



**Pavemetrics**

# **Automatic detection of sealed cracks using images and 3D data**

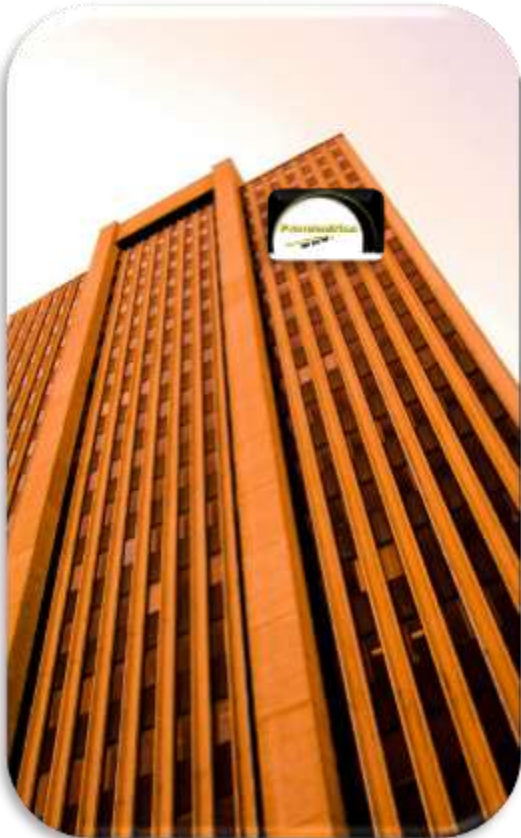
Vision Technology for Inspection of Transportation Infrastructures

**PAVEMETRICS Systems Inc.**

**150 Boulevard René-Lévesque Est, Suite 1820  
Québec, Québec, CANADA  
G1R 5B1**

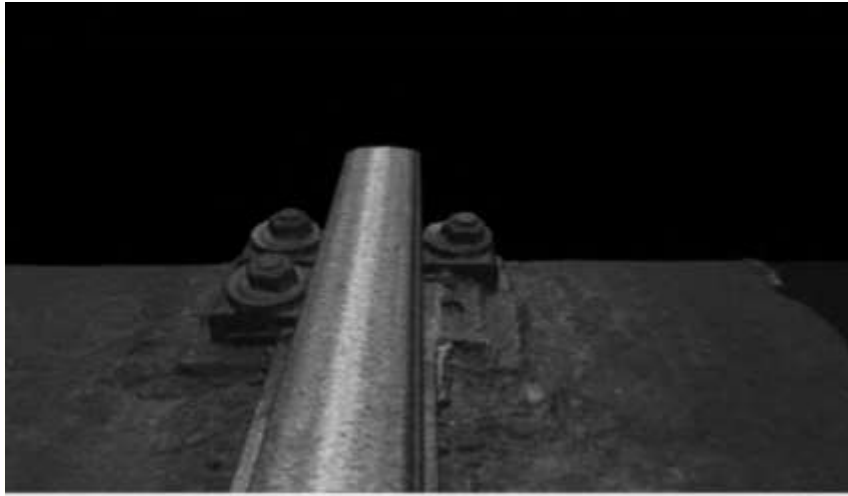
**[www.pavemetrics.com](http://www.pavemetrics.com)**

# **Pavemetrics; Infrastructure Vision Systems Specialists**



**Pavemetrics Headquarters  
(Banque Nationale Bldg., QC)**

- **Founded 2009; a “Spin-off” of Canada’s National Optics Institute (INO)**
- **Develop high-speed, mm-level scanning and pattern analysis systems**
- **20,000,000+ Miles of Data Collected Since 1997**
- **300 Systems in 35+ countries**



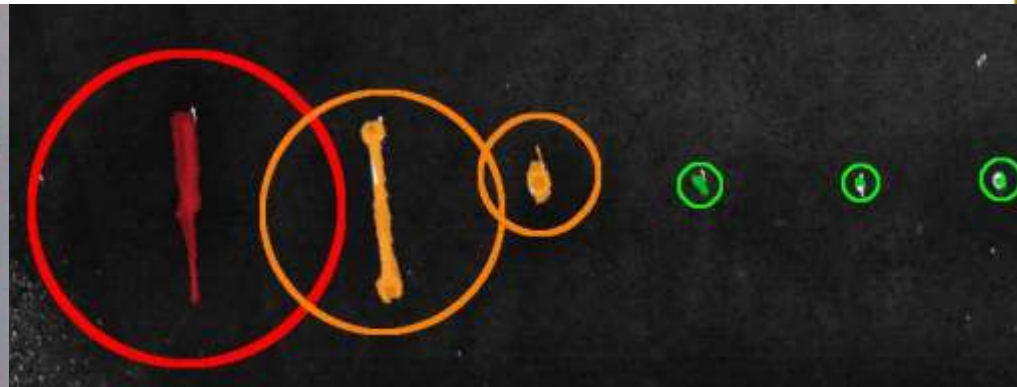
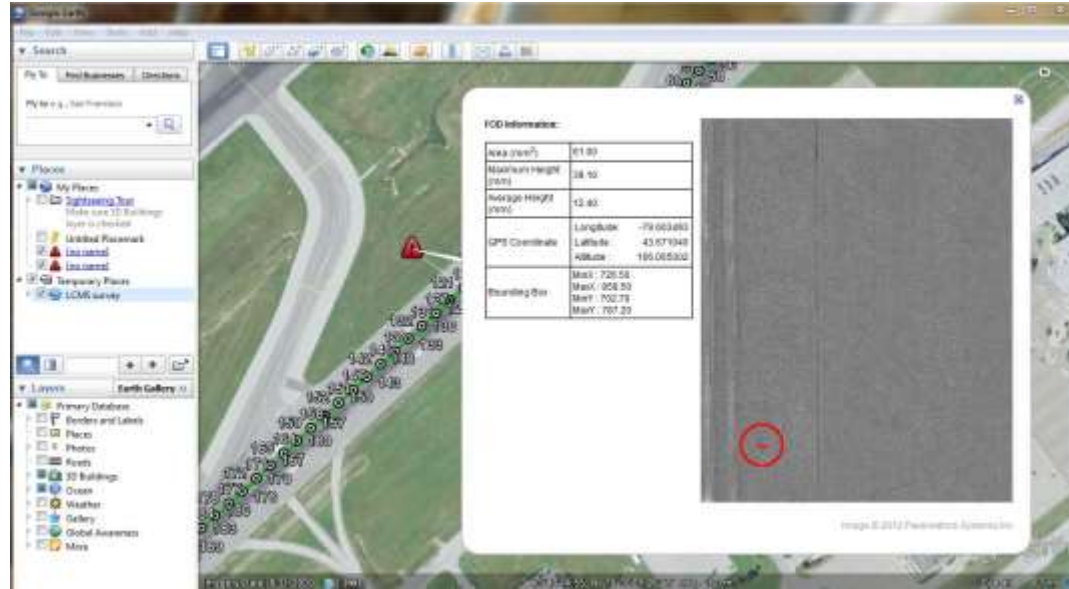
**Pavemetrics**

# APPLICATION: Tunnels





# Application: Airports - FOD

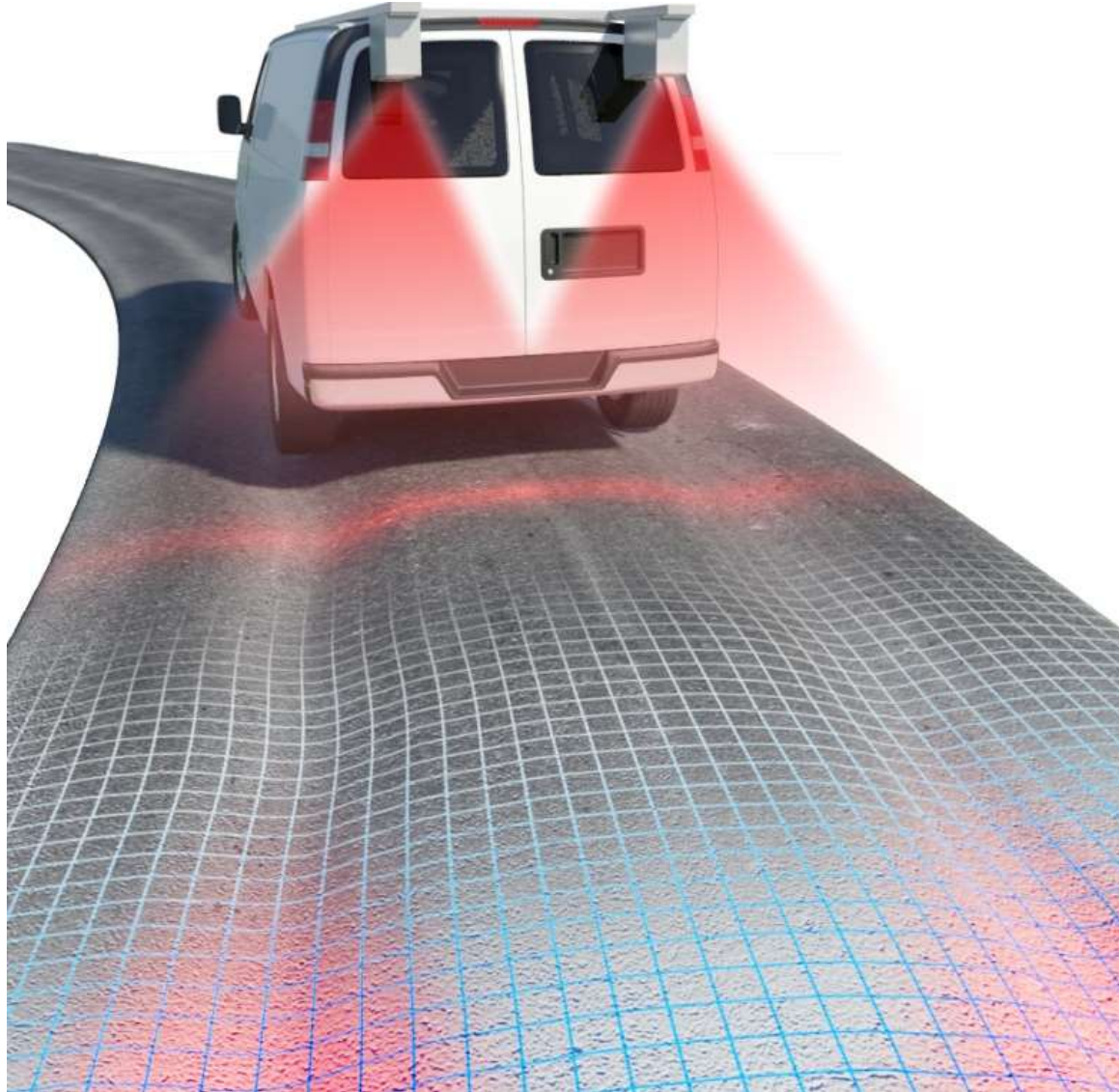


# Runways currently scanned with Pavemetrics Technology



**Pavemetrics**

# Application: ROADS distress and DTM





**Pavemetrics**

# The Sensor Technology Most Relied-on by DOTs worldwide





# Collect Your Own, or Contract-out



**NOT a prototype**

Certified AND proven around the world.

