

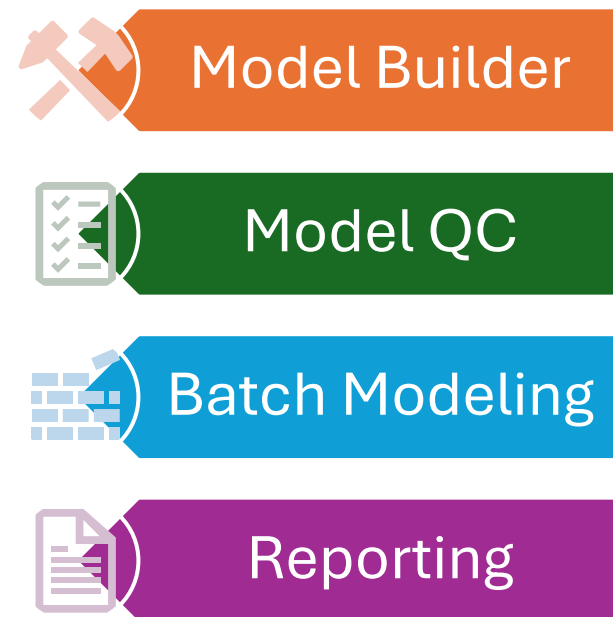
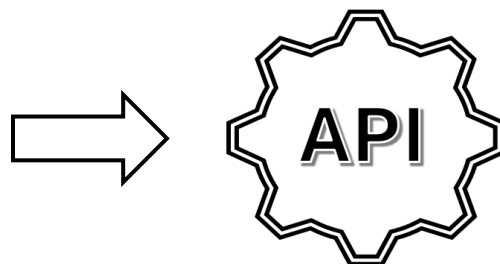


Beyond the BrDR Interface: API, Automation, and Scalable Load Rating Workflows

Yun Lin, PE, PhD, Gresham Smith

August 18, 2026

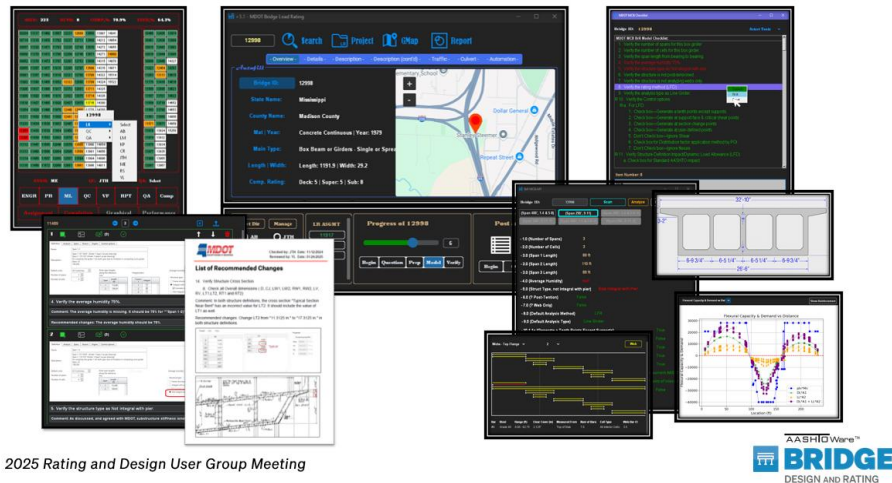
API-Powered Bridge Load Rating Ecosystem



Expanding the AASHTOWare Bridge Ecosystem

2025 RADBUG

QC Workflow with LRM (Load Rating Management)



2026 RADBUG/BrMUG

- Culvert Load Rating in Bulk
- Ideas for API-powered UI designs
 - RC T-beam
 - Steel plate girder
- Full Workflow for PSC Beam
 - Creating a model
 - QC and Result interpretation

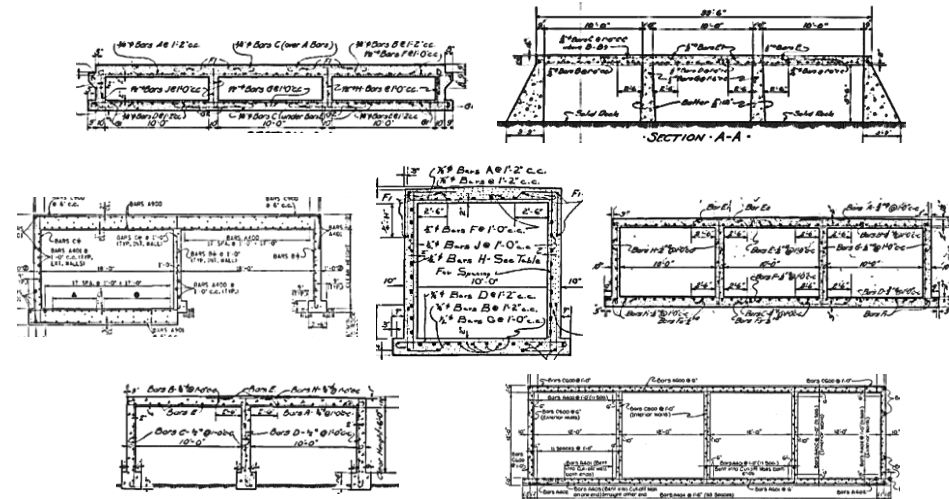
When Manual Modeling Doesn't Scale

Tennessee Statewide Culvert Load Rating

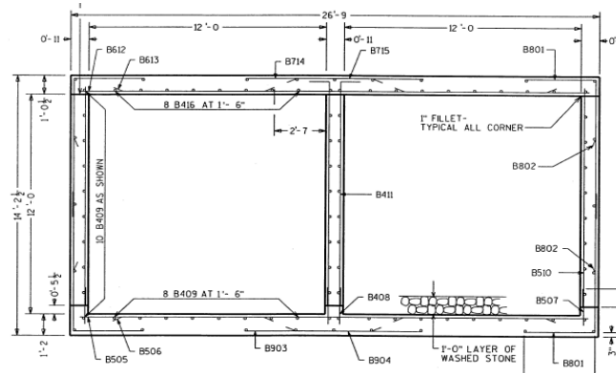
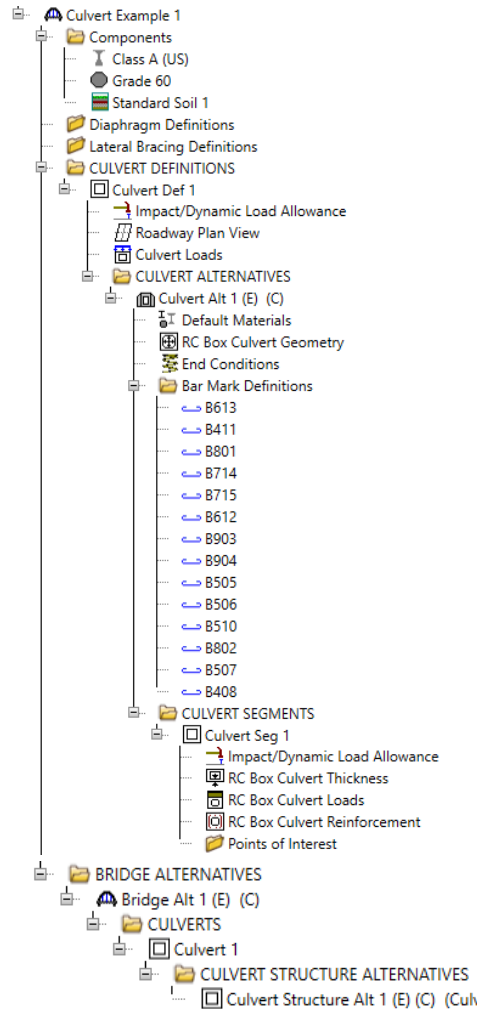
9000 Culverts to Model



