At horizontal geometry points	Yes
At superelevation critical points	Yes
Vertical Baseline	
Along vertical curves	25.00'
At vertical geometry points	Yes
At high/low points	Yes
Offset Target	
At offset target geometry points	Yes
Adjacent to offset target start/end	Yes
Along offset target curves	<None>
Curve increment	25.00'
Mid-ordinate distance to define curvature	0.20'
- Station Description Table:**

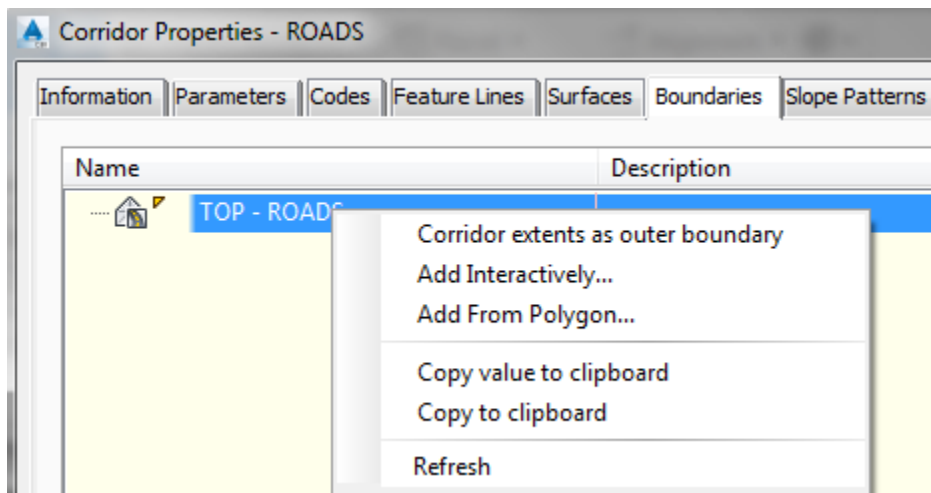
Station	Description
2+87.95'	Start Transition
3+86.75'	End Transition

4. Create Corridor Surfaces (Within Corridor Properties)

Surfaces can be used to create the finished surface as well as calculate volumes. Typically, the top surface will become the finished ground surface while the datum surface will become the volume calculation surface. See the manual for further detail.



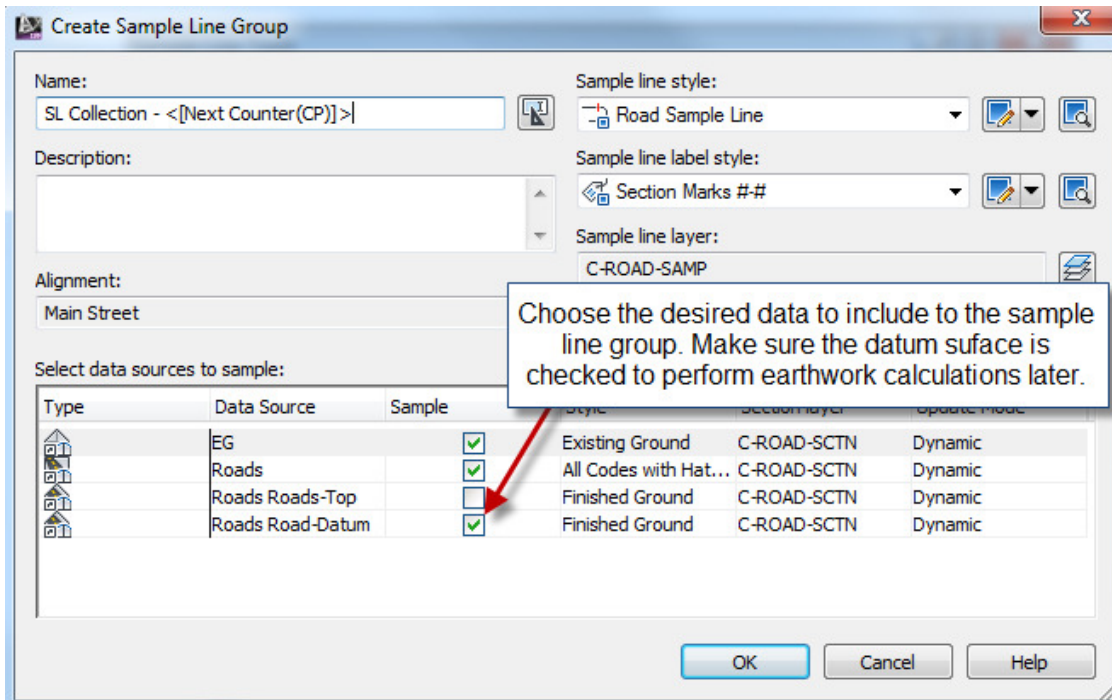
5. Add a Boundary to the Corridor Surface