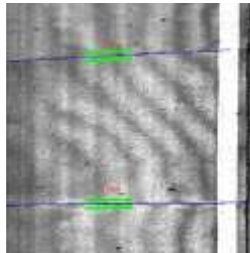


# Any Paved Surface



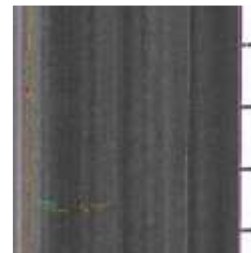
Hotmix

Chipseal

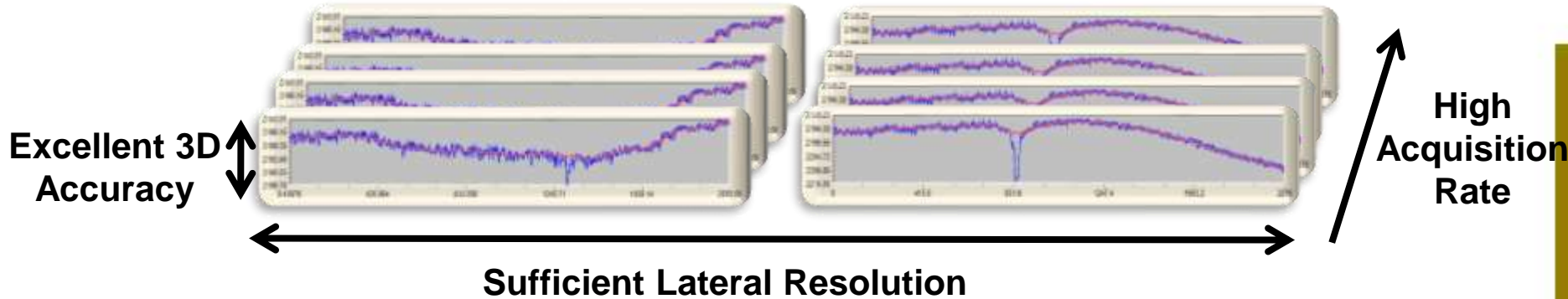


Concrete

Porous



# LCMS - Specifications

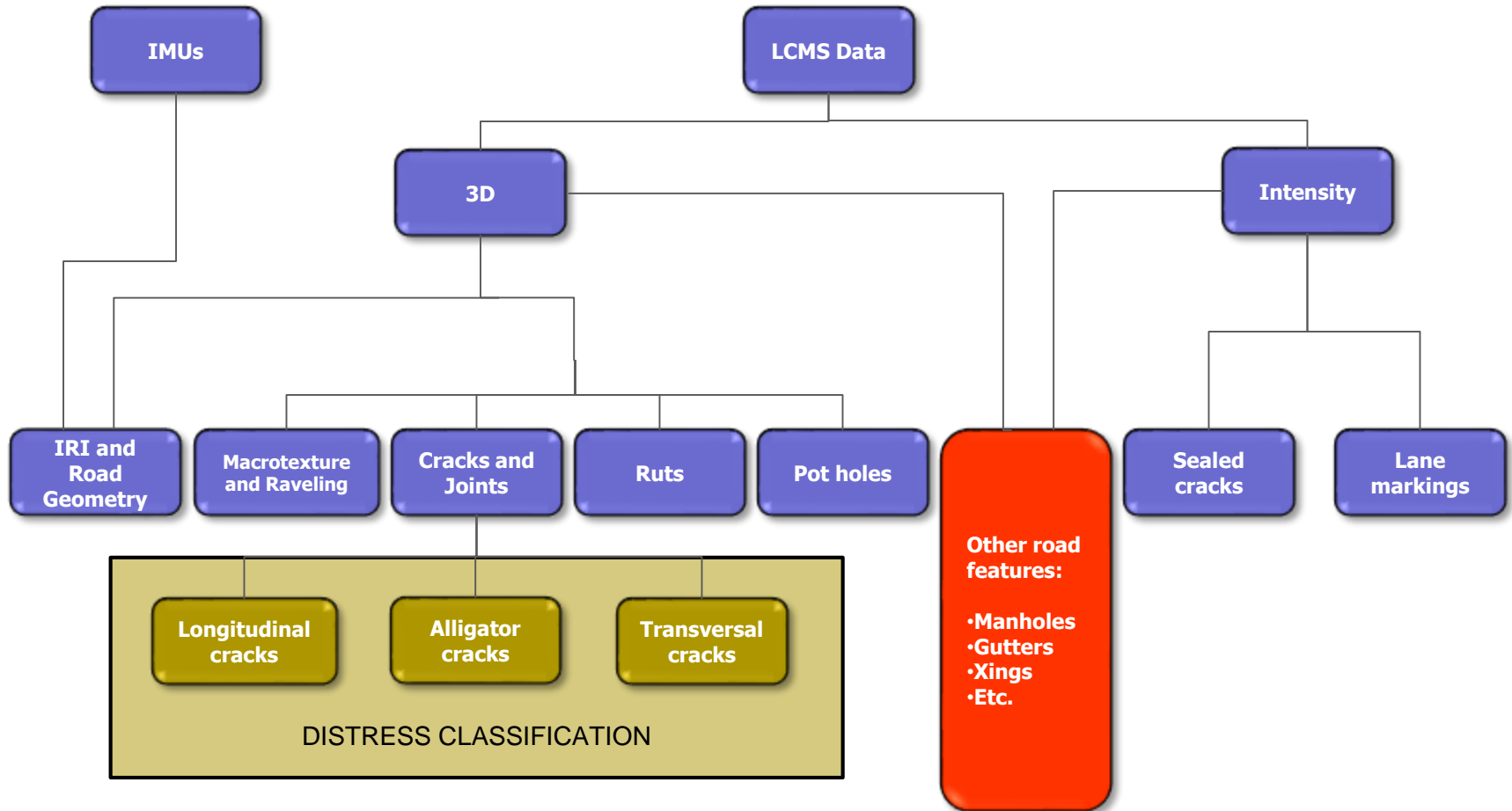


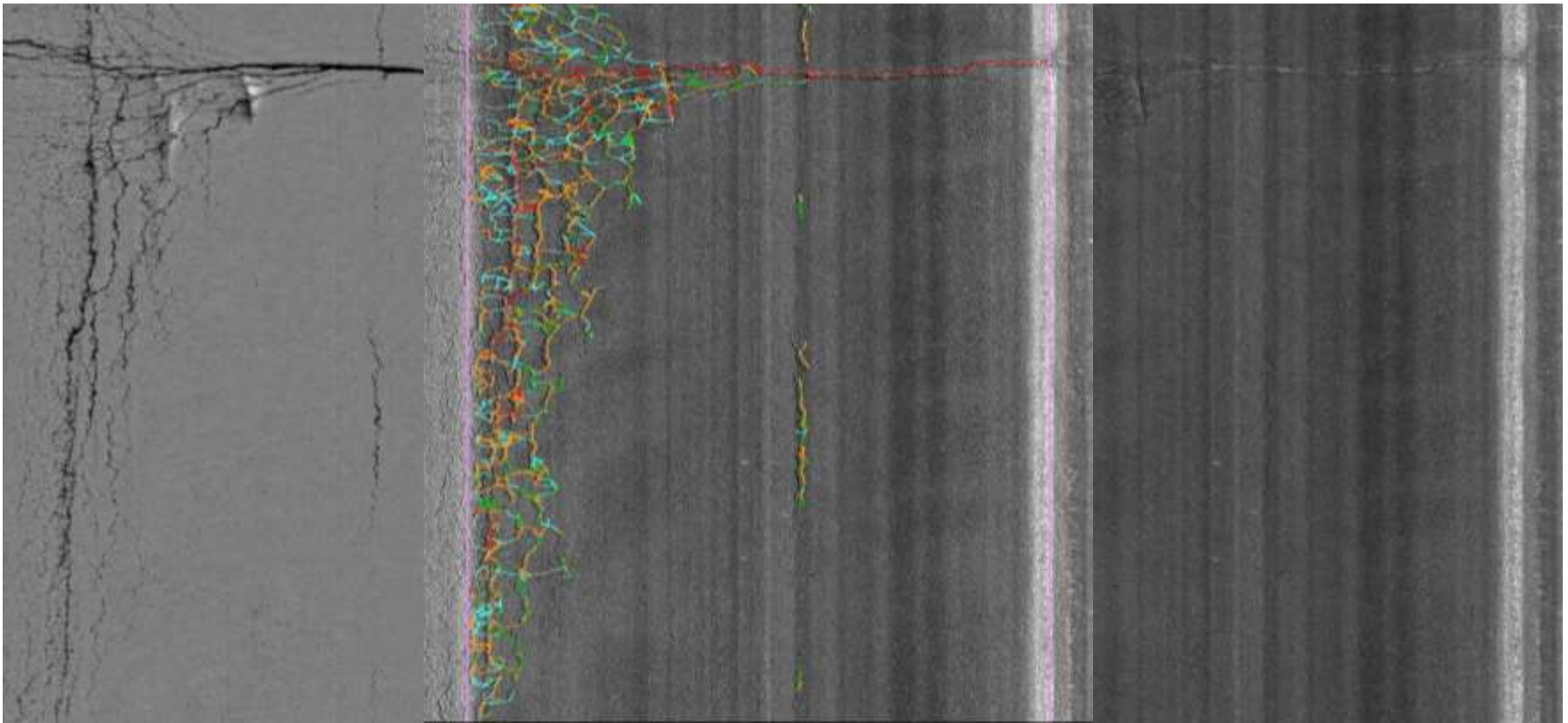
## LCMS Specifications

Acquisition Rate	5,600-11,200 profiles/s
Range Accuracy/resolution	0.5mm / 0.25mm
Lateral Resolution	1mm (FOV = 4m)