1000+ Standard Designs



Pain Point: Manually Model Each Structure

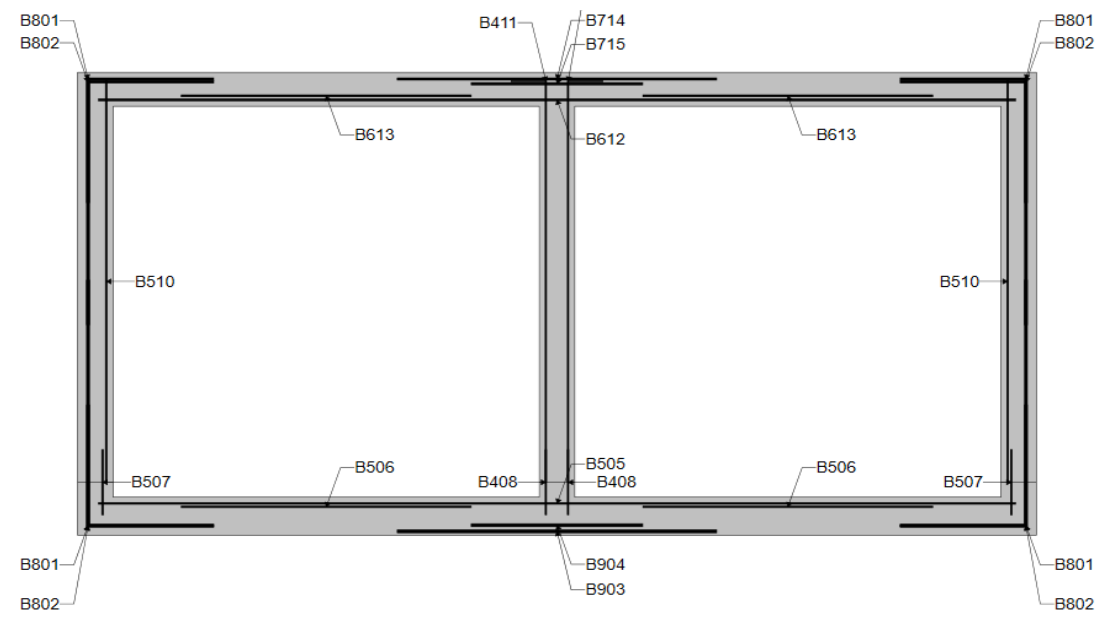


BILL OF BARS

THE FIRST OR FIRST AND SECOND DIGIT OF THE MARK SIGNIFIES THE BAR SIZE. THE DIMENSION IN THE BENT COLUMN IS THE OUT TO OUT HORIZONTAL LEG OF A L-SHAPED BAR.

MARK	NUMBER	LENGTH	BENT	CUTTING	LOCATION
				DIAG.	
▲	B801	406	11-2	3-7	NO CORNERS
▲	B802	400	7-4	3-7	NO CORNERS
▲	B903	76	9-0	NO	BOTTOM SLAB TRANS.
▲	B904	72	4-10	NO	BOTTOM SLAB TRANS.
▲	B505	124	25-10	NO	BOTTOM SLAB TRANS.
▲	B506	240	8-2	NO	BOTTOM SLAB TRANS.
▲	B507	716	2-0	NO	WALLS-DOWELS VERT.
▲	B408	136	2-0	NO	WALLS-DOWELS VERT.
▲	B409	320	33-0	NO	TOP&BOTTOM SLAB & WALL
▲	B510	716	12-4	NO	WALLS VERT.
▲	B411	136	15-4	1-0	NO WALLS VERT.
▲	B612	84	25-10	NO	TOP SLAB TRANS.
▲	B613	80	8-2	NO	TOP SLAB TRANS.
▲	B714	86	9-0	NO	TOP SLAB TRANS.
▲	B715	82	4-10	NO	TOP SLAB TRANS.
▲	B416	84	33-0	NO	TOP SLAB LONGIT.
▲	B417	4	26-4	NO	HEADERS HORIZ.
▲	B318	72	3-1	YES	HEADER STRIPPUS VERT.
▲	B519	267	4-0	NO	VERT.CONST.JOINT

▲ B801 BARS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR B802 BARS.
 B505 BARS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR B506 BARS.
 B408 BARS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR PARS OF B506 BARS.
 B714 BARS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR PARS OF B613 BARS.
 B715 BARS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR B716 BARS.



Pain Point: Manually Model Each Structure

The screenshot displays the BrR software interface with several windows open, illustrating the manual modeling process for a culvert structure. The main project tree on the left shows the hierarchy from 'Culvert Example 1' down to 'Culvert Structure Alt 1 (E) (C)'. Key windows include:

- General Info:** A window for entering basic project data like Name, Description, and Location.
- Material Properties:** A window for defining material characteristics such as concrete strength and soil properties.
- Culvert Geometries:** A window for specifying the physical dimensions of the culvert, including cell width, height, and length.
- Culvert Loads:** A window for defining various loads acting on the structure, including surcharge and live loads.
- Rebar Definition:** A window for specifying the reinforcement details for different parts of the structure.
- Bridge Alternatives:** A window for managing different design alternatives and their associated costs.

The interface also includes a detailed diagram of the culvert structure showing its geometry, loads, and reinforcement layout.