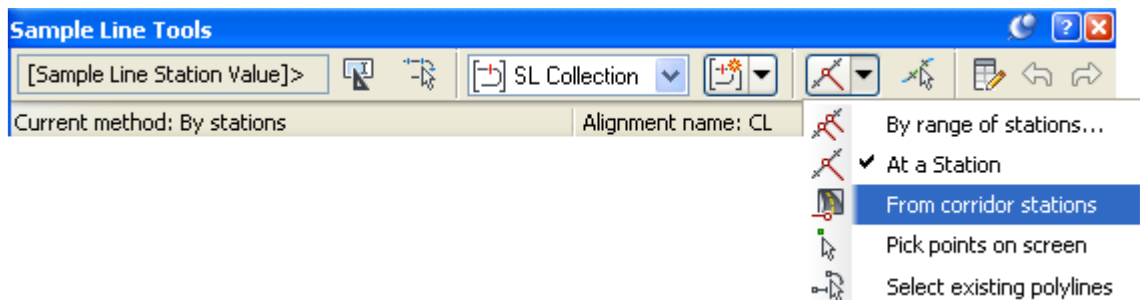
Sections

Sections are used for 2 things: (1) Plotting sections at desired stations, and (2) Calculating the volumes from a corridor. To accomplish the later, you must have added a corridor surface to represent the datum surface before sampling the sections.

1. “Home” ribbon tab > Sample Lines



Next to appear is the “Sample Line Tools” dialog box. See below for further explanation.



Calculate Volumes

There are two (2) types of volumes you can extract from a corridor: (1) cut and fill; (2) quantity of material.

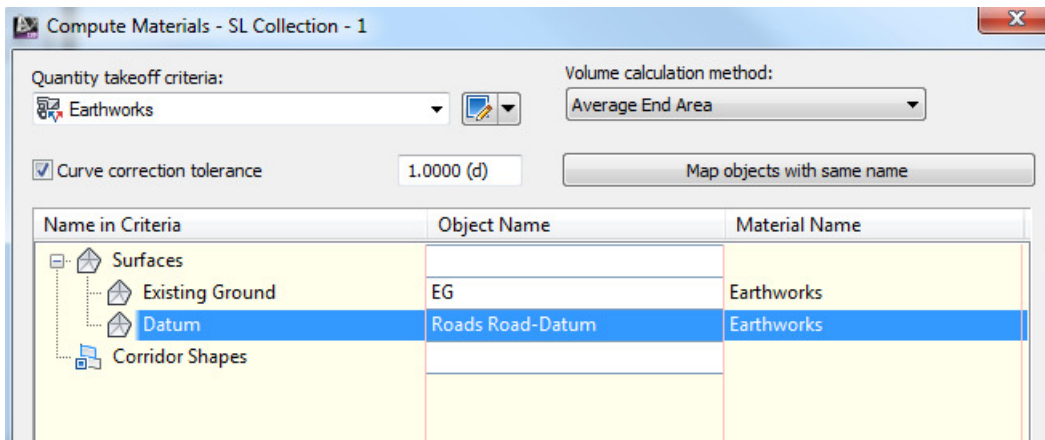
Cut and Fill

After creating the datum surface in corridor properties, you can simply use the volumes dashboard to see the volumes. This is further explained in the Grading cheat sheet.

