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Vision Technology for Inspection of Transportation Infrastructures

PAVEMETRICS Systems Inc.

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

There are lies,

Vision Technology for Inspection of Transportation Infrastructures

PAVEMETRICS Systems Inc.

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Damned lies...

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... and specifications !

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Pavemetrics product line

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- LCMS
- 3D Pavement Imaging
- Pavement Rutting
- Macro-Texture
- Pavement Cracking
- Pavement Roughness
- Road/Airport/Tunnel/Rail Inspection



LRIS - Pavement Imaging

200+ systems in 30+ Countries



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LCMS – Certified Technology

ATTEICAL

NOI

Is NOT a prototype

It is a well used and <u>certified</u> system.







LCMS Users 50+ systems

USA

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California - Caltrans Utah DOT Kentucky DOT Kansas DOT Tennessee DOT Nevada DOT Rhode Island DOT Illinois DOT Georgia Tech University Virginia Tech **US Army Test Tracks** University Mass. Lowell PennDOT City of Phoenix, AZ South Dakota DOT

Canada

MTO – Ontario (Ministry of Transportation) MTQ – Quebec (Ministry of Transportation) Nova Scotia DOT SNC Lavalin - Qualitas Dessau - LVM Technisol TetraTech – EBA

Denmark, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Ireland, China, Japan, Qatar, India, New Zealand, Australia Sudan, Chile

Integrators – North America

Dynatest (<u>www.dynatest.com</u>) Enterinfo (<u>www.enterinfo.com</u>) Fugro-Roadware (<u>www.roadware.com</u>) ICC – (<u>www.intlcybernetics.com</u>) Mandli – (<u>www.mandli.com</u>)

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LCMS - System configuration







Image and Data Analysis



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Specifications



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In addition to accuracy and precision, measurements may also have a <u>measurement resolution</u>, which is the smallest change in the underlying physical quantity that produces a response in the measurement.

When measurements are repeated and averaged. In that case, the term <u>standard error</u> is properly applied: the precision of the average is equal to the known standard deviation of the process divided by the square root of the number of measurements averaged.



What makes a good 3D sensor very good for road measurement?



Specifications

LCMS Specifications	
Acquisition Rate	11,200 profiles/s
Number of points per profile	4000
Nbr of points/sec	45 MHz
Range Accuracy/Precision	0.5mm
Range Resolution	0.25mm
Lateral Resolution	1mm (FOV = 4m)

Single point lasers	
Nbr of points/s	16 kHz, 32kHz, 64kHz
Number of points per profile	1
Range Accuracy/Precision	?
Range Resolution	0.1mm



ASTM E950 – Longitudinal Profile

TABLE 1 Longitudinal Sampling

Class 1 less than or equal to 25 mm [1 in.] Class 2 greater than 25 mm [1 in.] to 150 mm [6 in.] Class 3 greater than 150 mm [6 in.] to 300 mm [12 in.] Class 4 greater than 300 mm [12 in.]

TABLE 2 Vertical Measurement Resolution

Class 1 less than or equal to 0.1 mm [0.005 in.] Class 2 greater than 0.1 mm [0.005 in.] to 0.2 mm [0.010 in.] Class 3 greater than 0.2 mm [0.010 in.] to 0.5 mm [0.020 in.] Class 4 greater than 0.5 mm [0.020 in.]

IRI vs range resolution

IRI values vs range resolution for three road sections

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	Section 1		Section 2		Section 3	
Range resolution (mm)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)
0.5	1.24	1.80	1.40	1.71	3.32	3.85
0.25	1.24	1.79	1.40	1.71	3.30	3.83
0.1	1.24	1.78	1.39	1.70	3.30	3.83
Max. variation (%)	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5

IRI vs range resolution

IRI values vs range resolution for three road sections

	Section 1		Section 2		Section 3	
Range resolution (mm)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)
0.5	1.24	1.79	1.40	1.71	3.30	3.83
1	1.25	1.79	1.40	1.71	3.31	3.83
2	1.26	1.79	1.40	1.73	3.32	3.83
3	1.27	1.84	1.42	1.72	3.32	3.84
4	1.41	1.93	1.53	1.82	3.35	3.85
5	1.62	2.19	1.69	1.93	3.45	3.86
6	1.93	2.47	1.97	2.19	3.54	4.03
Max. variation (%)	55.6	38.0	40.7	28.1	7.3	5.2

• Longitudinal resolution: 25 mm

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• Shaded cells: IRI variation > 5%



World Bank (and DOT) – Longitudinal Profile specs

<u>Lasers</u>

Minimum No. of Sensors Minimum Sampling Frequency Minimum Bandwidth Spot Size Minimum Resolution Accuracy Measuring Range Stand Off

Accelerometers

No of Sensors Minimum Measuring Range Minimum Resolution Minimum Bandwidth 2 - one with each laser; ±2G 10µG DC -300Hz



Ride is perceived as most comfortable when the natural frequency is in the range of 60 to 90 cycles per minute (CPM), or about 1 Hz to 1.5 Hz.

When the frequency approaches 120 CPM (2 Hz), occupants perceive the ride as harsh. Consequently, the suspension of the average family sedan will have a natural frequency of about 60 to 90 CPM.

A high-performance sports car will have a stiffer suspension with a natural frequency of about 120 to 150 CPM (2 to 2.5 Hz).



An accelerometer with a minimum +/- 4G range shall be used to obtain vertical body movement, and a laser sensor shall be used for measuring the displacement between the vehicle body and the pavement for each wheel path. Road profile measurements are then obtained by summing the body movement with the appropriate body road displacements.

The lasers used for IRI measurements shall have spot size measurements seventeen (17) millimeter (mm) with a two hundred (200) mm measurement range and three hundred (300) mm standoff. The IRI is then calculated in accordance with the World Bank Specifications.