General Info

Material Properties

Culvert Geometries

Culvert Loads

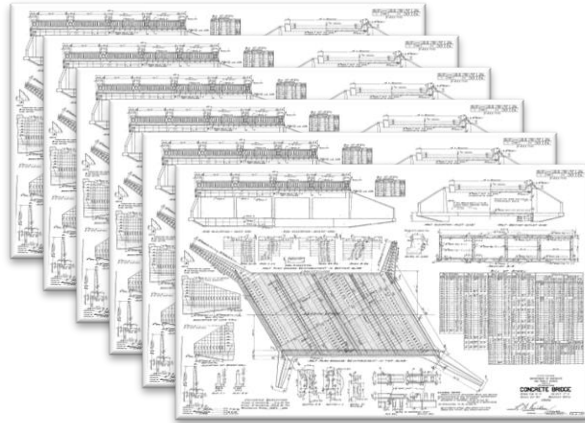
Rebar Definition

Rebar Placement

Bridge Alternatives

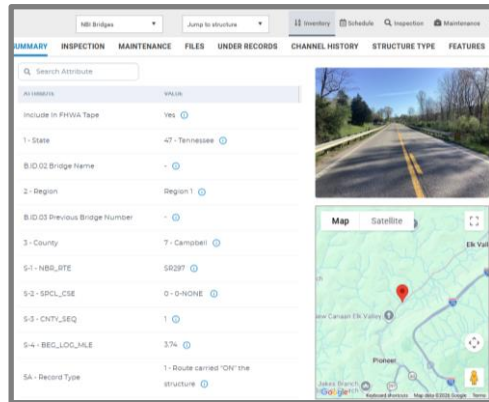


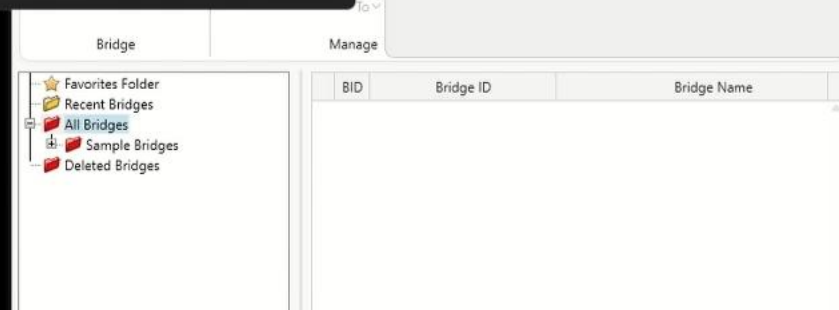
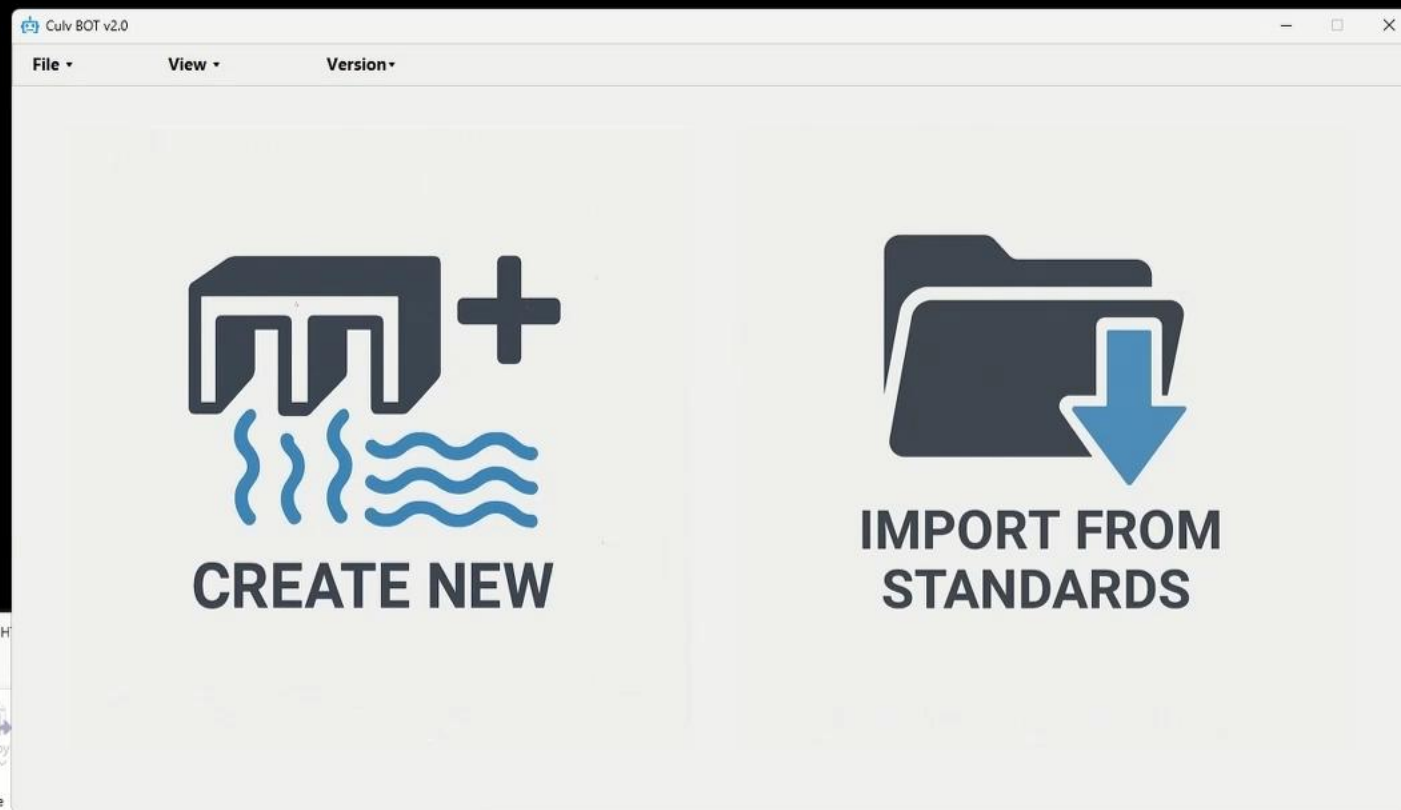
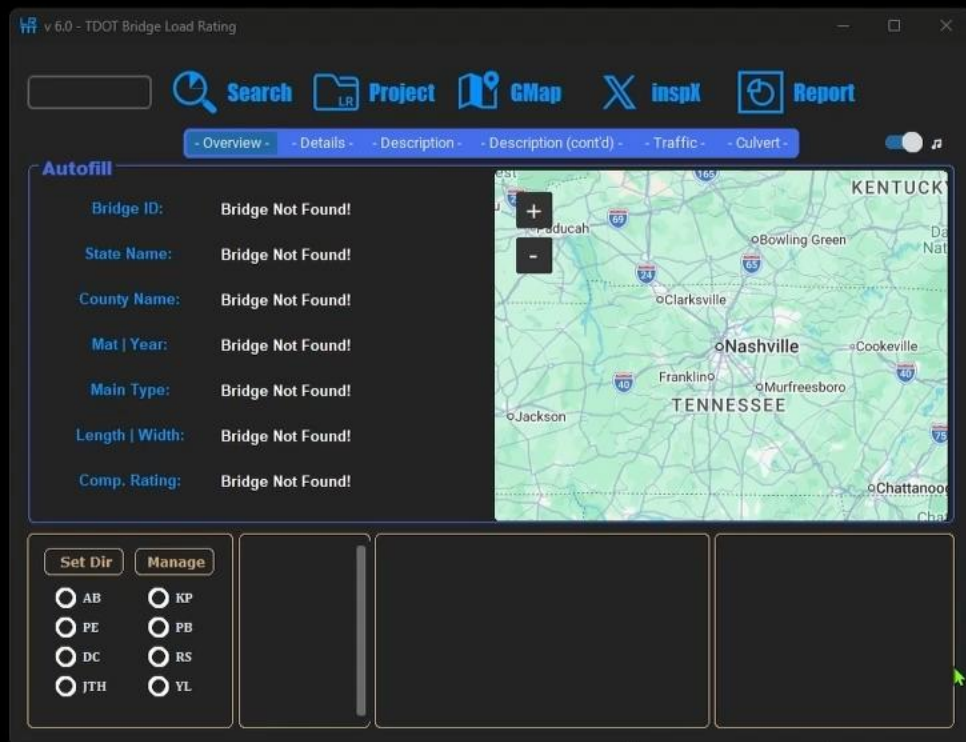
A Repeatable Workflow for Large-Scale Load Rating



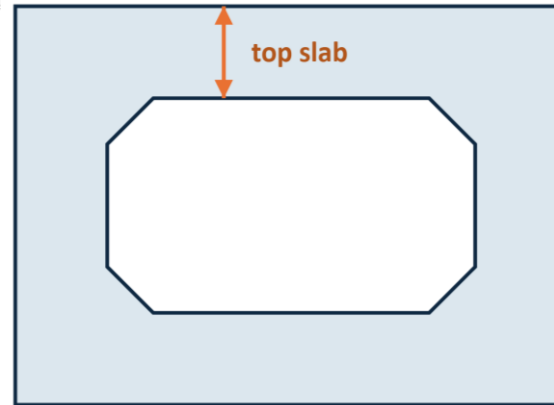
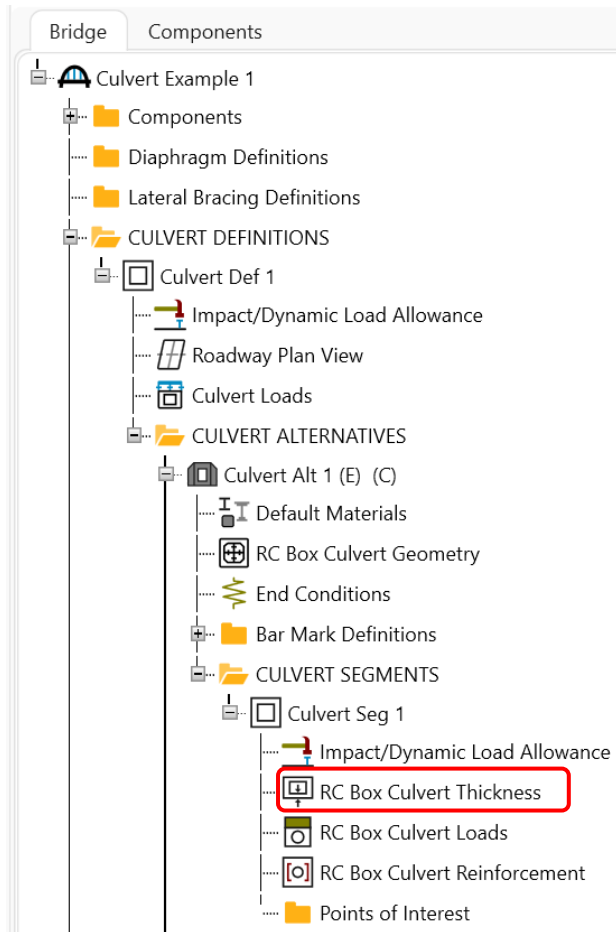
Sheet_#	Descr	STD_Year	Skew_deg	No_of_cel	CJ_h_in	Cell_h_ft	Cell_w_ft	TS_t_in	Crest_in	BS_t_in	W_ext_t_in	W_int_t_in
1 A-0-1	2@10x4	1928	60	2	n/a	4	10	10.5	1.5	0	10	10
2 A-0-7_a	2@10x7	1928	60	2	-14	7	10	12	1.5	14	10	10
3 A-0-7_b	2@10x6	1928	60	2	-15	6	10	13.5	1.5	15	12	12
4 A-0-7_c	2@10x7	1928	60	2	-15	7	10	13.5	1.5	15	12	12
5 A-0-7_d	2@10x8	1928	60	2	-15	8	10	13.5	1.5	15	12	12
6 A-0-8	2@10x7	1928	60	2	-12	7	10	10.5	1.5	12	10	10
7 A-0-45	3@8x3	1928	0	3	-10	3	8	9	1	10	9	9
8 A-0-46	3@8x5	1928	-30	3	-10	5	8	9	1	10	9	9
9 A-0-47	2@10x6	1928	45	2	n/a	6	10	10.5	1	0	10	10
10 A-0-54	2@10x9	1928	60	2	-12	9	10	10.5	1.5	12	10	10
11 A-0-65	3@10x5	1928	0	3	-12	5	10	10.5	1.5	12	10	10
12 A-0-76	4@10x6	1928	0	4	-12	6	10	10.5	1.5	12	10	10