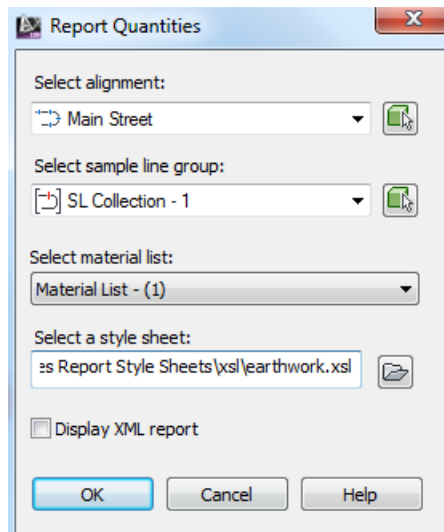
“Analyze” ribbon tab > Volumes Dashboard

Calculating volumes based on station ranges. (Cut and Fill)

1. “Analyze” ribbon tab > Compute Materials

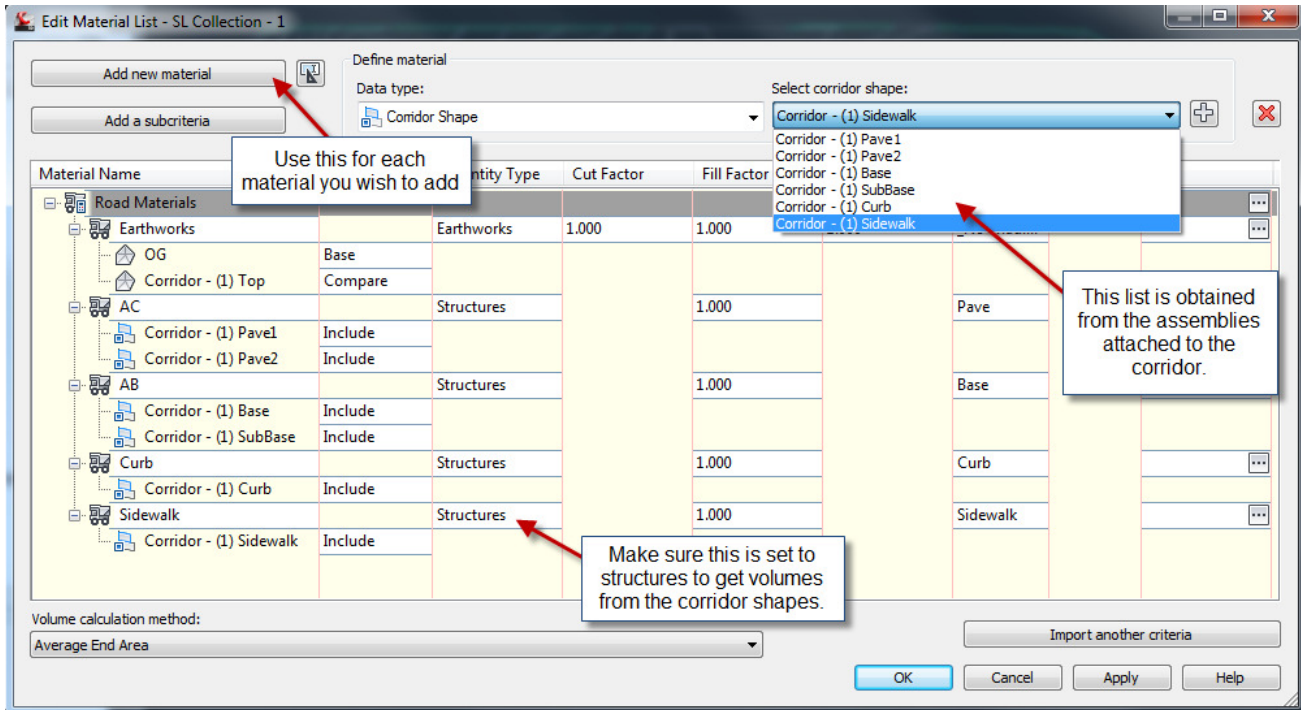


2. “Analyze” ribbon tab > Volume Report

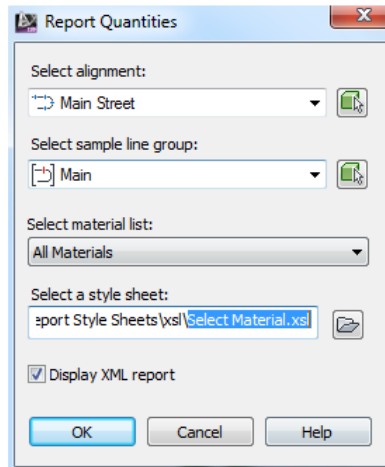


Calculating volumes based on station ranges. (Quantity of Material)

1. “Analyze” ribbon tab > Compute Materials



2. “Analyze” ribbon tab > Volume Report



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