# LCMS Data Processing Tree



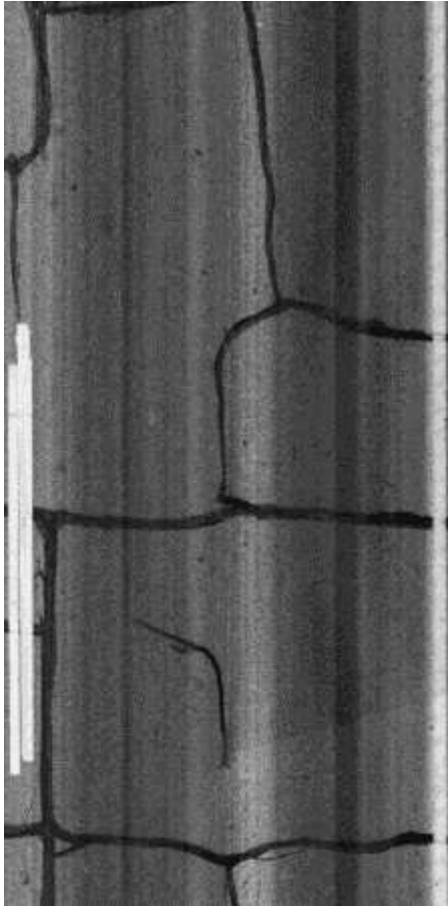


**Range**

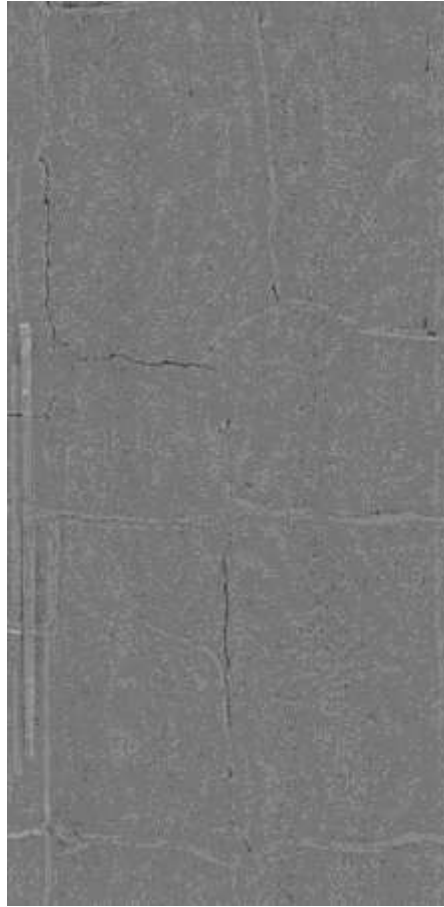
**Merged**

**Intensity**

# Hypothesis: Sealed cracks are perfectly visible in intensity images, not in 3D



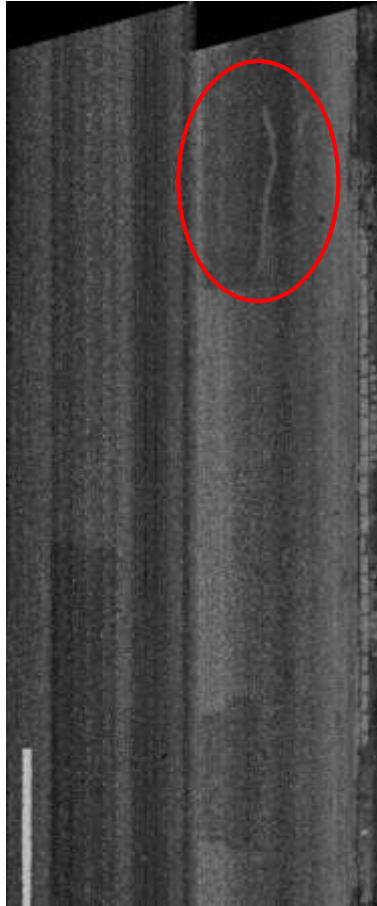
Intensity



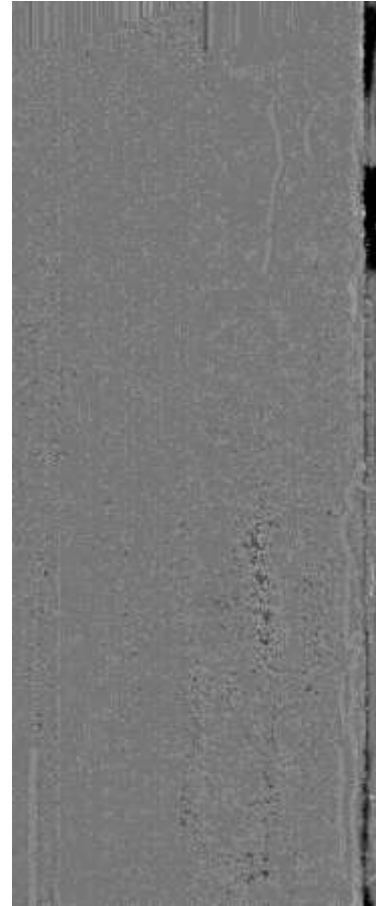
Range 3D

**BUT...**

# Some sealing materials can make the sealed cracks to appear perfectly grey...

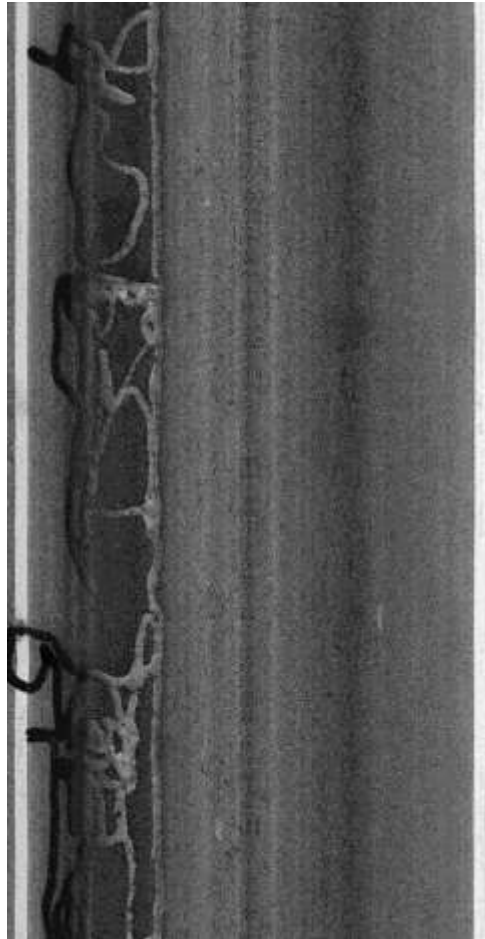


Intensity

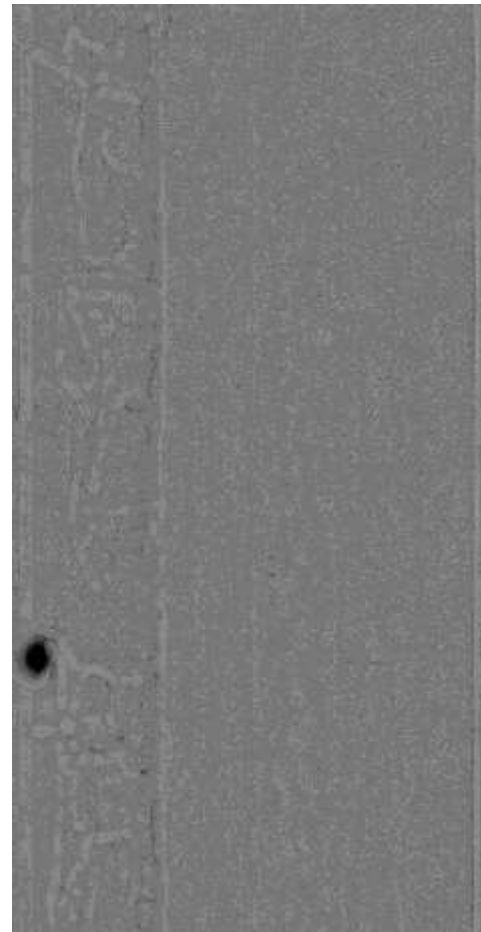


Range 3D

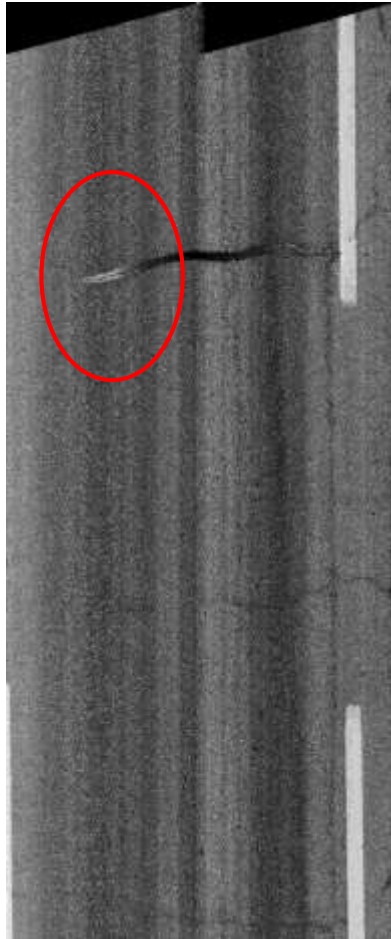




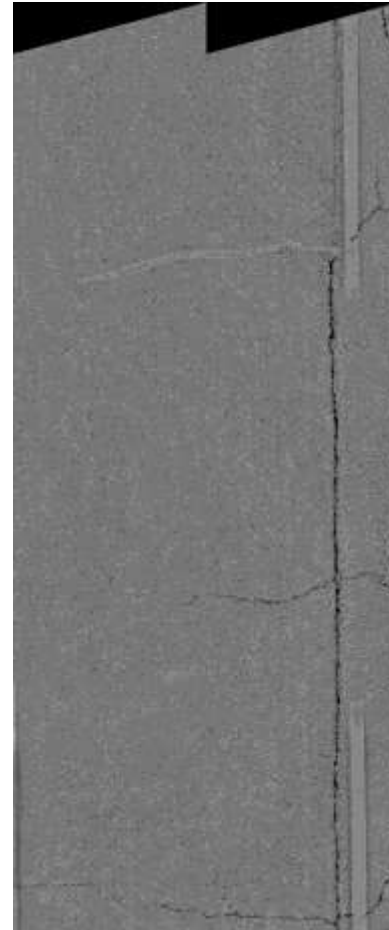
Intensity



Range 3D



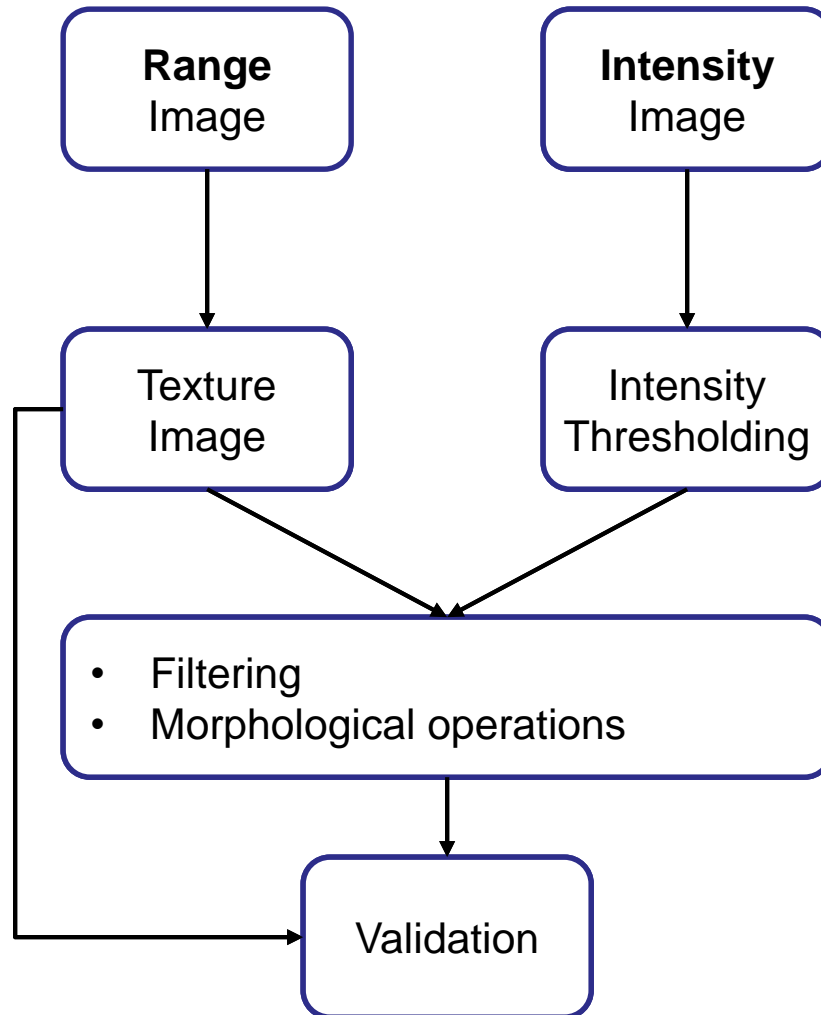
Intensity



Range 3D

**...and a lot of stuff may be confused with a sealed crack (oil patches, tire breaks, etc...)**







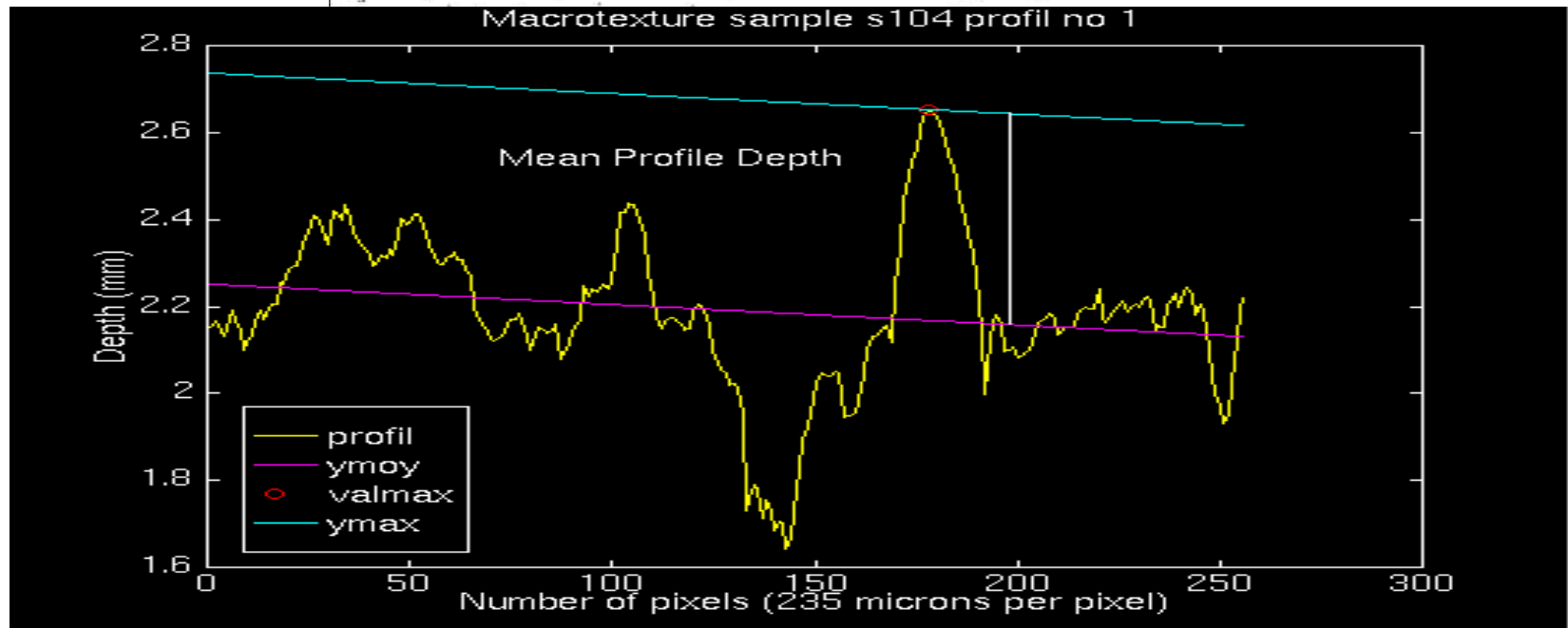
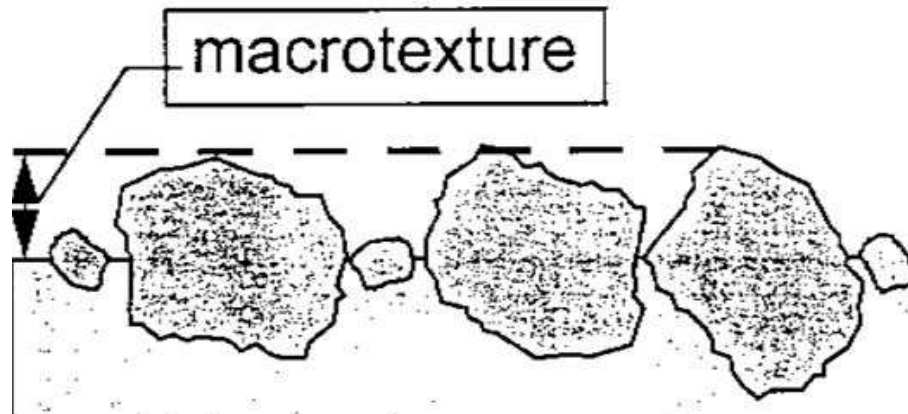
# Macrotexture : Mean Profile Depth (ASTM E1845-01)

## Specifications:

- 32kHz or 64kHz laser
- 1mm point spacing (minimum)
- 0.05 mm vertical resolution
- Low pass filtering 2.5mm features removed. 5mm+ features kept intact.



# Macrotexture : Mean Profile Depth (ASTM E1845-01)

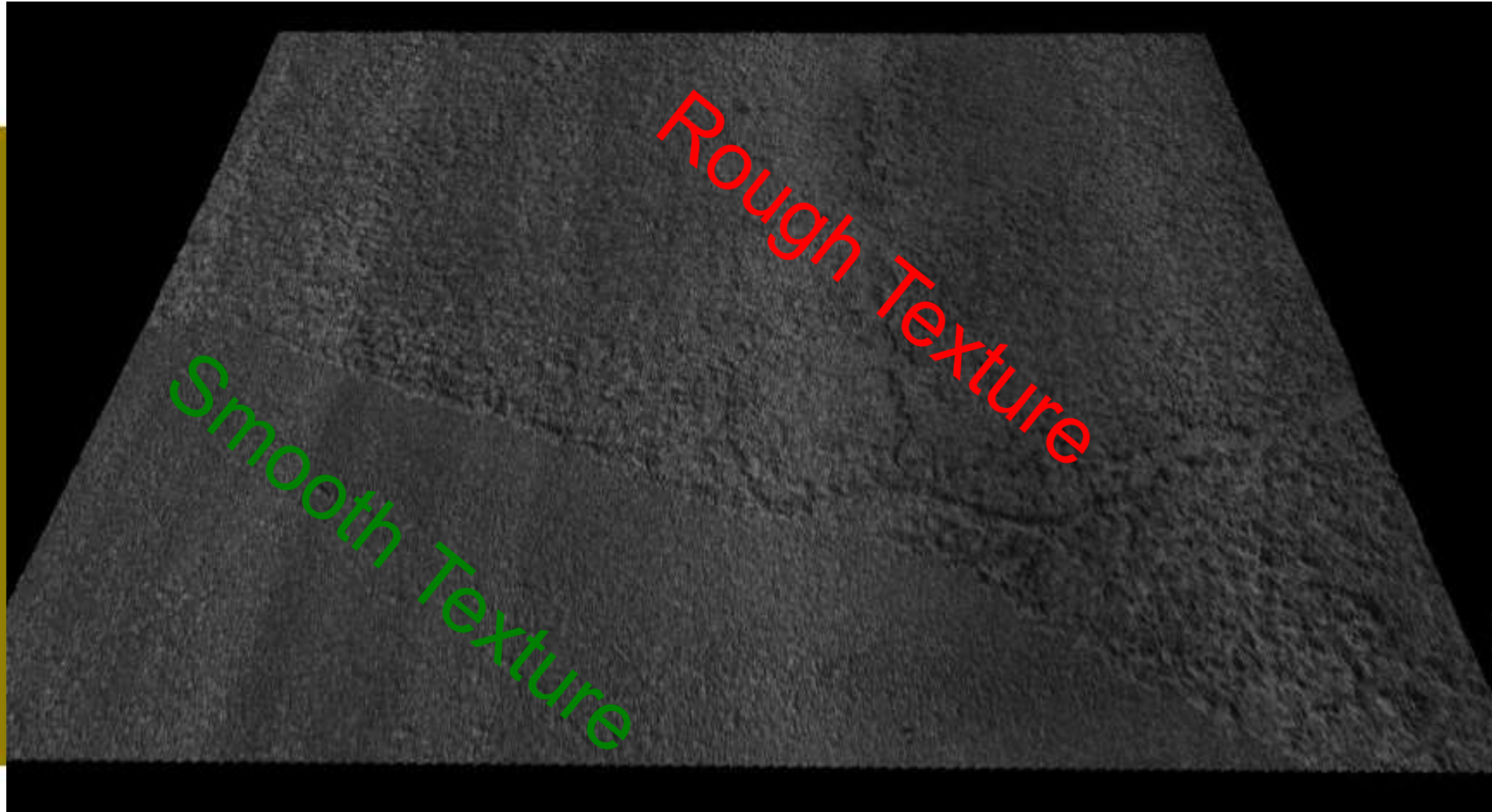


# Macrotexture – LCMS Digital Sand Patch Method

## Pros:

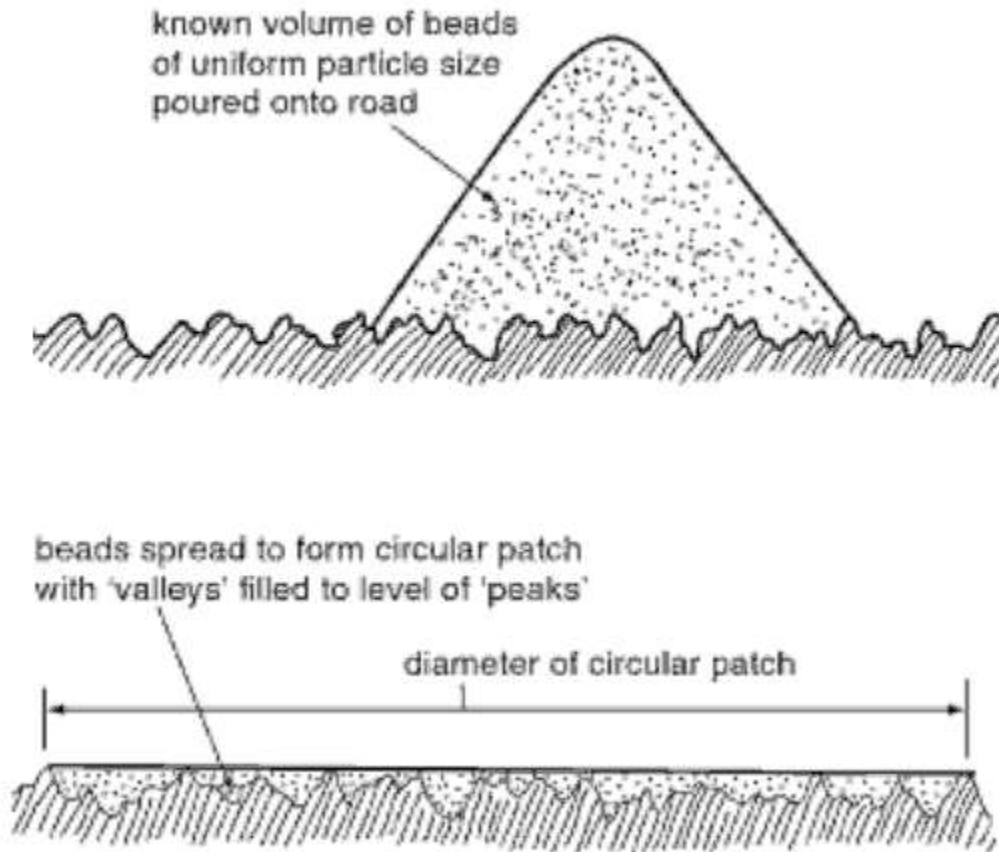
- Network survey is possible at 100kmh
- Full lane width is measured
  - 5 AASHTO bands
- Great repeatability
  - Automatic lane marking detection







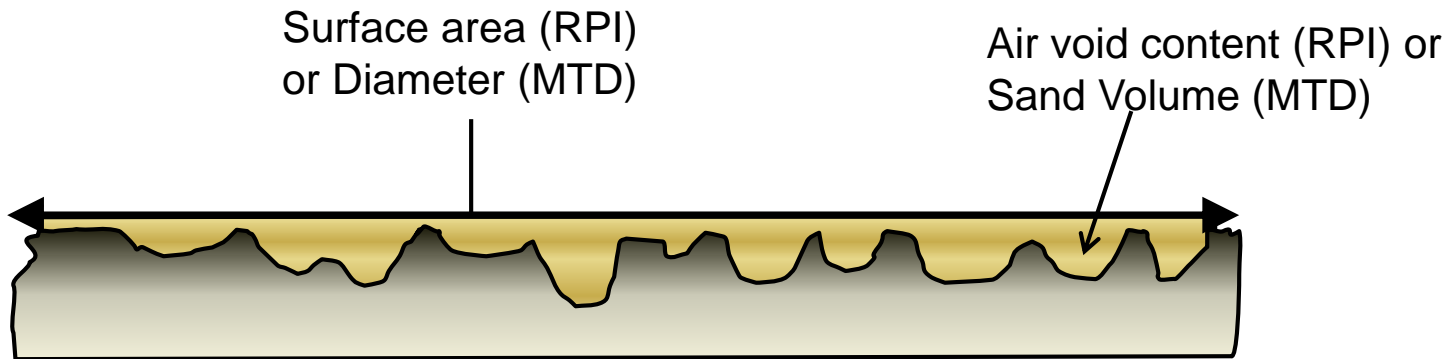
# Macrotexture : Sand patch method (MTD) (ASTM E965)





# Macrotexture – RPI Digital Sand Patch Method

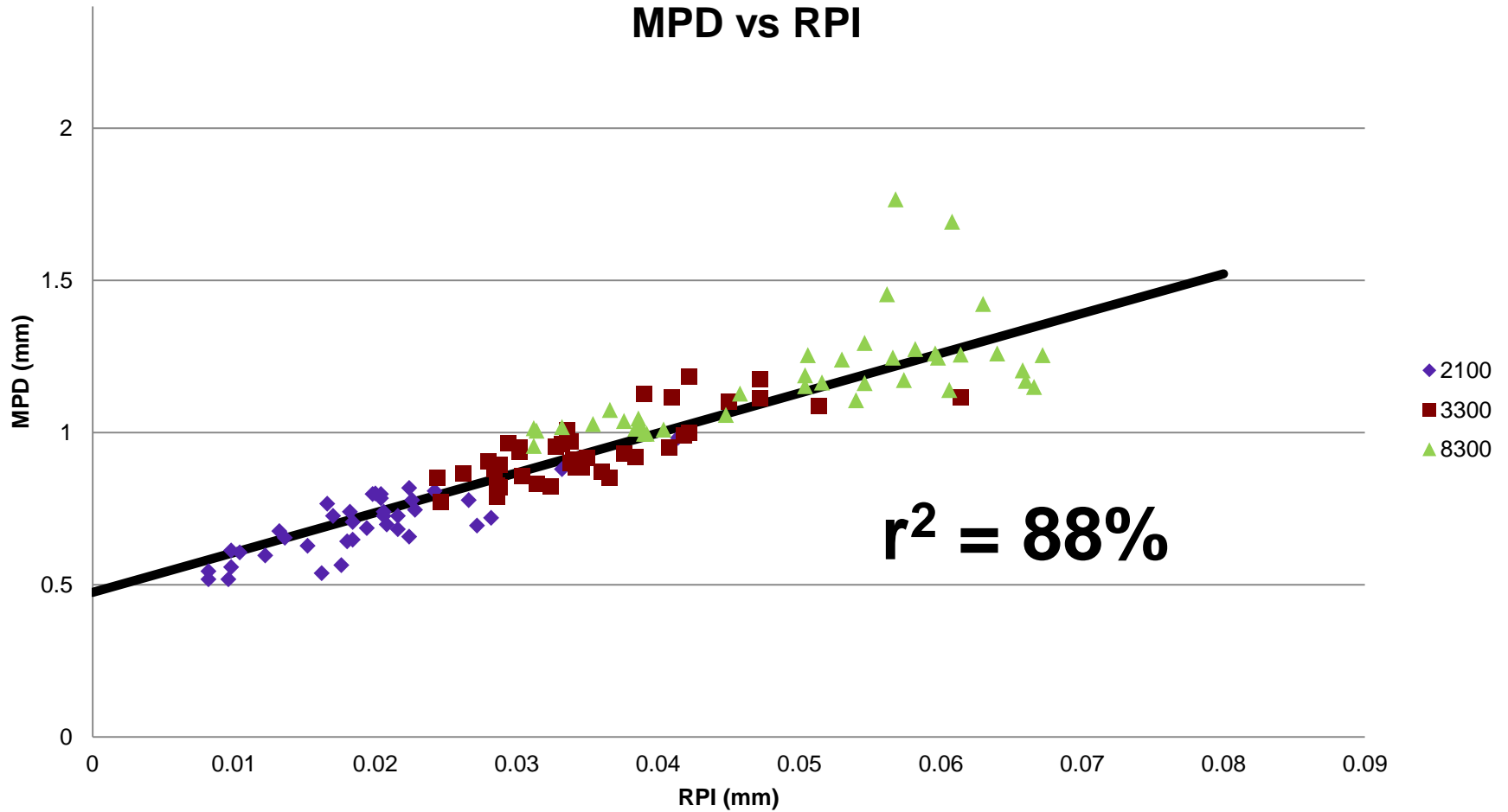
RPI - Road Porosity Index = (Volume under the surface – Ravelling - Cracks) divided by a surface area