Web-scraping





Pushing a Value Through the BrDR API



RC Box Culvert Thickness			
	Cell	Top slab thickness (in)	Bottom slab thickness (in)
>	1	12.50	14.00
	2	12.50	14.00

AASHTO.BrDR.Domain.Bridge

AASHTO.BrDR.Sys.Units

DoBridge

```
.BridgeAltList[0].CulvertList[0].CulvertStructAltList[0]
    .GetStructDef()           DoCulvertStructDef
        .GetAsBuiltCulvertAlt() DoCulvertAlt
            .GetCulvertDef()     DoReinforcedConcreteBoxCulvertDef
                .CulvertDefSegmentList[0]
                    DoCulvertDefReinforcedConcreteBoxSegment
                        .CulvertDefReinforcedConcreteBoxSegmentCellList[0]
                            DoCulvertDefReinforcedConcreteBoxSegmentCell
                                RC Box Culvert Thickness — TopSlabThick, BottomSlabThick
```

```
cell.TopSlabThick.SetValue(8.0, LengthUnits.IN);
```

Exploring New Ways of Modeling





Converting Design Information into Model Inputs

Section Web depth Reinforcement				
Set	Bar mark	Invert	Measured from	Distance (in)
1	D Bars 1 1/4" Sq. (#11)	☐	Bottom of Girder	3.0000
2	G Bars 1 1/8" Sq. (#10) Cut	☒	Top of Girder	4.5625

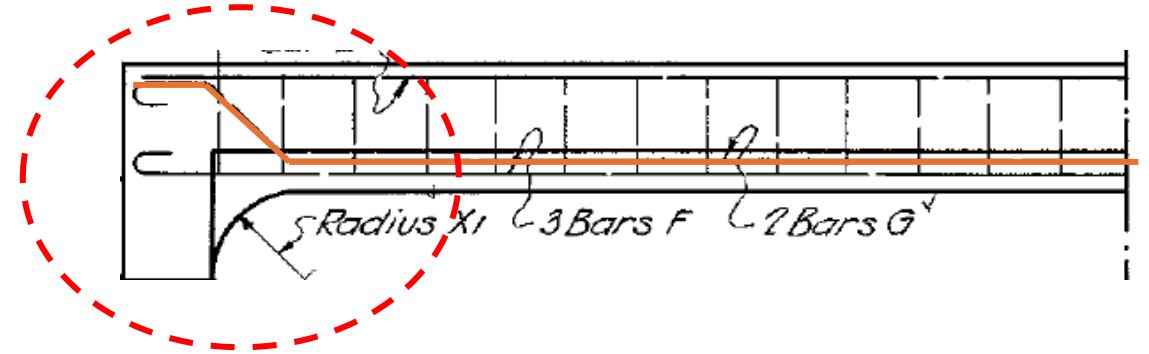
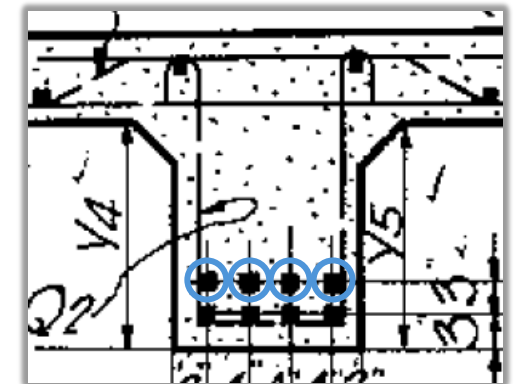
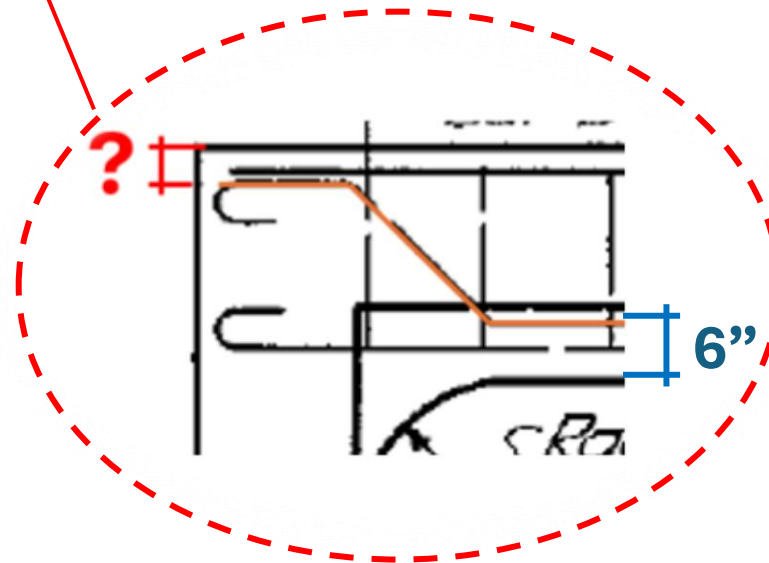


Diagram of a bridge girder cross-section showing reinforcement bars E, F, G, and H. Dimensions are given in feet and inches.

BAR	a	b	c	d	e
E	6'-3"	5'-0"	28'-0"	3'-8"	6'-2 1/2"
F	1'-9"	5'-0"	37'-0"	3'-8"	6'-2 1/2"
G	6'-3"	5'-0"	28'-0"	3'-8"	6'-2 1/2"
H	1'-9"	5'-0"	37'-0"	3'-8"	6'-2 1/2"



Live preview

PLAN



CROSS-SECTION



3D VIEW — FROM ABOVE



3D VIEW — FROM BELOW (LOOKING UP)



3 spans · total 180'
5 girders · bays 7.5/7.5/7.5'
deck 36' · OH 3/3'

✓ Bridge Definition

✓ Materials

✓ Component Definition

Typical Section & Load

✓ Beam Alternative

Assembly

Tee Section For This Beam

Sections are defined once under **Component definition** → **Beam section** and picked here. A section carries the **widths only** — no height — so the same section can serve a shallow beam and a haunched one.

RC Tee 37/14

RC Tee 37/14 assigned to G1. The section stores no height — depth comes from the profile below.

Beam Profile — G1 (Exterior)

PRISMATIC

Depths and stations are **typed** — the numbers on the drawing, or the grid below. The one gesture here is the shape of a ramp: **drag a sloped part of the soffit** — pull it away from the straight line for **Parabolic Concave**, push it back onto the line for **Linear**. Double-click the soffit to add a handle. The round markers are read-outs and are not clickable.

