Michael Whalen, P.E., LEED AP, serves as a mechanical section manager for HDR in our White Plains, New York, office. He has a bachelor’s degree in mechanical engineering from Villanova University. Michael recently managed the bridge systems designs for the New New York Bridge/Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge project (replacing the Tappan Zee Bridge), including intelligent transportation systems, structural health monitoring, lighting, security, tolling, mechanical and electrical design work. His experience also includes similar roles on the Bayonne Bridge Navigational Clearance Project and the New York City Transit Authority’s Enhanced Station Initiative Project. We asked him five questions about how the advanced technologies used in today’s integrated bridge systems are being applied to benefit both the public and owner-operators. Contact Michael Whalen for more information on integrated bridge systems.

Q. What types of integrated systems are found on major road bridges today and how do these systems provide a return on investment in terms of energy and operational efficiency?

A. Just a decade or two ago, a major road bridge project may only have involved structural design. However, with gains in technology, today there are many different applications that can be used to improve the performance and management of a facility. Almost all new major bridges are being built with technologically advanced systems to help owners and operators more efficiently operate and maintain their structures. A great example is the Gov. Mario M. Cuomo Bridge, where we have integrated ITS, intuitive LED lighting, structural health monitoring and security systems into its design. Each system provides the owner with a return on investment by increasing public safety, decreasing energy costs, and providing information to improve operator and maintenance decision-making in regard to future maintenance and rehabilitation programs.
Q. How can these types of systems improve mobility and safety as well as help bridge owners operate and maintain the structures more efficiently?

A. Intelligent transportation systems deployed on a project often include dynamic message signage for individual lane control and variable speed limits, traffic surveillance cameras, weigh-in-motion vehicle scales, travel-time sensors, highway advisory radio and roadway weather information systems. Such systems help bridge owners operate and maintain the structures more efficiently. For example, they provide feedback to the owner and information to the traveling public to relieve congestion and provide real-time travel updates. The technology informs motorists of crashes and directs them away from closed lanes; this helps drivers avoid last-second lane shifts, thus reducing the potential for other incidents. ITS serves as a valuable communication tool among the operators, law enforcement, first responders and tow truck operators. By alerting emergency personnel as quickly as possible, the impact of lane closures and crashes can be minimized.

In terms of maintenance, the structural health monitoring system on the Gov. Mario M. Cuomo Bridge is the largest and most complex of its kind in the United States. This SHM system consists of over 300 sensors giving real-time feedback and monitoring of the structure’s performance. The SHM system works in tandem with other subsystems on the project and it is smart enough to know when a trigger event is occurring, such as a seismic event or ship impact. When they occur, an immediate alert to the operator is generated via email. The operator then can compare data from various sensors along the length of the bridge to gauge how different sensors and structural components react during different trigger events, at the same time as performing a post-event assessment of the structure. Along with providing sensor information during trigger-event periods, the system lets the operator compare the bridge’s performance criteria on a yearly basis to assist maintenance planning, and condition assessment of bridge components such as bearing and expansion joints.

As a state-of-the-art innovation for a project of this scale, a wireless repeater node was added to the top of each roadway light fixture to help streamline the communications process for maintenance monitoring. This node allows all roadway lights to “talk” to each adjacent fixture and send real-time signals back to a remote operator’s console. Typical signals sent include fixture status, fixture light output, maintenance required, end-of-life estimate and schedule. This system allows operators to remotely program the lights, schedule maintenance activities and show real-time trending of energy usage.

Q. How have Bridge Information Modeling systems been used to minimize risk in the process of bridge design, construction, operations and maintenance?

A. BrIM is a valuable 3D modeling tool to minimize risk and is being used extensively on the Gov. Mario M. Cuomo Bridge project. It helps the engineer, contractor and operator make decisions during the project lifecycle, from design through operation and end of life. It easily allows engineers to insert, update or modify information received via shop drawings, field changes, etc., into the model and ensure coordination with all disciplines and trades involved. Contractors can use BrIM to integrate construction activities and costs into the model as well as store up-to-date shop drawings, quantity take-offs and bills of materials. Bridge owners and operators appreciate BrIM models because they serve as databases for inspection data, operational data, performance data and photos.

Q. How advanced are today’s asset management services in regard to evaluating bridges’ structural integrity, and what role do such services play in an integrated bridge system?

A. BrIM models used as asset management systems can integrate with SHM to assist in condition assessment and decision making related to maintenance activities. Risk management is the primary reason to maintain a proper asset management database. Having a reliable asset management system and being able to make informed decisions relies heavily on obtaining high-quality and reliable data through systems such as ITS and SHM. By closely monitoring the structure’s key performance characteristics, the operator can identify potential risks to serviceability, perform assessments, estimate remaining service life and make informed decisions on near- and long-term maintenance plans.
Q. How are integrated bridge systems being designed to encompass future growth and industry advances in technology?

A. As with all areas of technology, changes and advancements in bridge systems technology increase exponentially year after year. The growth in vehicle automation and wireless technology have made advancements in connected vehicle technologies and automated vehicles inevitable. We can design these structures with future growth in mind by investing in and designing enough spare capacity for bandwidth on the fiber optic network; by including standard-compliant equipment such as National Transportation Communications for Intelligent Transportation Systems Protocol; and by ensuring that spare conduit capacity is included. For example, space required for future equipment without retrofits to the structure. Upgrading network security protocols may be required to manage the large influx of data to be collected and transmitted on a connected vehicle network. However, it can be challenging to integrate and design for future technological growth on these large-scale projects due to the fast-changing technology; near-term implementations should be delivered with the future in mind in order to maximize the long term value of these tools.

Inspiration & Advice

Q. What inspired you to focus your career on integrated bridge systems?

A. When I was growing up, we would actually drive over the old Tappan Zee Bridge quite often to visit relatives. I remember looking at all the truss work and thinking how neat it was, and wondering how such things could stand up. So from that time I always had a passion for bridges — but with a degree in mechanical engineering, the opportunities to work on such projects were very limited. I enjoy following the latest trends in technology, so focusing on bridge systems lets me leverage my experience to work on the types of structures that inspire me as well as use my engineering background and interests in new technologies.

Q. What advice would you offer to new professionals in the transportation industry who will work with integrated bridge system technologies out in the field?

A. Don't be afraid to ask questions! Integrated systems engineering for these types of projects isn't something that has been around for decades with masses of books written on the topic. These integrated systems require out-of-the-box thinking with an end focus on operator and public efficiencies. Each new project and past case studies can teach you something new about how to successfully deliver integrated systems to your clients.