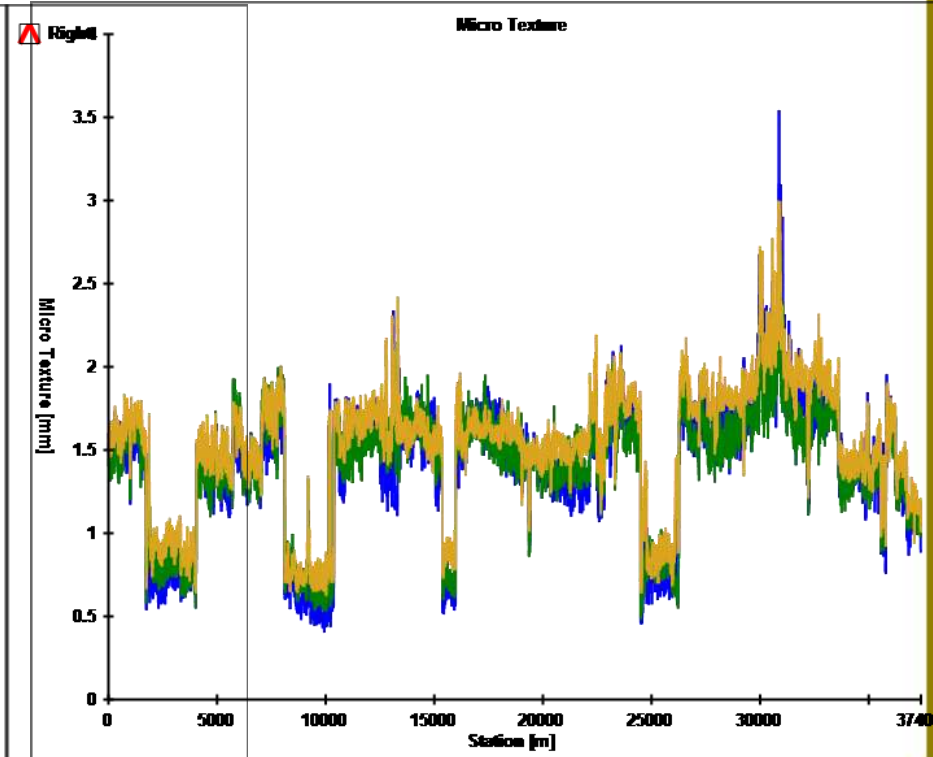
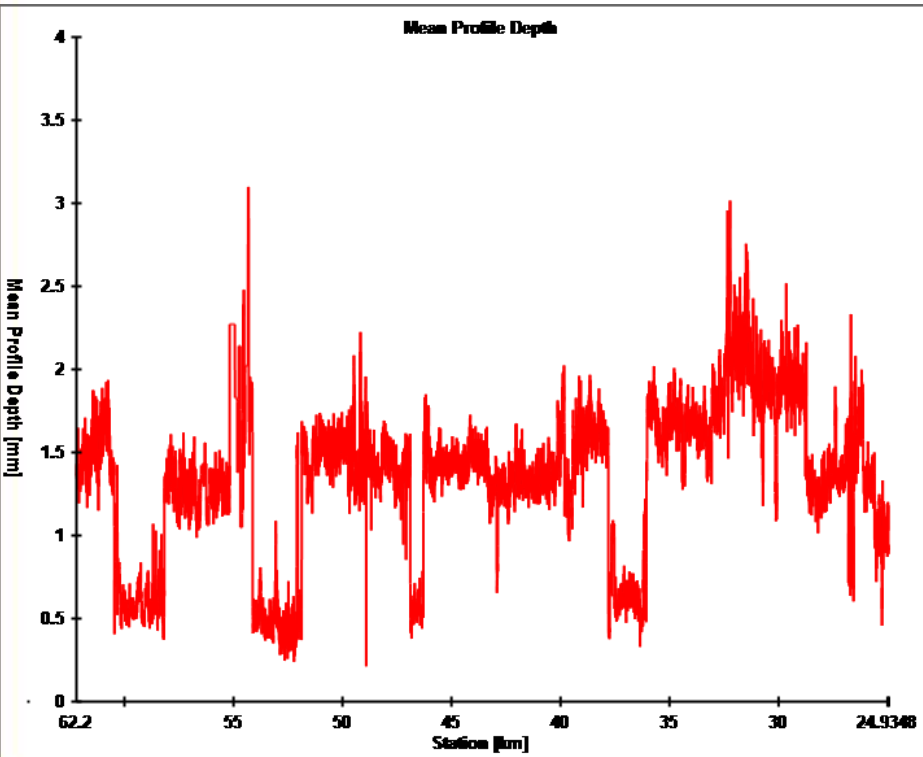
$$RPI = \frac{Vol_{air\ void} - Vol_{pothole} - Vol_{cracks}}{Area_{Total}}$$

# Macrotexture – Correlation between MPD and RPI

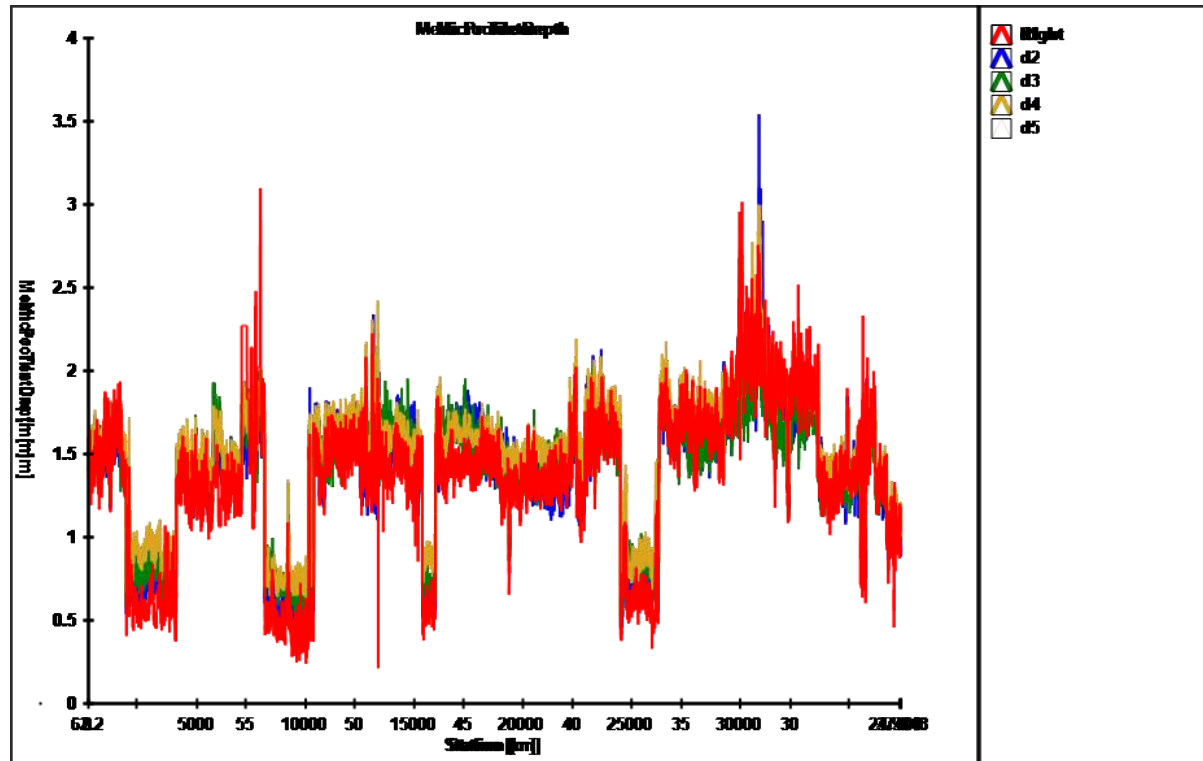
MPD vs RPI



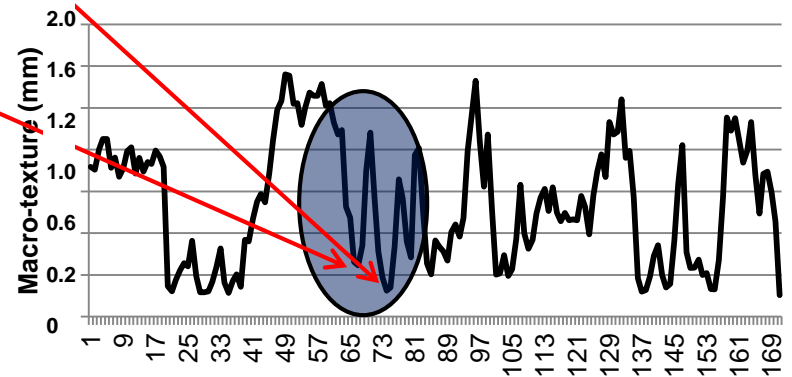
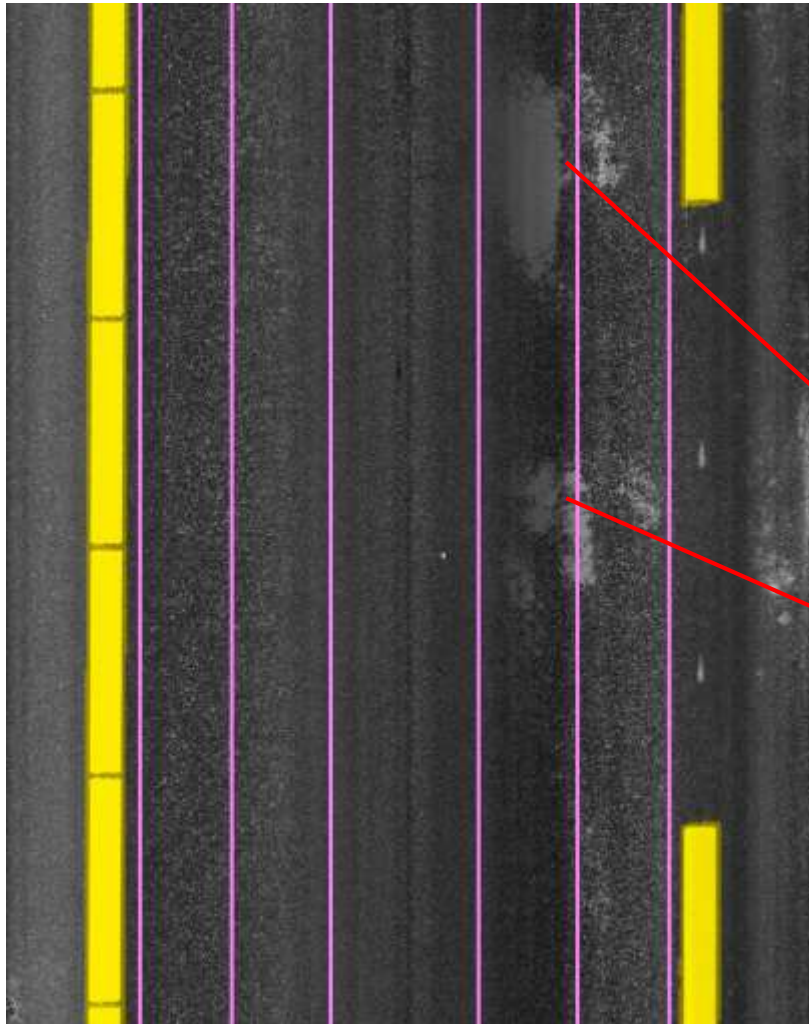
# LCMS vs 64 KHz laser



# LCMS vs 64 KHz laser



# Bleeding



Index (each road section has 19 macro-texture values (1-19 = Section 1, 20-38=section 2, etc...))