Shape

Prismatic

Haunched



Update beam

Revert

unsaved changes

BrDR Beam Profile Rows

— This is Exactly What Gets Written. Drawn From The Shape Above, And Editable Like BrDR's Web Depth Grid: Type In Any Cell And The Shape Follows. Grayed Cells Are Derived (End Distance = Start + Length; End Depth Follows Begin Depth While Depth Vary Is None) Or Pinned To The Bridge Ends.

Build checklist

Bridge Definition 4/4

- ✓ Bridge identity
- ✓ Spans & skews
- ✓ Girders & spacing
- ✓ Deck

Materials 2/2

- ✓ Cast-in-place concrete
CIP Concrete (3 ksi)
- ✓ Reinforcing steel
Grade 40

Components 4/2

- ✓ Appurtenances
STD-1-1
- ✓ Stirrup definition
#4-2leg-90d
- ✓ Diaphragm definition
Mid Diaph 36"x9", Sup Diaph 42"x12"
- ✓ Beam section
RC Tee 37/14

Typical Section & Load 4/5

- ✓ Load case definition
- ✓ Deck (thickness & material)
- ✓ Travelway
- ✓ Wearing surface
- ☐ Member loads

Beam Alternative 25 / 30

G1

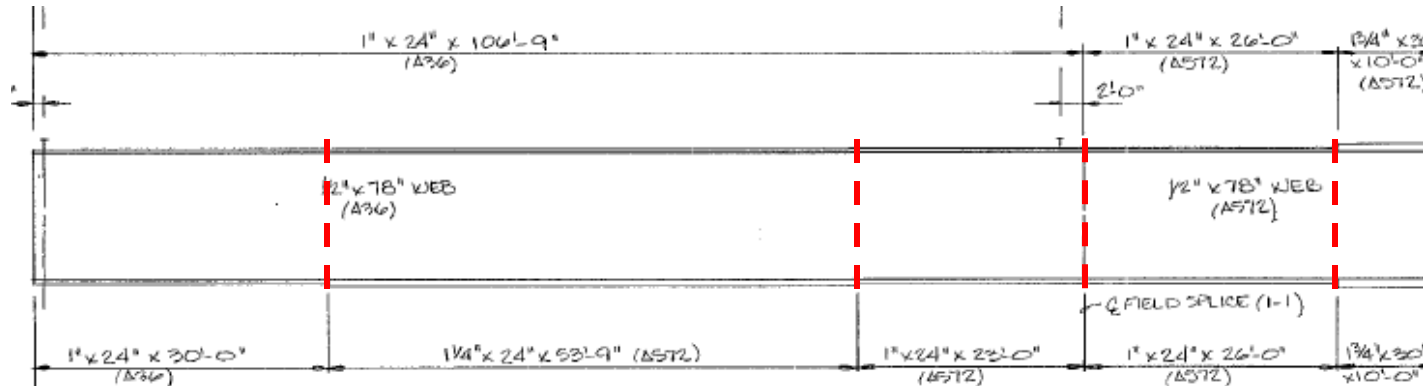
- ✓ Description
- ✓ Factors
- ✓ Control options
- ✓ Impact
- ✓ Beam details
- ☐ Reinforcement

G2

- ✓ Description
- ✓ Factors
- ✓ Control options
- ✓ Impact
- ✓ Beam details
- ☐ Reinforcement

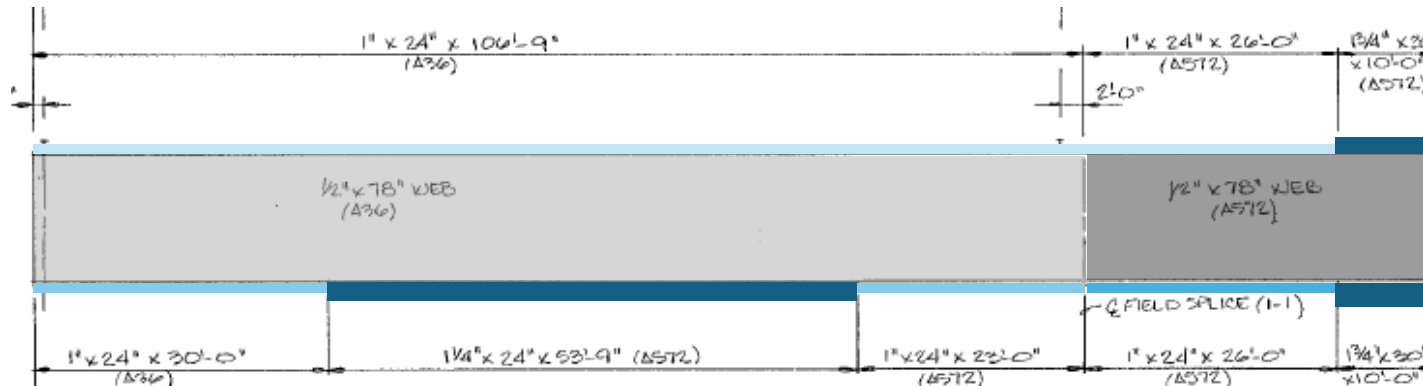
G3

Improving Plate Girder Modeling



1. Top Flange: W, T, Mat
- Bot Flange: W, T, Mat
- Web: T, Mat

2. Assembly: **I** → Range



Each Plate:

1. W, T, Mat
2. Length and Location

Enhancing Schedule - Based Modeling

Web	Top flange	Bottom flange									
	Begin width (in)	End width (in)	Thickness (in)	Support number	Start distance (ft)	Length (ft)	End distance (ft)	Material	Weld	Weld at right	
▶	24	24.0000	1.0000	1 ▼	0.00	106.00	106.00	ASTM A36 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	▲ ▢ ▼
	24.0000	24.0000	1.0000	1 ▼	106.00	26.00	132.00	ASTM A572 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.7500	1 ▼	132.00	10.00	142.00	ASTM A572 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.7500	2 ▼	0.00	15.00	15.00	ASTM A572 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.2500	2 ▼	15.00	16.17	31.17	ASTM A36 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.2500	2 ▼	31.17	120.00	151.17	ASTM A36 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.2500	2 ▼	151.17	21.00	172.17	ASTM A36 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.7500	2 ▼	172.17	10.17	182.33	ASTM A572 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.7500	3 ▼	0.00	15.00	15.00	ASTM A572 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.2500	3 ▼	15.00	16.17	31.17	ASTM A36 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.2500	3 ▼	31.17	87.00	118.17	ASTM A36 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
	30.0000	30.0000	1.7500	3 ▼	118.17	15.00	133.17	ASTM A36 ▼	-- None -- ▼	-- None -- ▼	
Copy to bottom flange											
New Duplicate Delete											

A GUI that Enables

- Model creation through visual interaction
- Real-time confirmation of modeling actions
- Automatic alignment and fit-up
- Easy editing and validation

Live preview

PLAN



CROSS-SECTION



3D VIEW — FROM ABOVE



3D VIEW — FROM BELOW (LOOKING UP)



3 spans - total 340'
5 girders - bays 7.5/7.5/7.5
deck 36" OH 3/3'

✓ Bridge Definition

✓ Materials

✓ Component Definition

Typical Section & Load

✓ Beam Alternative

Assembly

Sections are defined once under **Component definition** → **Beam section** and picked here. A section carries the **widths only** — no height — so the same section can serve a shallow beam and a haunched one.

Beam Profile — G1 (Exterior) HAUNCHED

Drag a **handle** up/down to change depth, left/right to move it along the beam (it snaps to supports and quarter points). Drag a **sloped part of the soffit** — pull it away from the straight line for **Parabolic Concave**, push it back onto the line for **Linear**. Double-click the soffit to add a handle.

Web

Flanges

Stiffeners

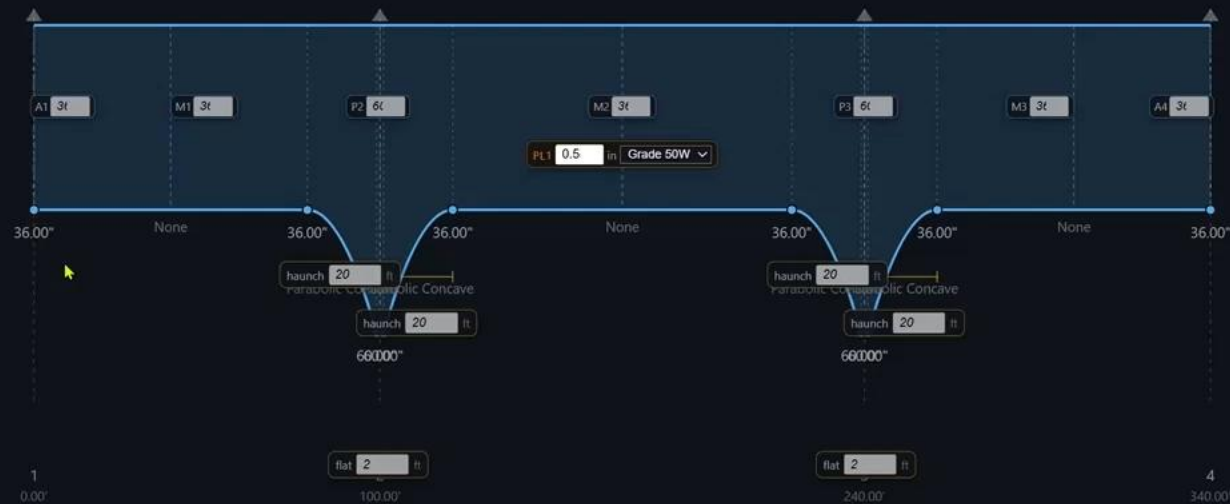
Shape

Prismatic

HAUNCHED

Add web splice

Haunch lengths are the horizontal run of the ramp back from the support. **Flat at pier** holds the pier depth for that length, centred on the support (0 = a point).



BrDR Beam Profile Rows — Exactly What Gets Written, And Editable Like BrDR's Web Depth Grid: Type In Any Cell And The Shape Follows.

Begin depth (in)	Depth vary	End depth (in)	Thickness (in)	Support number	Start distance (ft)	Length (ft)	End distance (ft)	Material	Web splice
36.00	None	36.00	0.5	1	0.0000	79.0000	79.0000	Grade 50W	✕
36.00	Parabolic Conc	60.00	0.5	1	79.0000	20.0000	99.0000	Grade 50W	✕
60.00	None	60.00	0.5	1	99.0000	2.0000	101.0000	Grade 50W	✕

Build checklist

Bridge Definition 4/4

- ✓ Bridge identity
- ✓ Spans & skews
- ✓ Girders & spacing
- ✓ Deck

Materials 3/3

- ✓ Cast-in-place concrete
CIP Concrete (4 ksi)
- ✓ Reinforcing steel
Grade 60
- ✓ Structural steel
Grade 50W, Grade 36

Components 2/2

- ✓ Appurtenances
STD-1-1
- ✓ Diaphragm definition
Mid Diaph 0.65k, Sup Diaph 1.2k,
Abut Diaph 0.9k

Typical Section & Load 4/5

- ✓ Load case definition
- ✓ Deck (thickness & material)
- ✓ Travelway
- ✓ Wearing surface
- Member loads

Beam Alternative 5/5

- ✓ Beams on girder lines
G1, G2, G3, G4, G5

Rethinking Model Creation

Step 1: Define Components

- Re-group components from a load rater's mindset
- Intuitive model creation with real-time visual confirmation
- Generate structured component data

Step 2: Model Assembly

- Drag-and-drop model assembly
- Assemble components into structured bridge data
- Create BrDR models through the API

NewOpenBatch

FindCopyPasteCopy To>Remove FromDelete

BridgeManage

★ Favorites Folder

Recent Bridges

All Bridges

Sample Bridges

Deleted Bridges

BID	Bridge ID	Bridge Name
-----	-----------	-------------

Total Bridge Count: 0

BrDR Studio

1 Bridge

no bridge loaded

BrDR Studio

Select the bridge type to begin.

BRIDGE TYPE

Prestressed Concrete Beam

Full workflow — Bridge · 3D View · Build · Report

Steel Girder–Floorbeam–Stringer

Load & 3D View

Reinforced Concrete T-Beam

Under construction

Steel Plate Girder

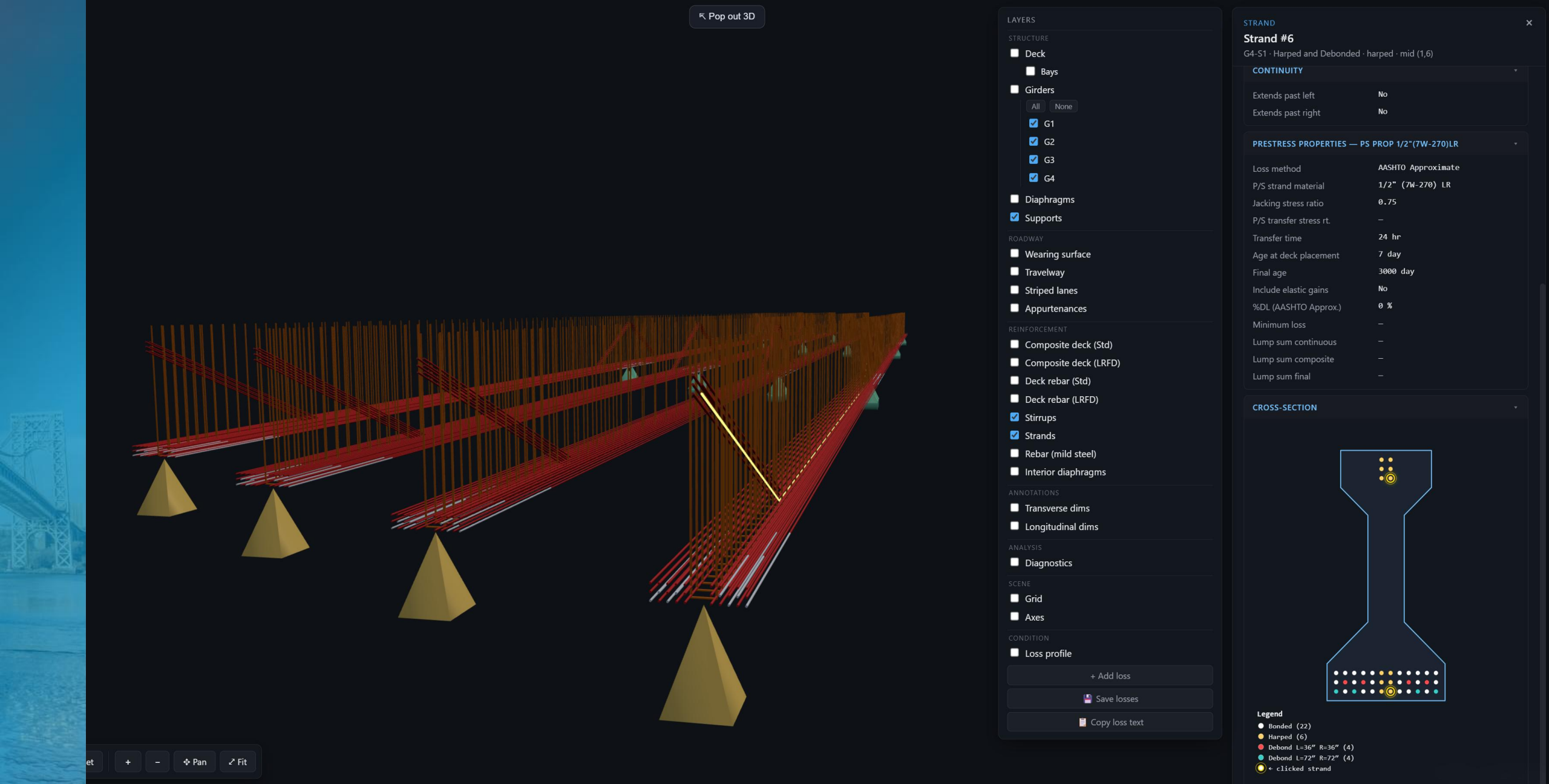
Under construction

BrDR Studio

Internal, unsupported tool

Results are NOT for final load-rating decisions — verify in BrDR

Not for production engineering or redistribution



Pop out 3D

LAYERS

STRUCTURE

Deck

Bays

Girders

AllNone

G1

G2

G3

G4

Diaphragms

Supports

ROADWAY

Wearing surface

Travelway

Striped lanes

Appurtenances

REINFORCEMENT

Composite deck (Std)