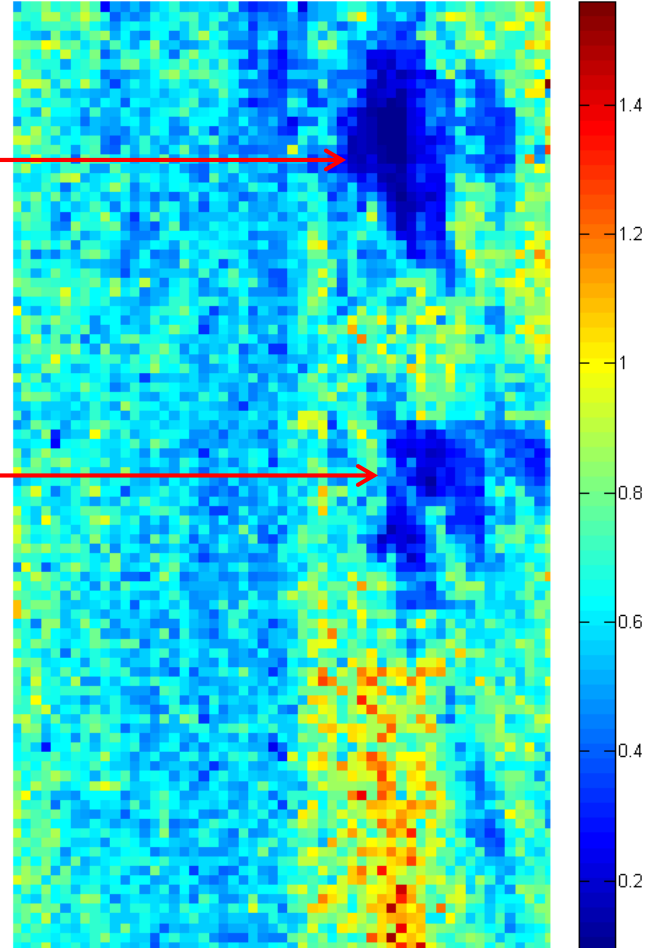


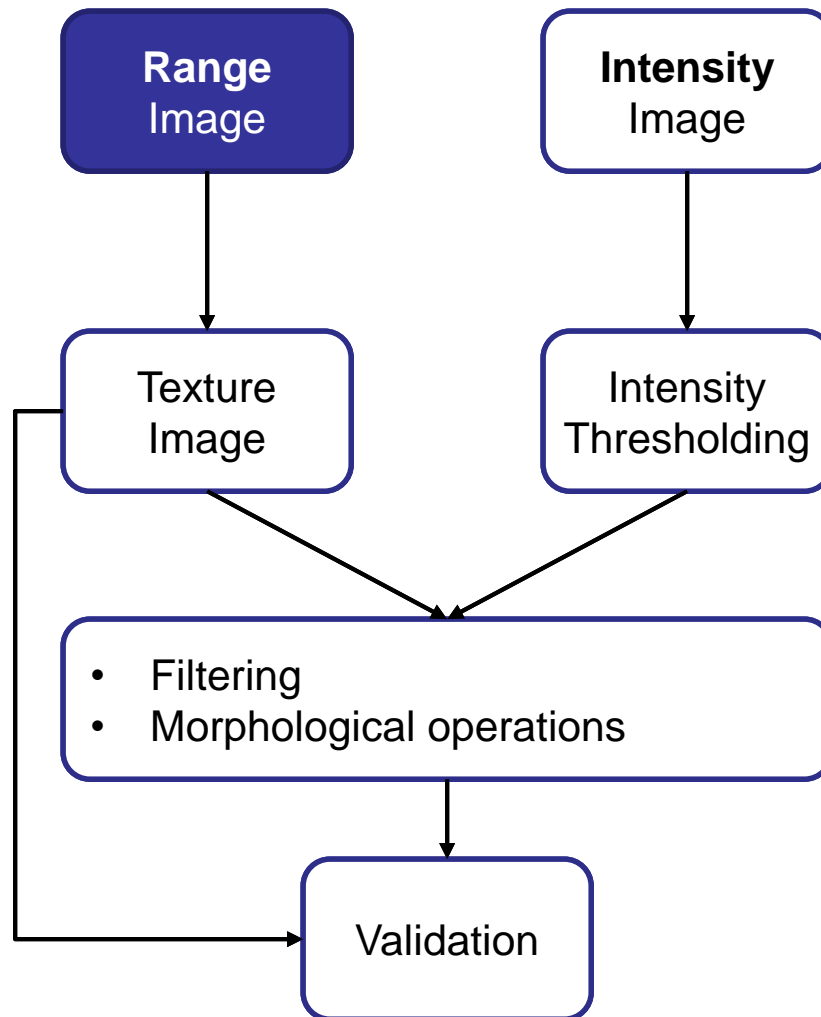
# Macrotexture: bleeding

Intensity image

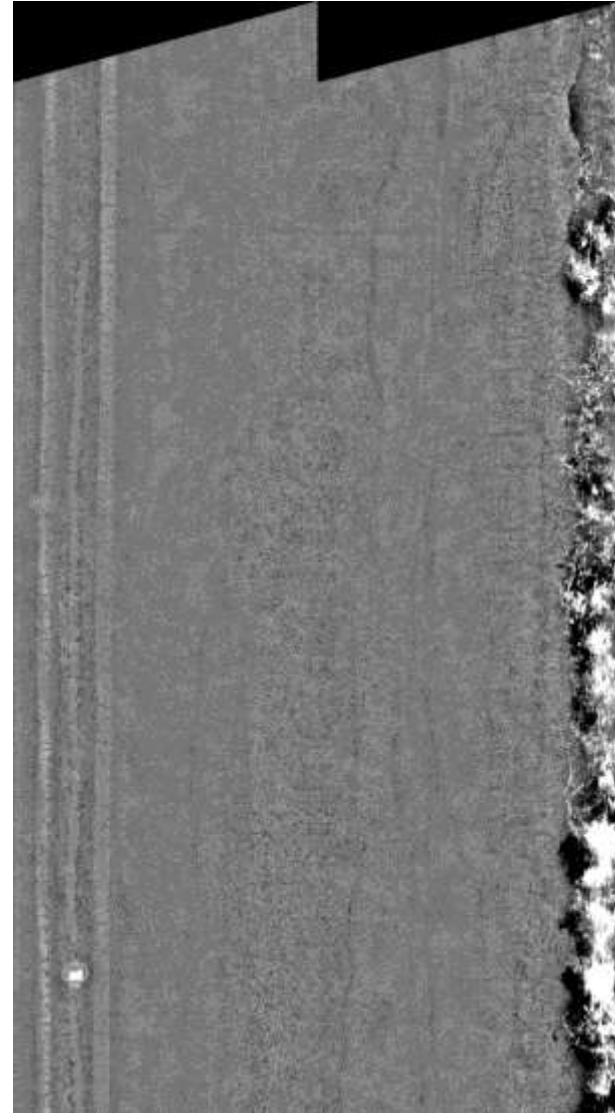
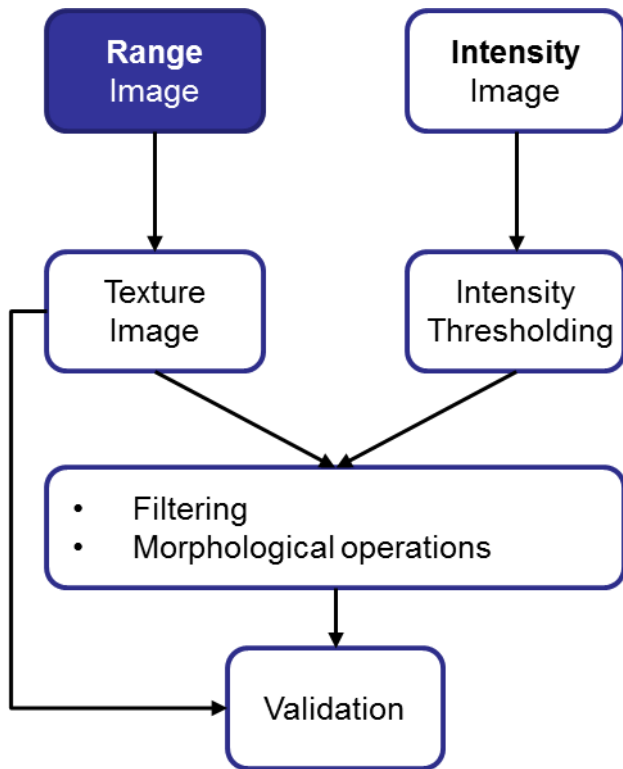


Texture image (MTD, mm)

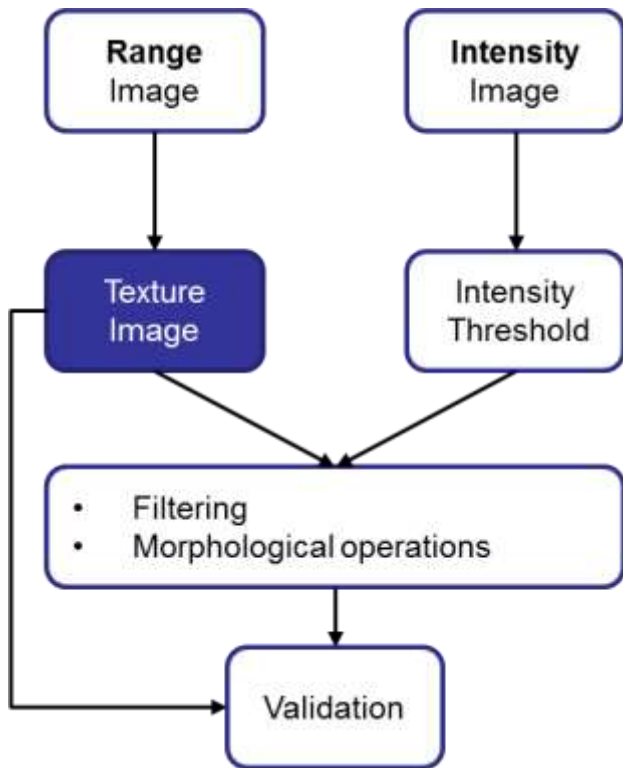




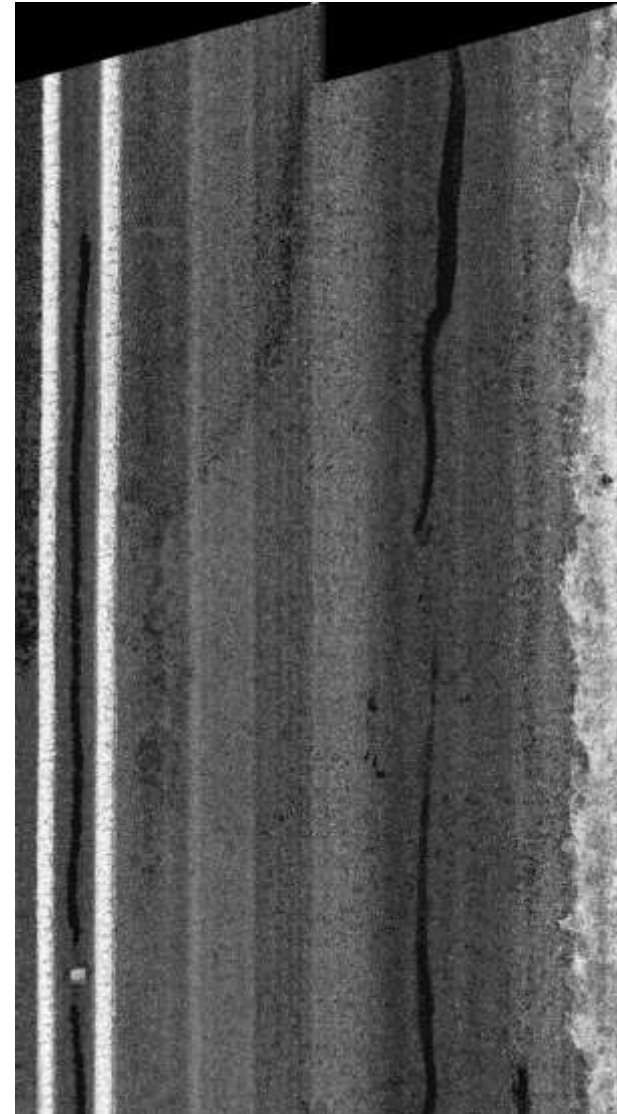
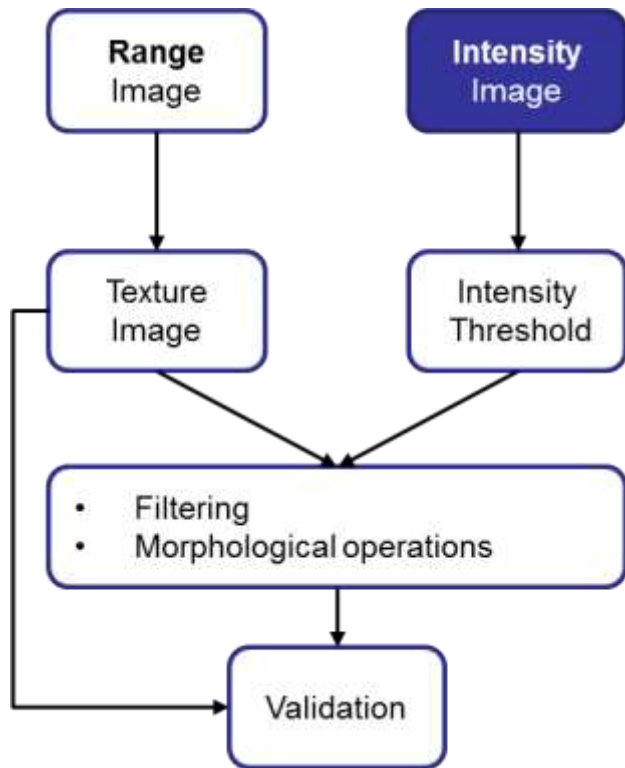
# Range Image