Composite deck (LRFD)

Deck rebar (Std)

Deck rebar (LRFD)

Stirrups

Strands

Rebar (mild steel)

Interior diaphragms

ANNOTATIONS

Transverse dims

Longitudinal dims

ANALYSIS

Diagnostics

SCENE

Grid

Axes

CONDITION

Loss profile

+ Add loss

Save losses

Copy loss text

STRAND

Strand #6

G4-S1 · Harped and Debonded · harped · mid (1,6)

CONTINUITY

Extends past left

No

Extends past right

No

PRESTRESS PROPERTIES — PS PROP 1/2"(7W-270)LR

Loss method

AASHTO Approximate

P/S strand material

1/2" (7W-270) LR

Jacking stress ratio

0.75

P/S transfer stress rt.

—

Transfer time

24 hr

Age at deck placement

7 day

Final age

3000 day

Include elastic gains

No

%DL (AASHTO Approx.)

0 %

Minimum loss

—

Lump sum continuous

—

Lump sum composite

—

Lump sum final

—

CROSS-SECTION

Legend

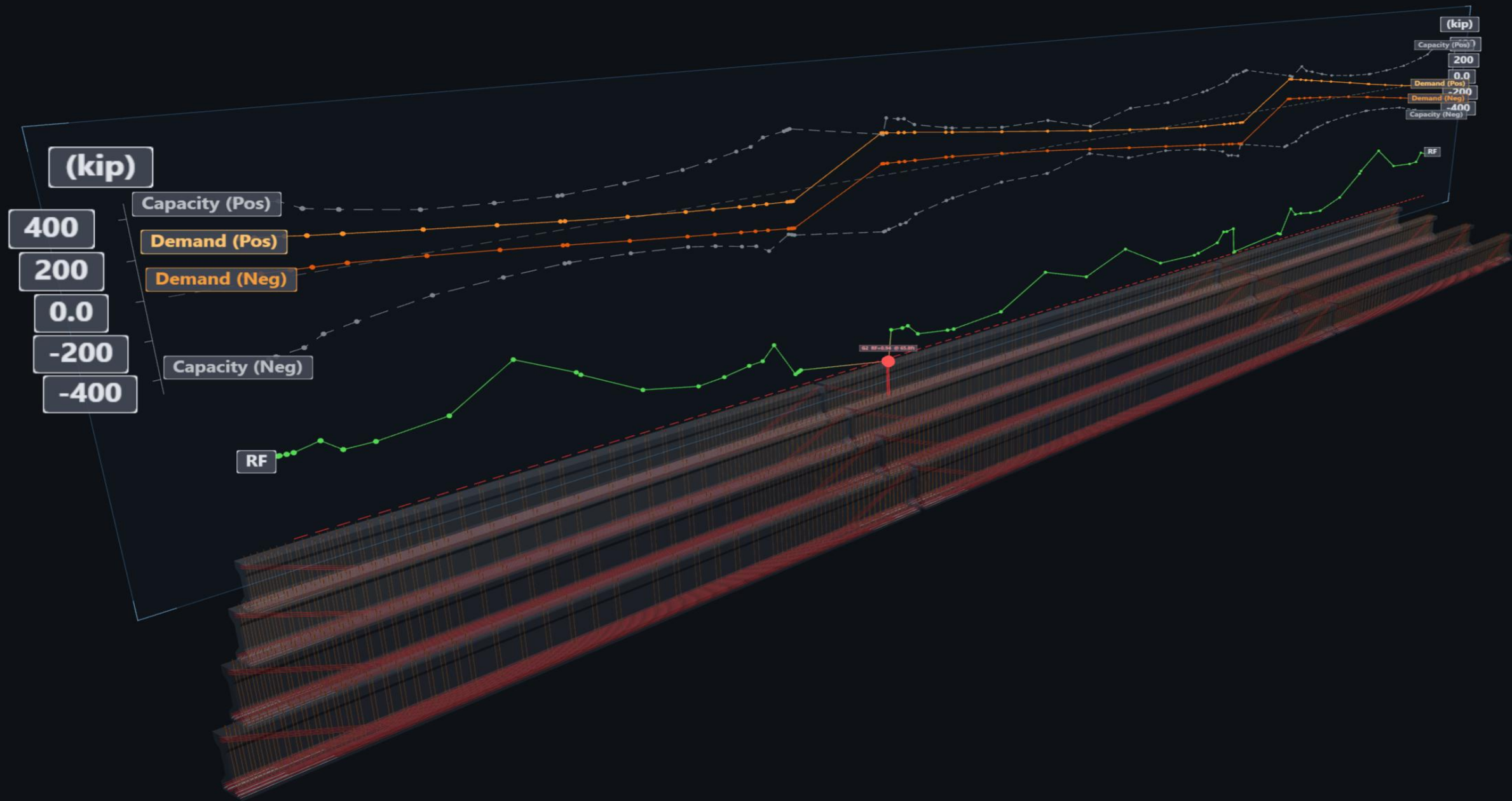
Bonded (22)

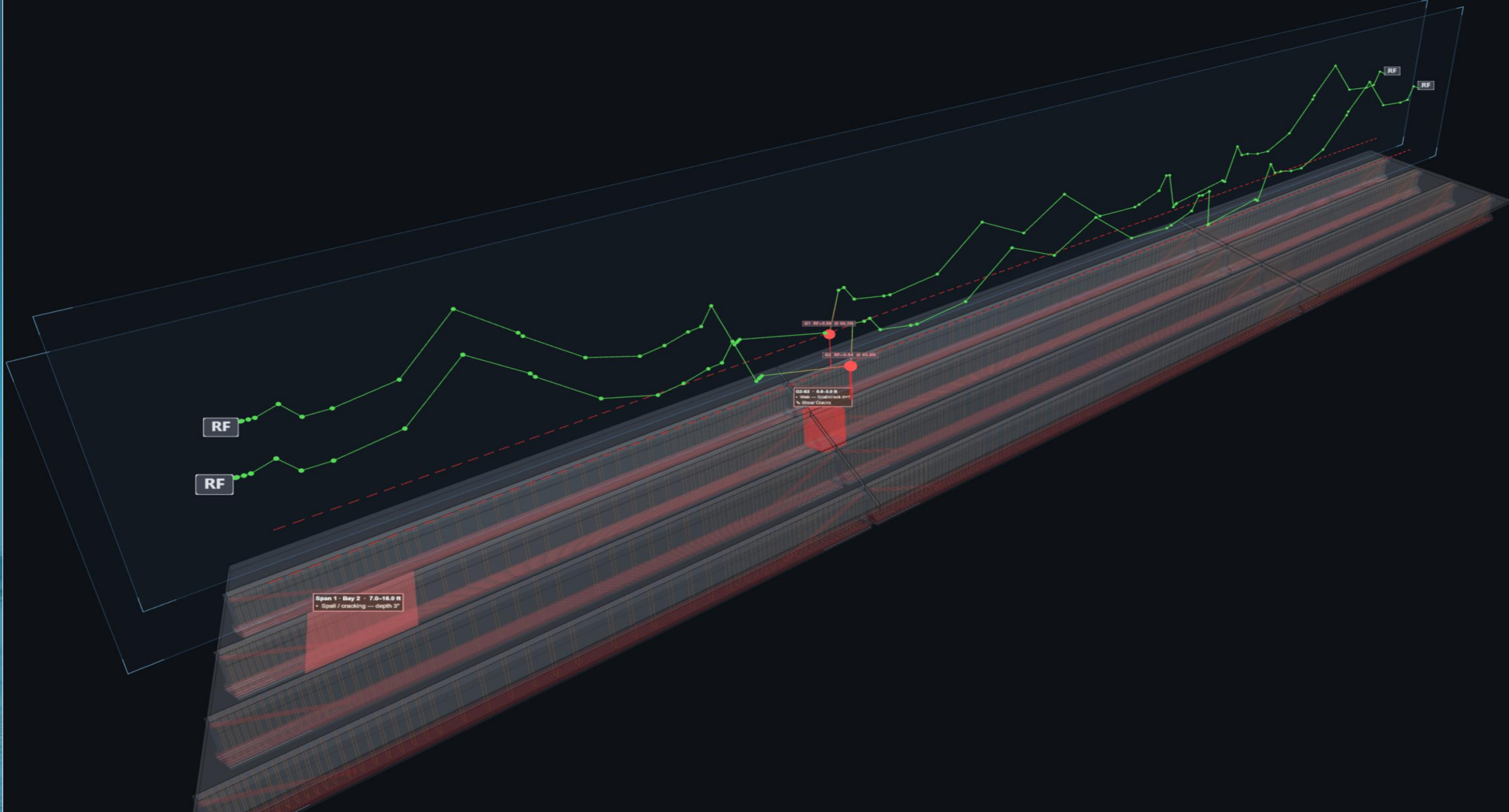
Harped (6)

Debond L=36" R=36" (4)

Debond L=72" R=72" (4)

clicked strand





Bridge load rating workbook

Page Heading Repeats On Every Printed Page

Report title

Bridge Load Rating Workbook

Bridge ID

from the loaded / created bridge

TEST_BRIDGE_462

Originator initials

e.g., ABC

Originator date

mm / dd / yyyy

Checker initials

e.g., XYZ

Checker date

mm / dd / yyyy

Section 1 — General Information

Item	Value	Reference / notes
ADTT	5000	Default
Condition factor, ϕ_c	0.95 (Fa)	From inspection report
System factor, ϕ_s	1.00	MBE 6A.4.2.4
Wearing surface thickness	3	From inspection report
Verified?	No	Wearing surface verification
Impact	33	Default

Value column accepts a number; the Reference column is free text (code clause, assumption, etc.).

Section 2 — Narrative

Section title

edit to rename this section

Comments & Recommendations

PRINT PREVIEW

Save report

Load report

Refresh bridge info

Print PDF

Bridge Load Rating Workbook

Bridge ID: TEST_BRIDGE_462

Originator
Checker*Internal, unsupported tool — results are NOT for final load-rating decisions; verify in BrDR.*

1. General information

Item	Value	Reference / notes
ADTT	5000	Default
Condition factor, ϕ_c	0.95	From inspection report
System factor, ϕ_s	1.00	MBE 6A.4.2.4
Wearing surface thickness	3 in	From inspection report
Verified?	No	Wearing surface verification
Impact	33%	Default

2. Comments & Recommendations

N/A

3. Appurtenances — Bridge Rail

(no appurtenance screenshots added)

4. Material Properties

(no materials defined in the model yet — use "Import from model")

5. Bridge Geometry

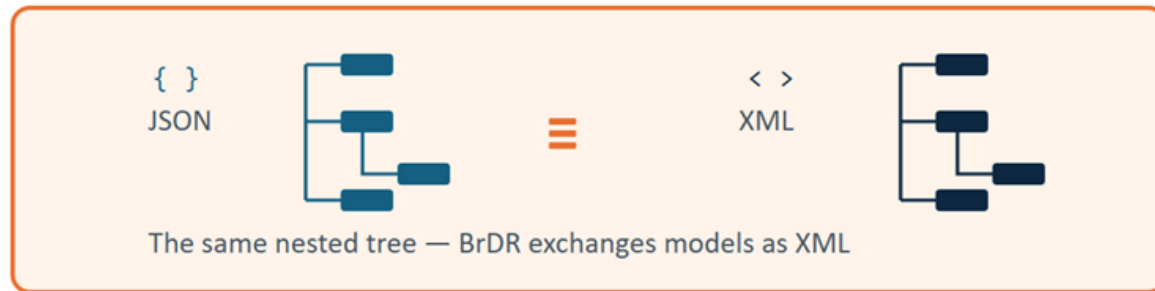
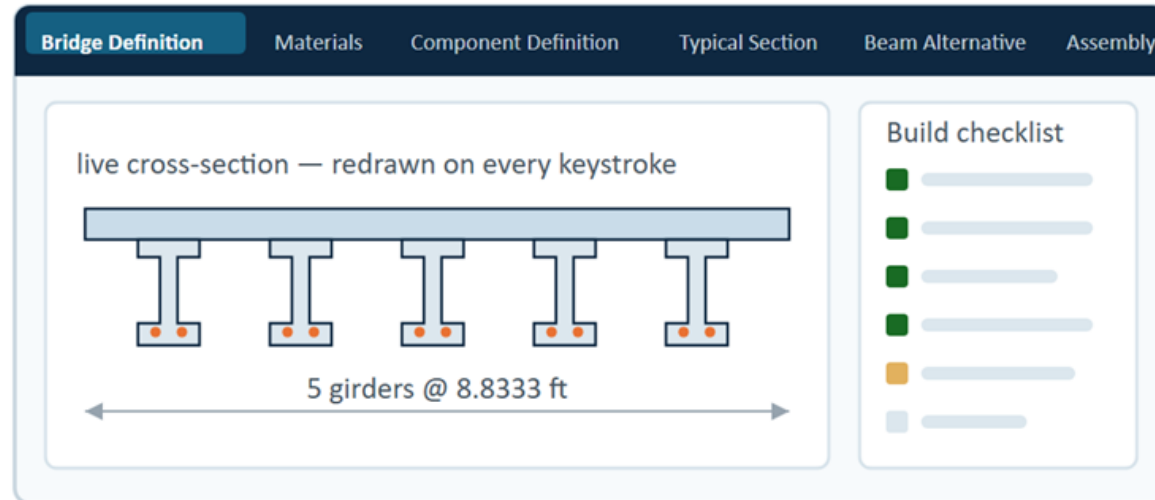
Item	Value	Reference / notes
Number of spans	3	N/A
Number of girders	4	N/A
Skew angle	30°	N/A
Girder spacing	8 ft	N/A
Overhang (left / right)	4 / 4 ft	N/A
Total deck width	32 ft	N/A

6. Framing Plan

(no screenshots added)

Designed for the Rater, Structured for the API

Built for the load rater, not for the database



Everything lands in one file

```
{
  "bridgeId": "26SR0500015",
  "numSpans": 3,
  "spanLengthsFt": [48.3542, 56, 48.3542],
  "numGirders": 5,
  "girderSpacingsFt": [8.8333, ...],
  "supportSkewsDeg": [-9.563, ...],
  "beamDefinitions": [
    { "name": "G1",
      "beamDetails": {
        "spanDetail": [ {
          "beamShape": "AASHTO TYPE II",
          "strandLayout": [ 12 strands ],
          "shearVert": [ 16 ranges ],
          "mildSteel": [ ... ]
        } ]
      }
    } ]
  }
}
```

Common Themes Across All Examples

Addressing pain points

- Culverts: When manual modeling doesn't scale
- T-Beams & Plate Girders: When simple inputs require complex interpretation
- PSC Beams: Connecting the entire workflow through the API

These Solutions Enable

- ✓ Reduced repetitive work
- ✓ Improved model quality and consistency
- ✓ Increased engineer confidence
- ✓ Better user experiences
- ✓ More time to interpret inspection findings and apply engineering judgement

Creating Better Work Experiences



Less time building models.

More time applying engineering judgment.

More value delivered to our clients.

Making load rating:

- More Efficient
- More Confident
- More Enjoyable

Questions:

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