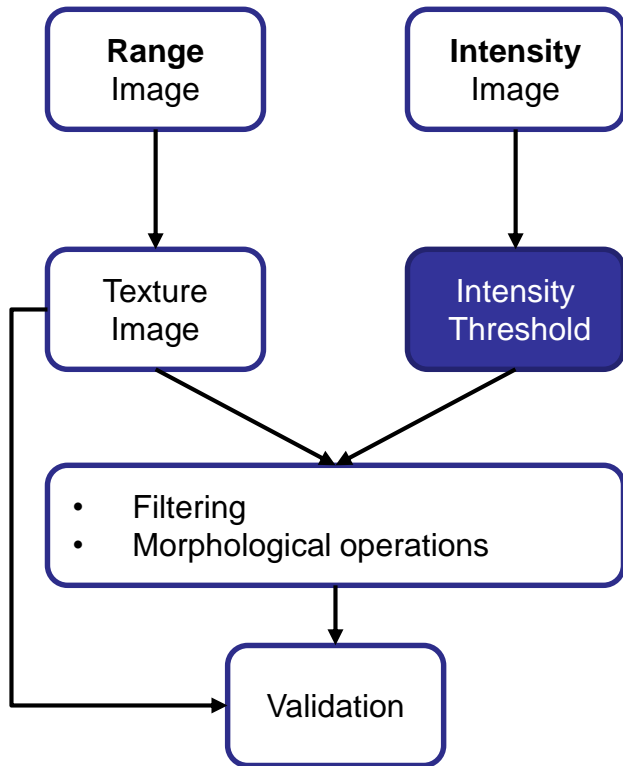
# Texture Image



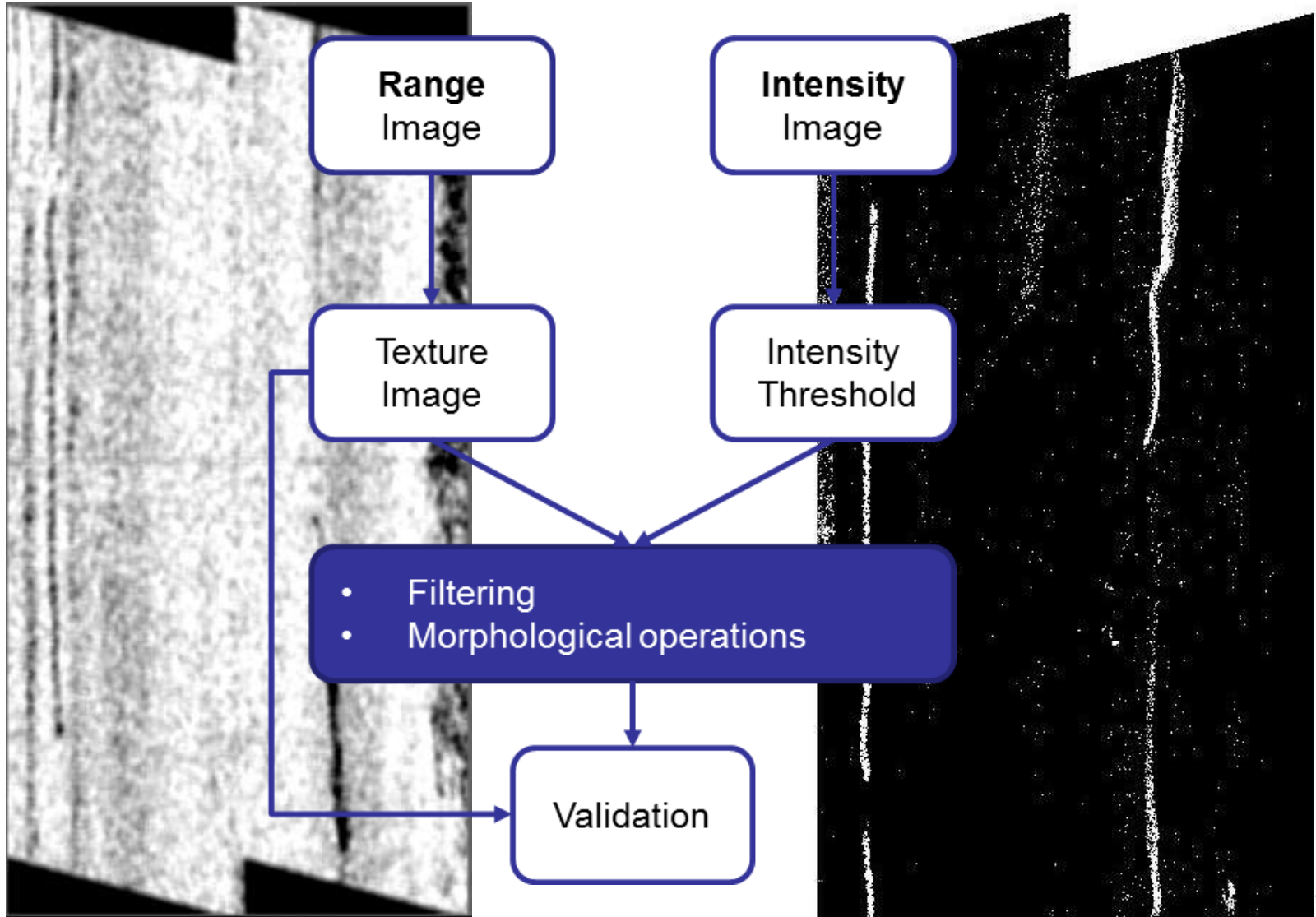
# Intensity Image



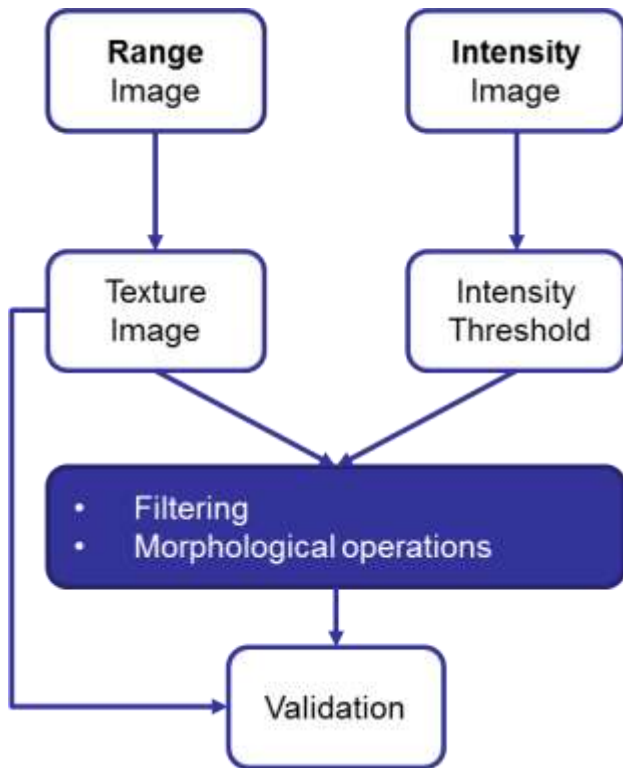


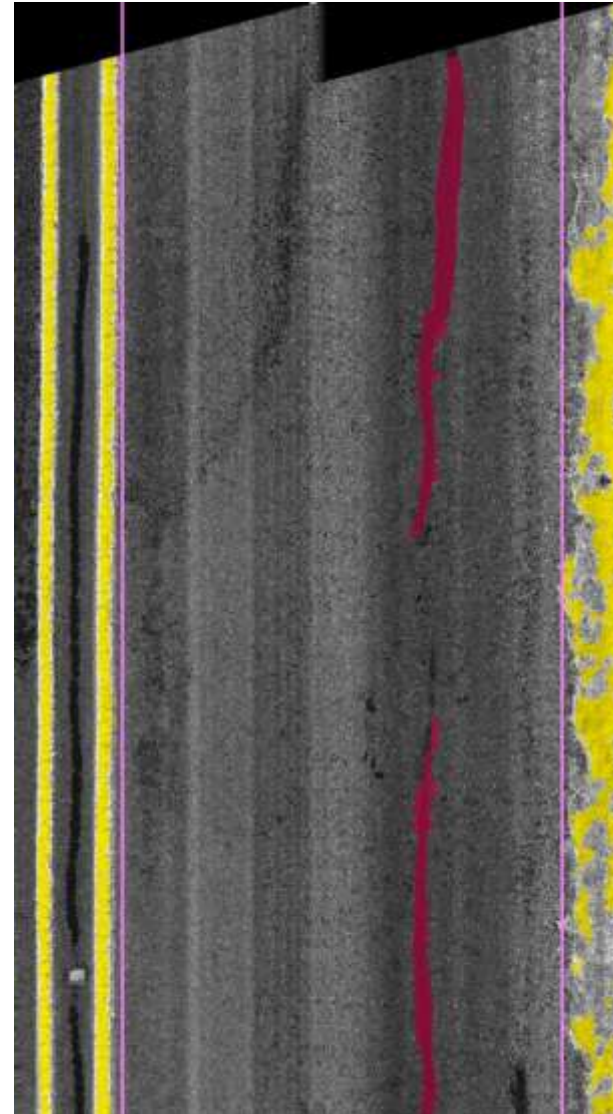
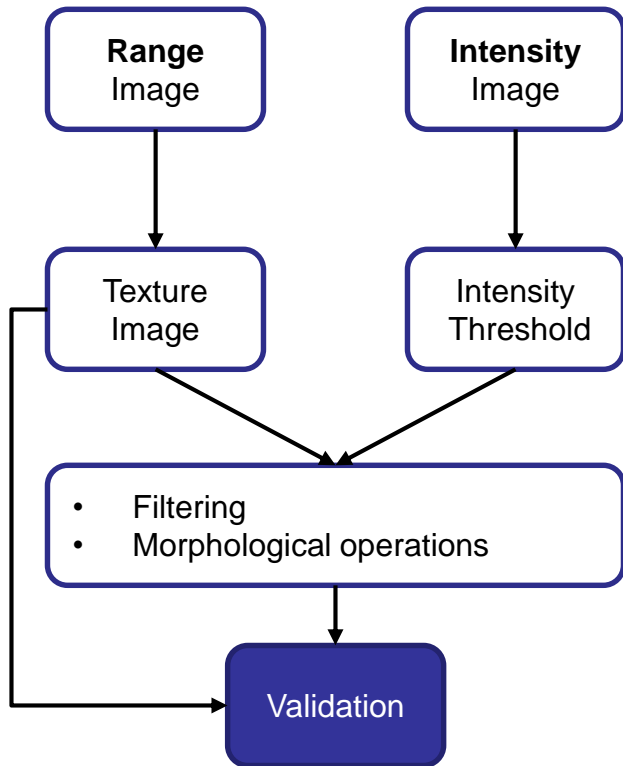


# Texture + Intensity Thresholding Images



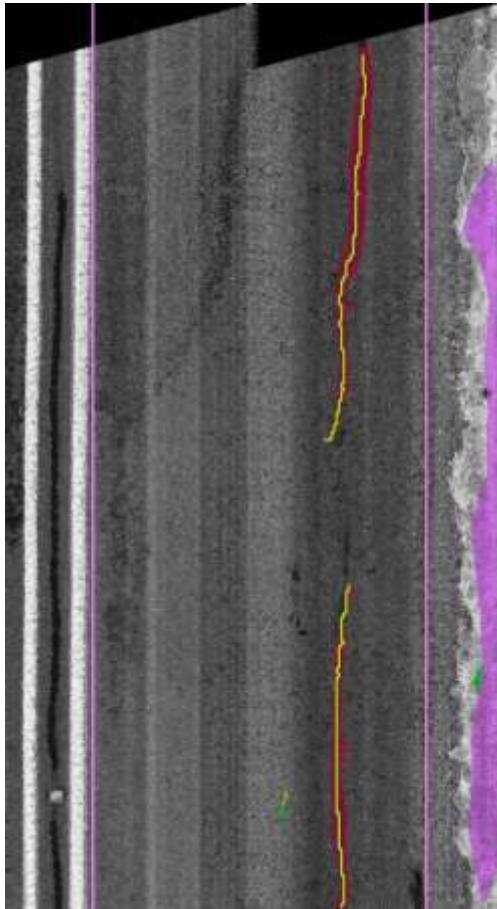
# Morphological Operations





# Reporting and display: sealed crack perimeter and skeleton

Red blobs = Perimeter



```

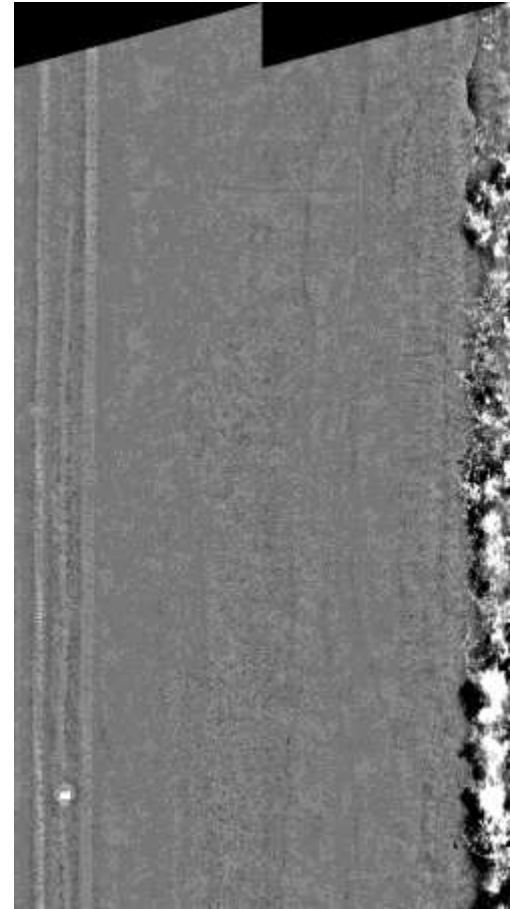
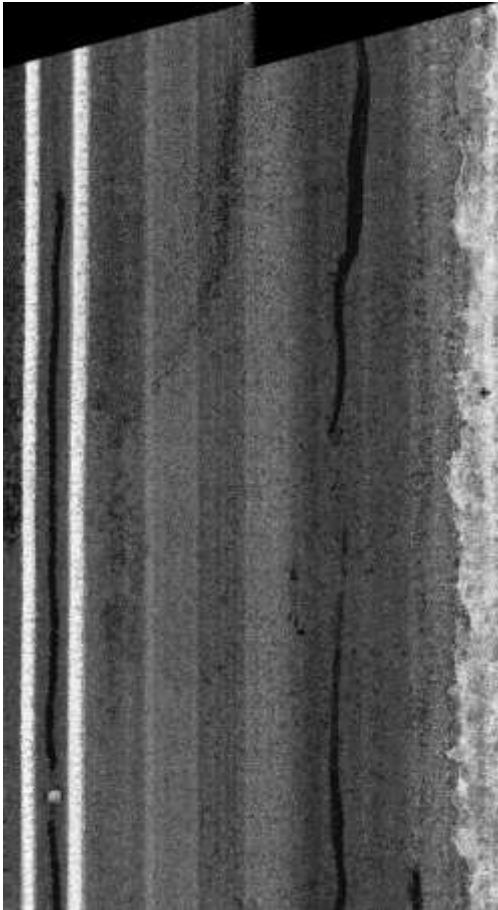
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<SealedCrack><SealedCrackID>0</SealedCrackID>
<BoundingBox>
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<MaxX>2900.0</MaxX>
<MinY>5.0</MinY>
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</BoundingBox>
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<TextureOutside>2.091</TextureOutside>
<AvgIntensity>41</AvgIntensity>
<Area>0.222</Area>
<Perimeter>
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</Node>
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<Node>
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...
    
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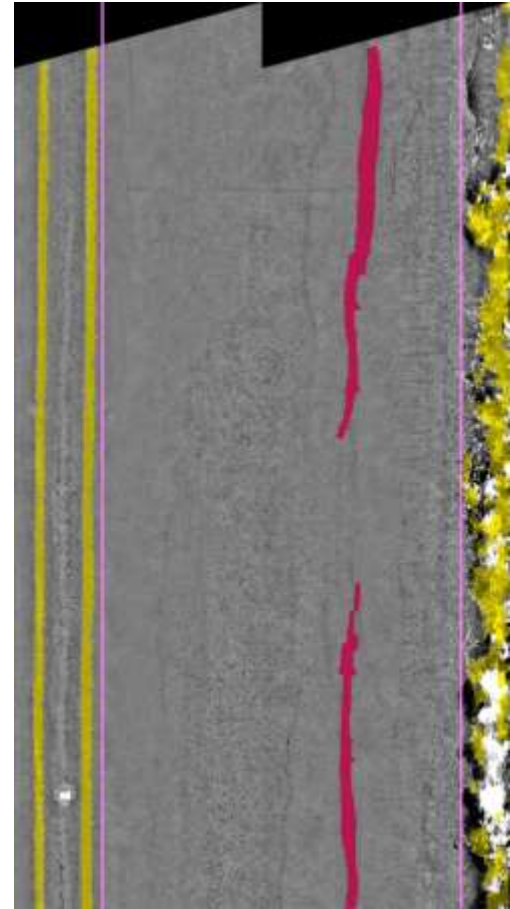
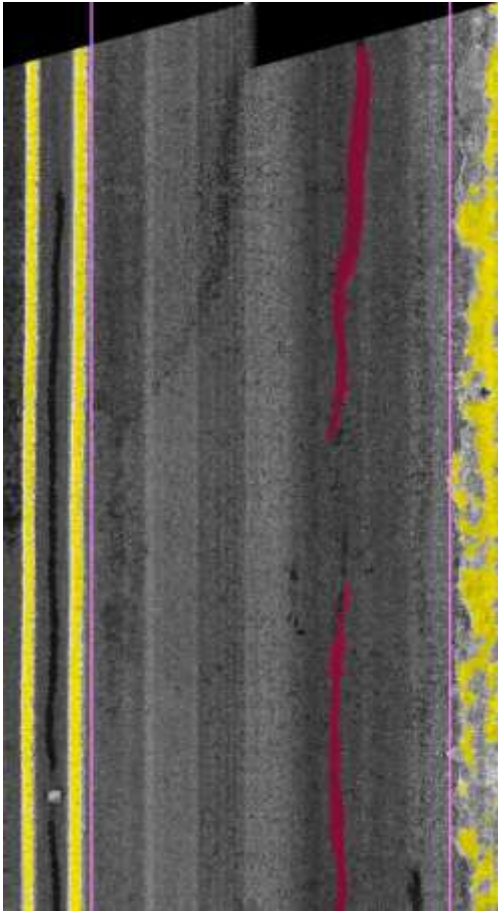
Yellow line - Skeleton

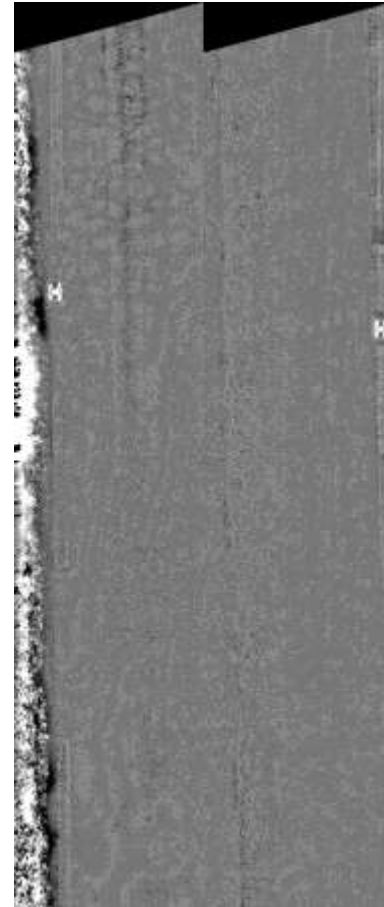
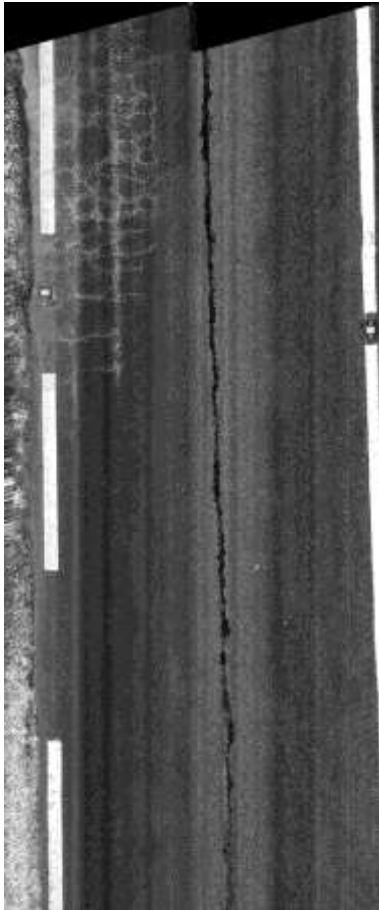
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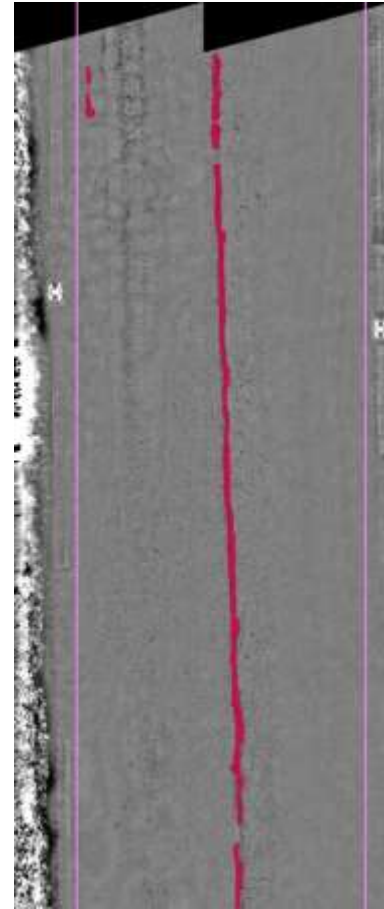
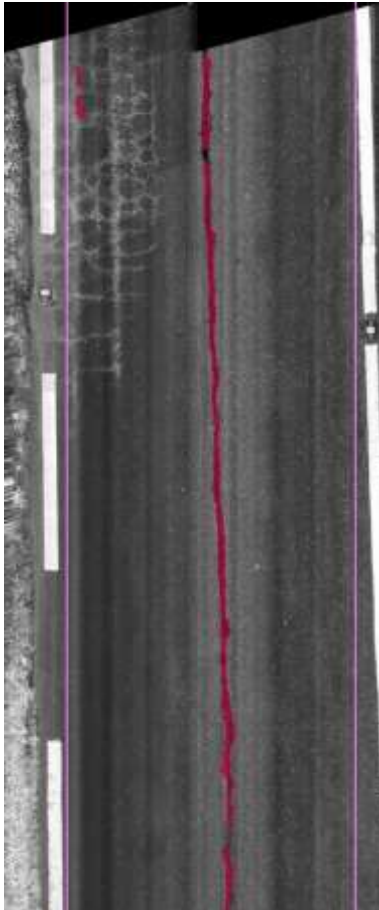
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<SealedCrackSkeleton>
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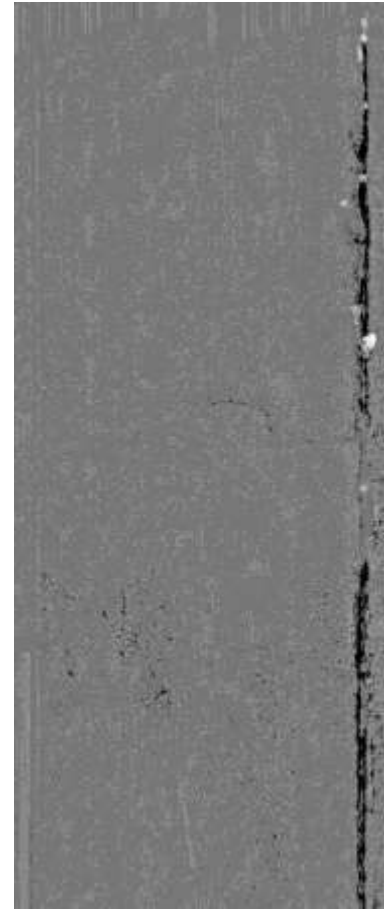




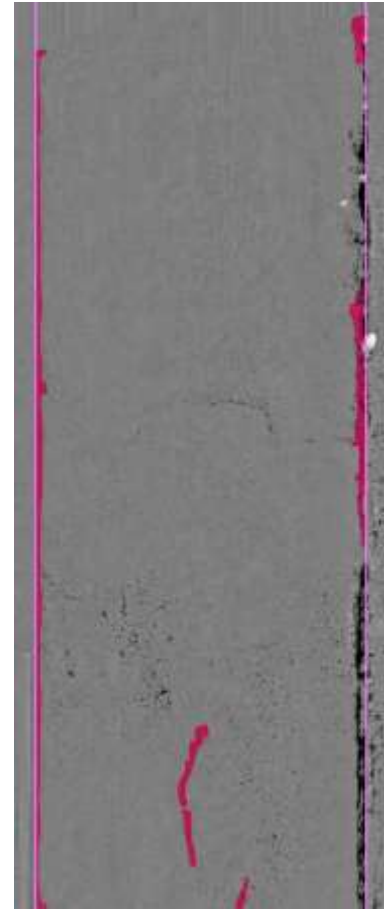
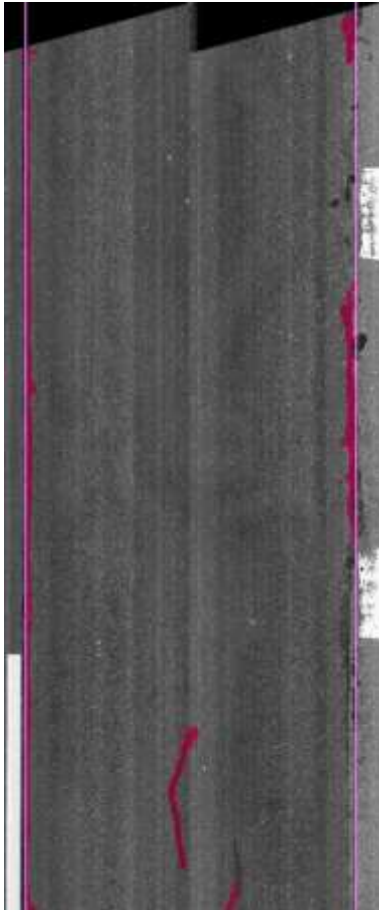


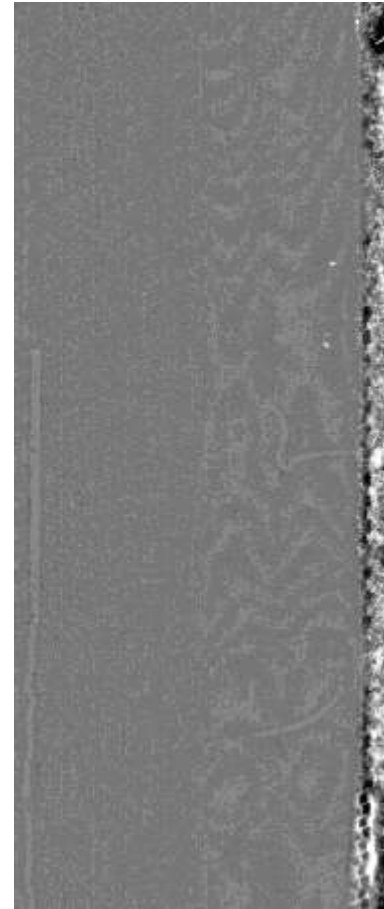
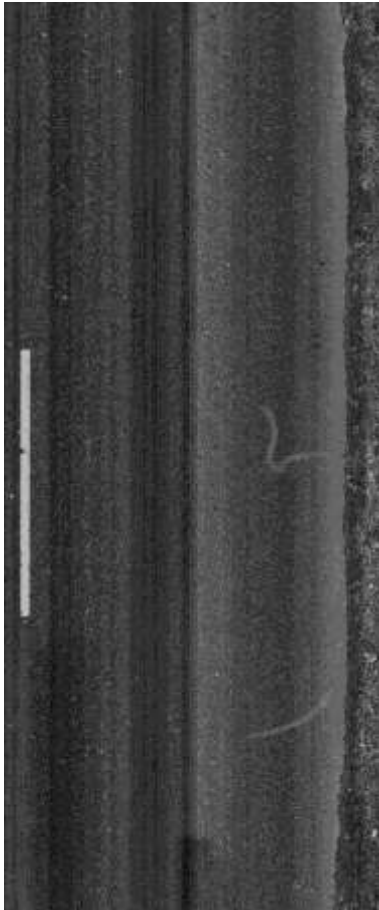


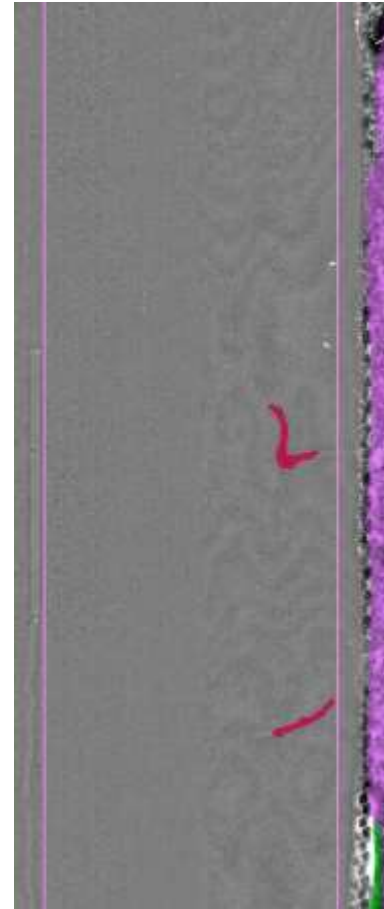
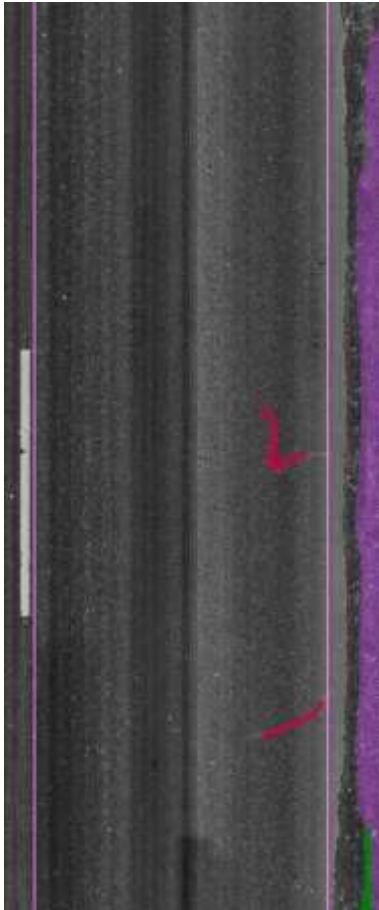




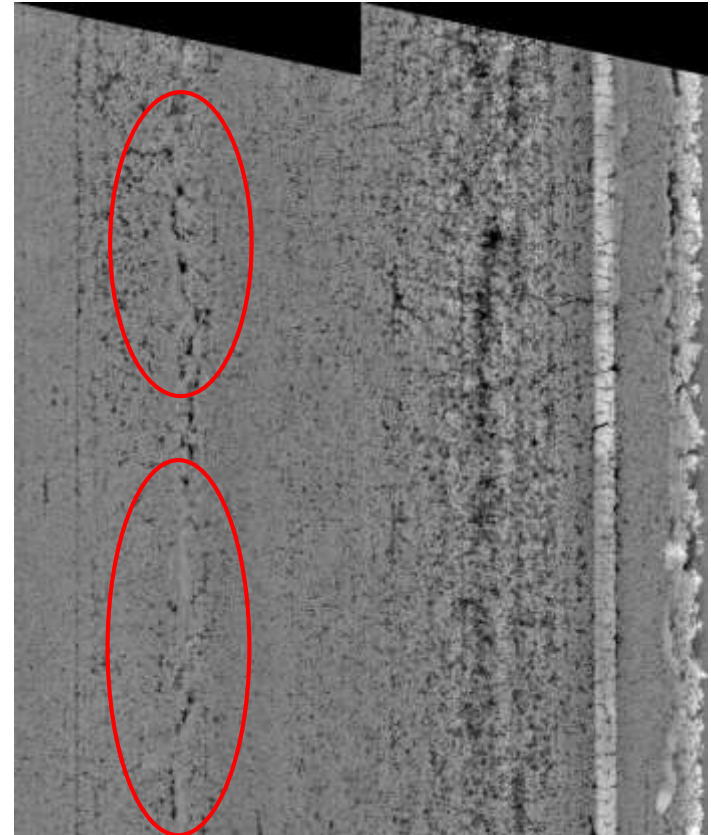
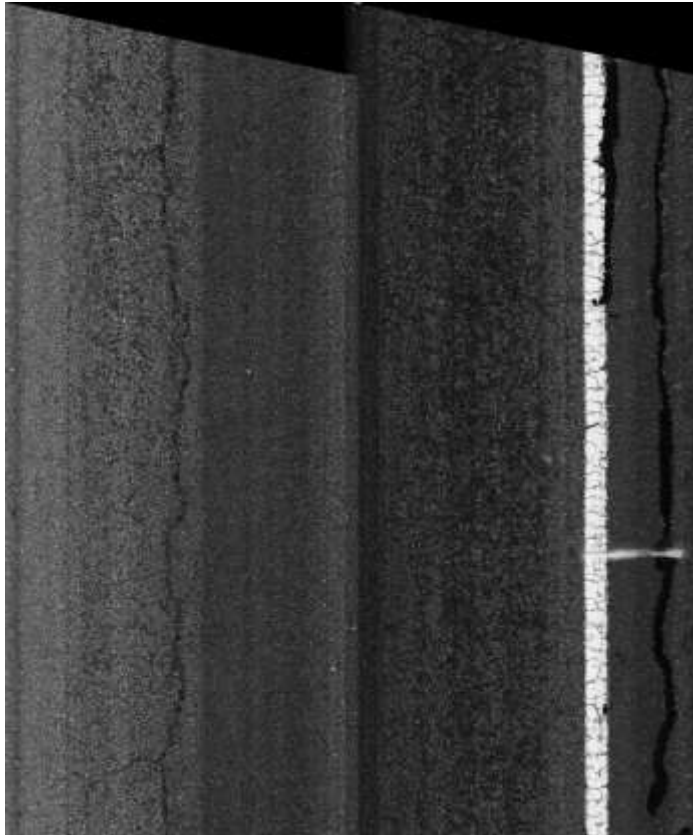




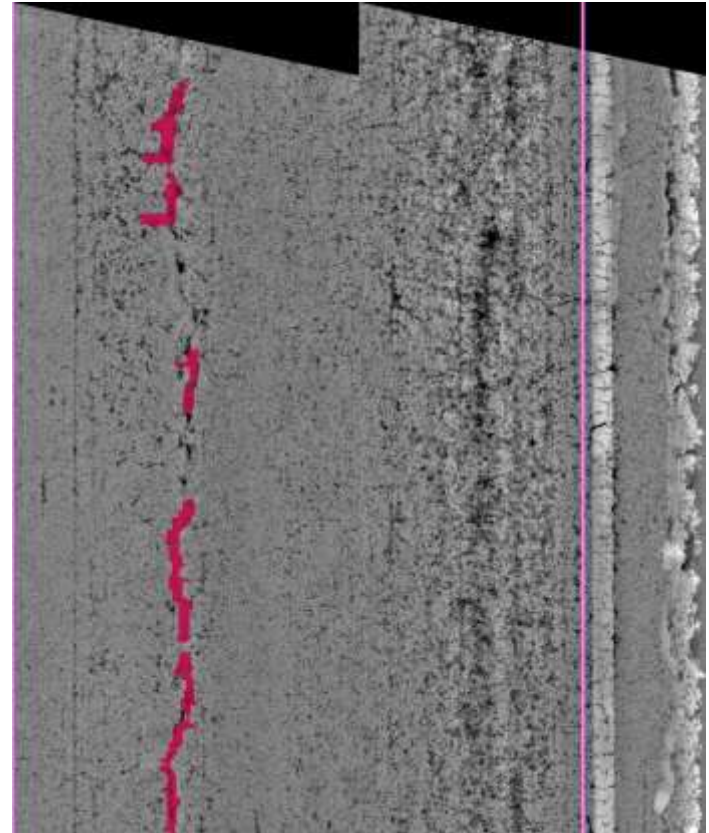
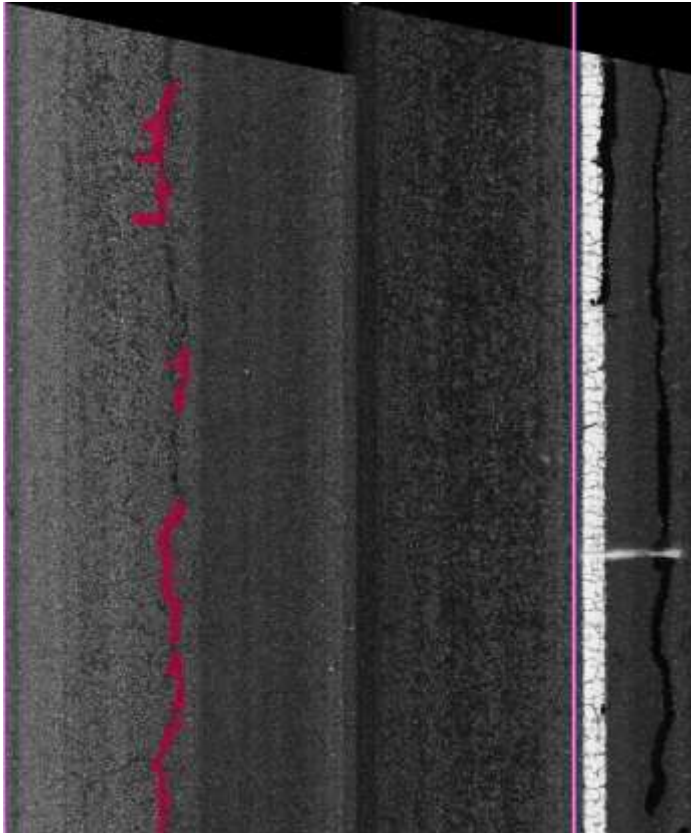




# Example 5 (raveled section partially repaired)

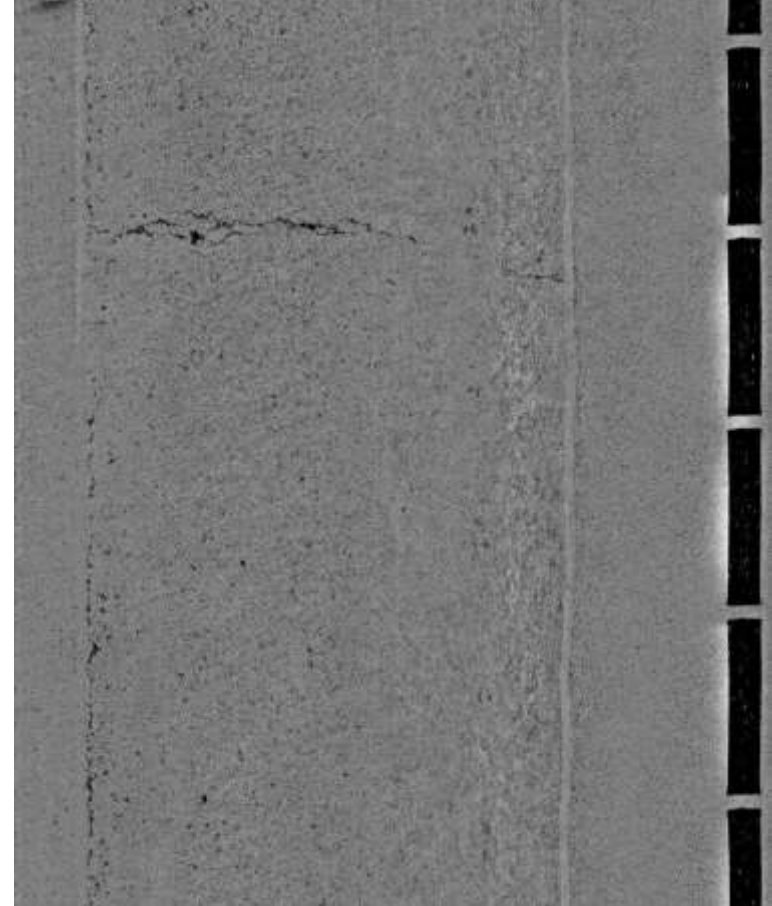
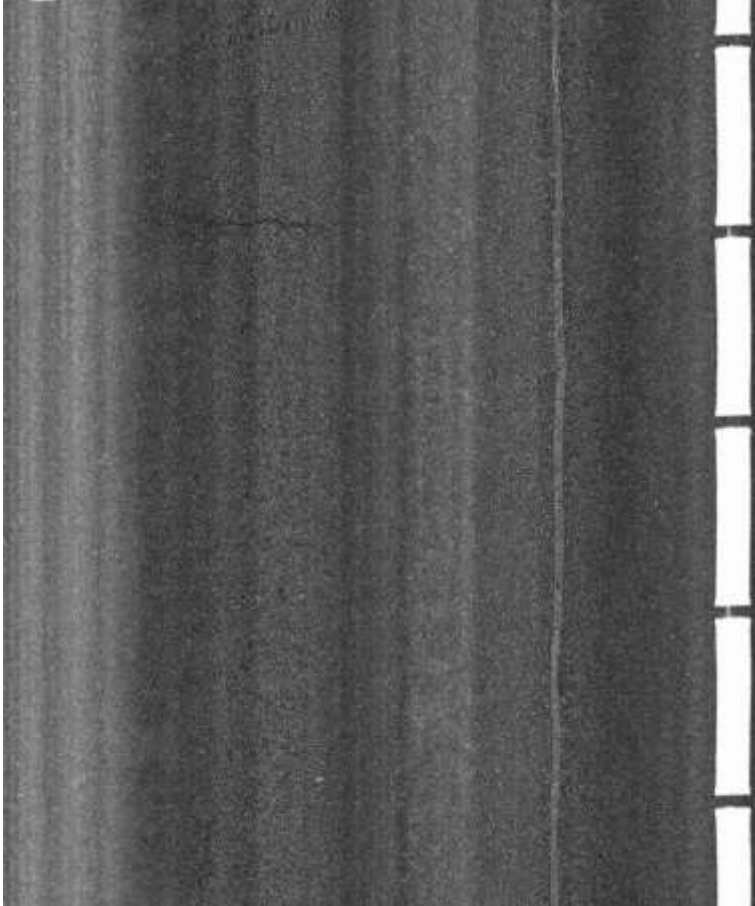


# Example 5 (raveled section partially repaired)

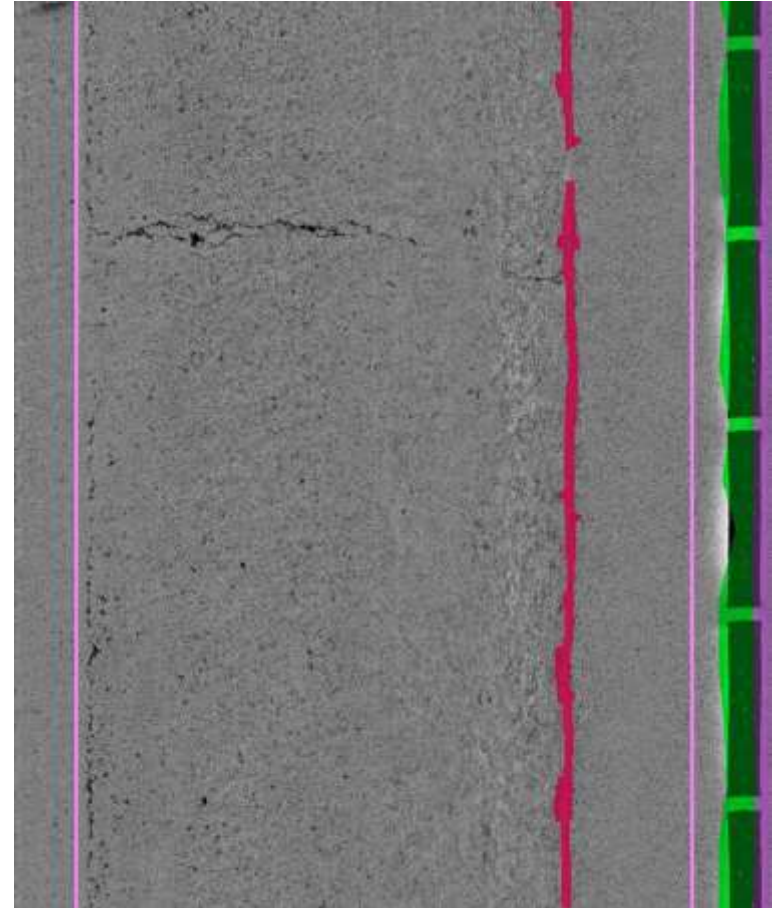
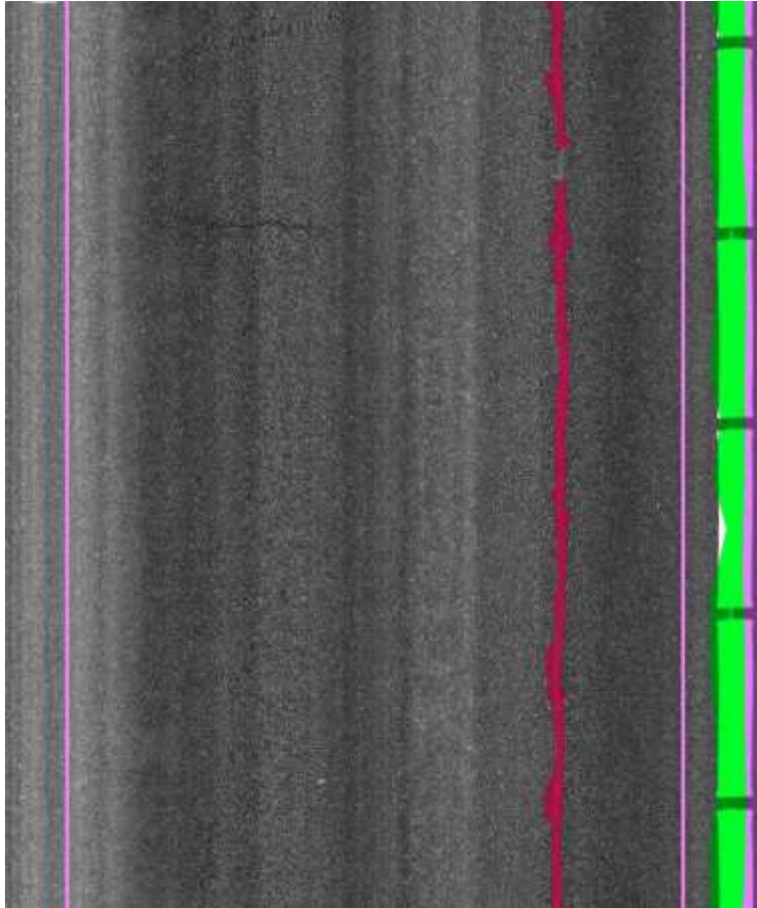


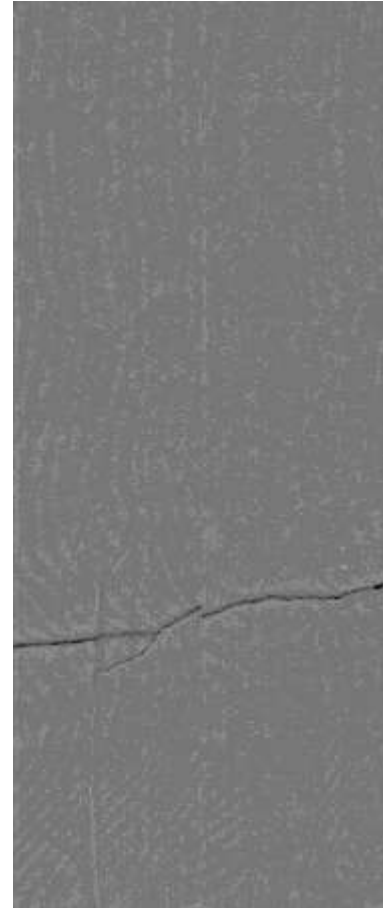
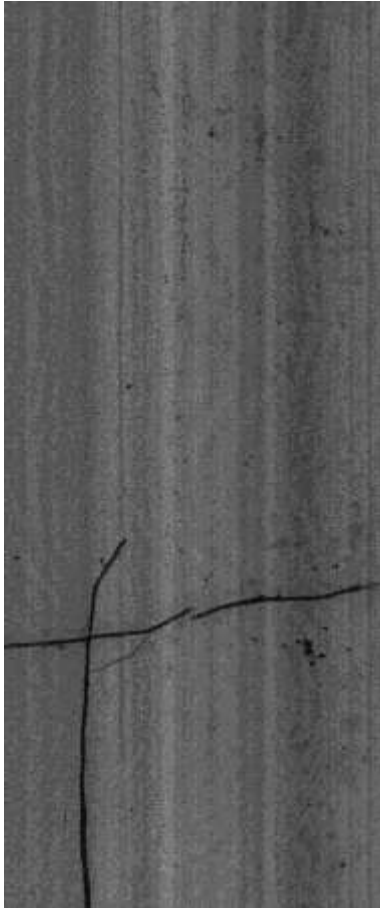


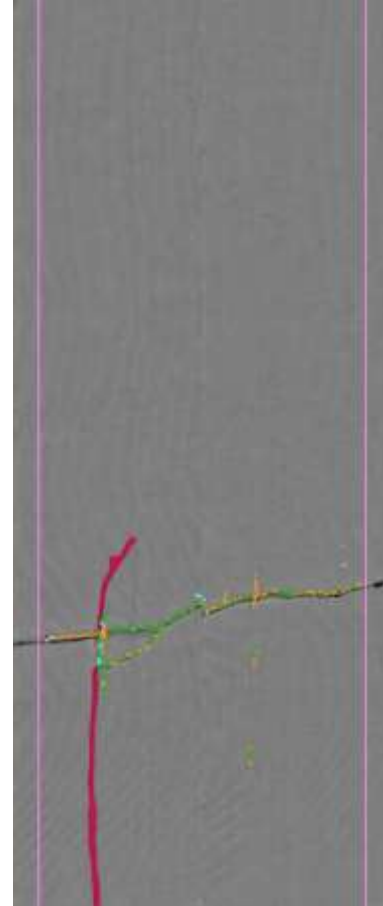
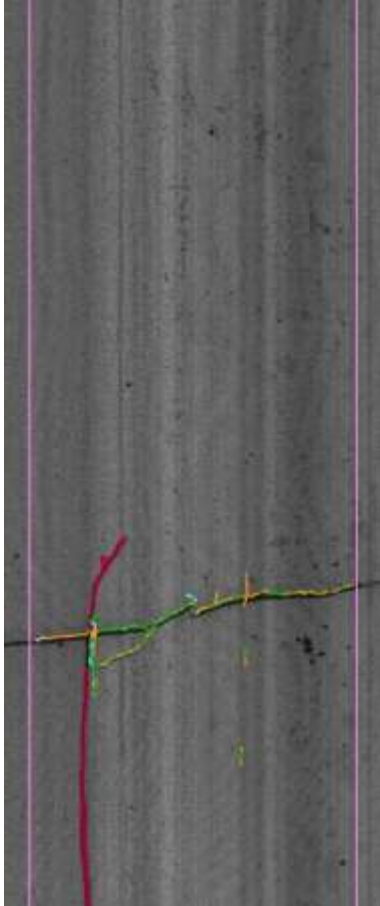
# Example 6 (porous road)



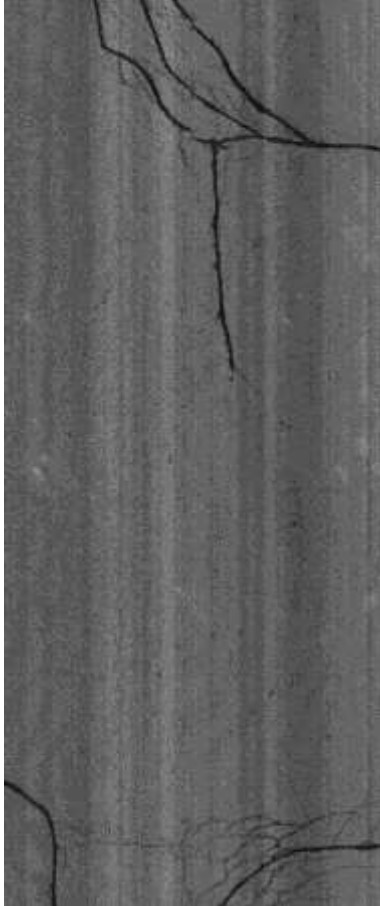
# Example 6 (porous road)





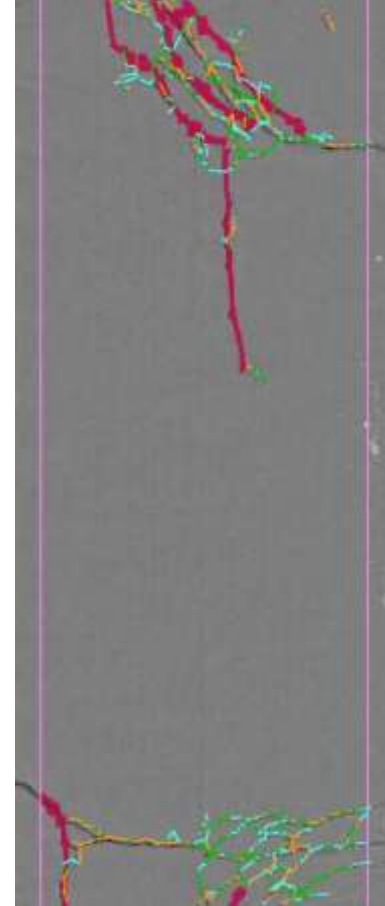
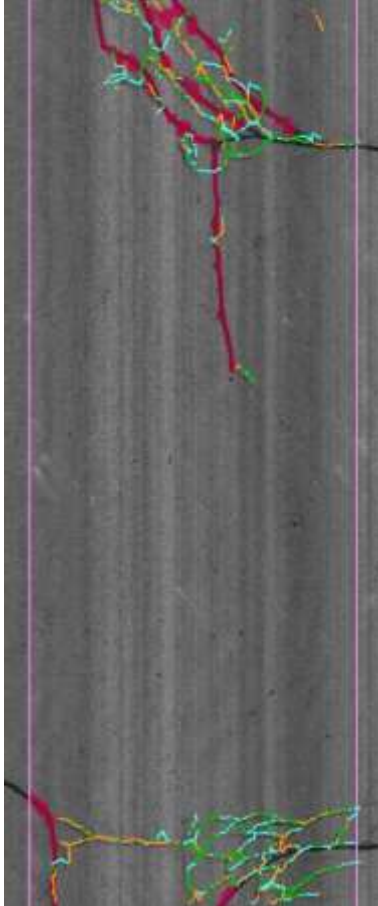


# Example 8 (mix of sealed and 3D cracks)

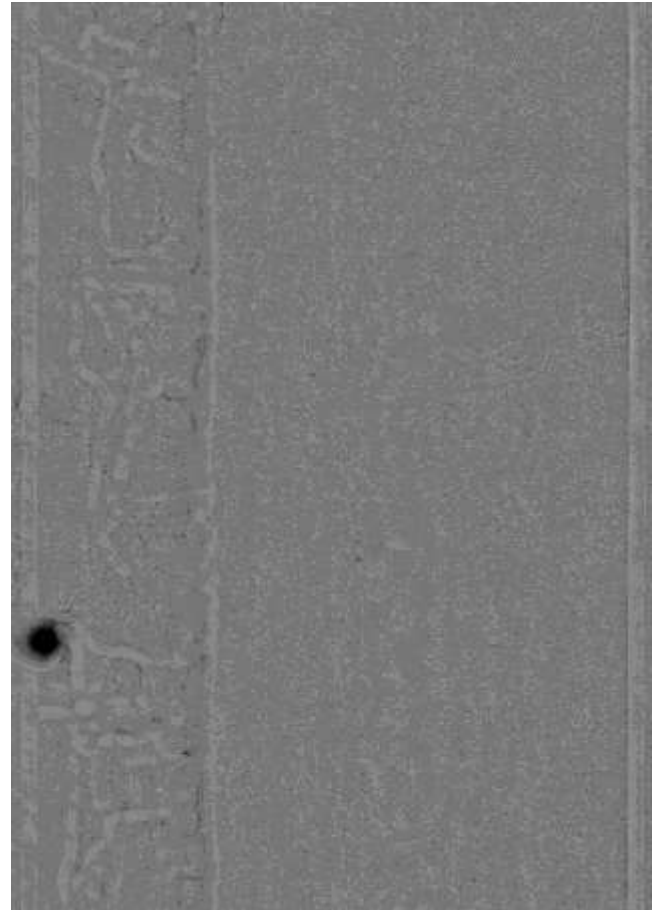




# Example 8 (mix of sealed and 3D cracks)



# Example 9 (white and dark sealed cracks)



# Example 9 (white and dark sealed cracks)



# Any Answers?

D:\Temp\LcmsData\2013\_07\_31\Acqui0010\LcmsData\_000000.fis - LcmsPV3D  
File View Help

- 1) Does proposed sealed crack detection protocol seem OK?
- 2) Should sealed cracks have severity levels?
- 3) Is there a need to evaluate seal quality?