IRI vs accelerometers dynamic range

IRI values vs dynamic range for three road sections

	Sect (low rou	Section 1 (low roughness) (me		ion 2 ughness)	Section 3 (high roughness)	
Range resolution (g)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)	Left IRI (m/km)	Right IRI (m/km)
±5	1.24	1.79	3.30	3.83	7.25	9.09
±3	1.24	1.79	3.30	3.83	7.25	9.09
±2	1.24	1.79	3.30	3.83	7.27	9.11
±1	1.24	1.77	3.33	3.81	7.30	9.32
Max. variation (%)	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.5

Macrotexture : Mean Profile Depth (ASTM E1845-01)

Specifications:

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- •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)

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Macrotexture





Macrotexture





Macrotexture







beads spread to form circular patch with 'valleys' filled to level of 'peaks'

diameter of circular patch


MPD single profile vs surface



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DOES IT WORK FOR YOU ?

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LCMS repeatability DGA test site - ARRB - Australia

		Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5
Eastbound	r ²	0.968	0.997	0.972	0.983	0.992
Westbound	r ²	0.994	0.992	0.929	0.992	0.992

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Results - network level visual evaluation

		Results (manual classification)							
District # Total (sections)	Total (sections)	Number of images (10m sections)				Proportion (%)			
		Good	Average	Bad	NA	Good	Average	Bad	NA
84	35288	34144	310	144	690	96,8	0,9	0,4	2,0
85	4243	4101	53	51	38	96,7	1,2	1,2	0,9
86	147903	144040	516	1520	1827	97,4	0,3	1,0	1,2
87	149926	138453	1170	5728	4575	92,3	0,8	3,8	3,1
88	189097	183010	1064	2002	3021	96,8	0,6	1,1	1,6
89	125003	121835	442	2015	711	97,5	0,4	1,6	0,6
90	123653	116930	2980	2434	1309	94,6	2,4	2,0	1,1
91 & 92	215513	213142	197	956	1218	98,9	0,1	0,4	0,6
Total	990626	955655	6732	14850	13389	96,5	0,7	1,5	1,4



Macrotexture





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



Macrotexture – LCMS Digital Sand Patch Method

Pros:

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



Macrotexture – Correlation between MPD and RPI



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Repeatability - RPI measurement

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Ravelling Index - RI

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Ravelling Index (RI) = The volume of aggregate loss per surface area

$$RI = V_{aggregate \ loss} / A_{Total}$$





Aggregate loss detection





Pavemetrics Aggregate loss detection



RI – Road test – Porous Asphalt in the Netherlands

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Road Section #93 : Transition between Ravelling and new pavement (Range)

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Road Section #155 : Raveling patch



Road Section #159 : Smooth texture



Road Section #231 : Raveling patch





Ravelling Index - Repeatability (Porous asphalt Netherlands)



IRI – Longitudinal profile

Longitudinal profile and International Roughness Index (IRI)

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UTAH DOT – Test sites

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MassDOT

MassDOT IRI Repeatability Runs (Left)







Does it work? LCMS vs Surpro

IRI values calculated for 4 LCMS runs on a 400m validation test track

Run	IRI Left (m/km)	IRI Right (m/km)
1	1.19	1.64
2	1.16	1.51
3	1.19	1.54
4	1.21	1.55
Mean	1.19	1.56
Standard deviation	0.02	0.06
Surpro	1.21	1.54

•IRI values are stable and close to the values obtained with the reference instrument (Surpro).

LCMS passes Profiler certication in PROVAL

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[Untitled] * - ProVAL 3.2		
Close Add Files Save Report Project Project Viewer Editor Ar	Analysis CM Profile Selection	 ✓ Options ☑ Screenshot ④ Help Tools
Profiler Certification		Validation 💌 Analyze
Inputs		
Maximum Offset (ft) 25	File	Profiles Basis Run Sample Interval (in)
	V data_lwp_forward	Left 🔽 11.811020
Minimum Repeatability (%) 92	<pre>data_rwp_forward</pre>	Right 📝 11.811020
Minimum Accuracy (%) 90	LcmsLongProfile_3101741479_B0_0m_L390	0_0mL Left 📄 1 9.842520
	LcmsLongProfile_3101741479_B0_0m_L390	0_0mR Right 4 9.842520
Basis Filter Butterworth High-pass (300.00	(III) ↓ LcmsLongProfile_3101741685_B0_0m_L390	0_0mL Left 📄 2 9.842520
Comparison Filter Butterworth High-pass (300.00	(ft) CcmsLongProfile_3101741685_B0_0m_L390	0_0mR Right 📄 5 9.842520
	LcmsLongProfile_3101741804_B0_0m_L390	0_0mL Left 🔲 3 9.842520
	Const oneProfile 3101741804 B0 0m L390	0 0mR Right 6 9.842520
Run 2 3 4 5 6 1 98 97 NaN NaN NaN 96 Jain NaN NaN NaN 3 NaN NaN NaN 4 NaN NaN NaN 5 NaN NaN 7 NaN NaN 8 NaN NaN 4 NaN NaN 4 NaN NaN 5 NaN NaN 7 NaN NaN 8 NaN NaN 8 NaN NaN 1 -4.5 -2.9 NaN 2 1.2 NaN NaN 3 NaN NaN 4 NaN NaN 5 NaN NaN 4 NaN NaN Accuracy NaN NaN	Run 2 3 4 5 6 1 NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN 2 NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN 3 0 NaN NaN NaN NaN 4 0 97 99 97 5 0 97 97 5 0 97 97 5 0 97 97 6 1 NaN NaN NaN 10 2 3 4 5 6 1 NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN 2 NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN 3 0 NaN NaN NaN NaN 4 0 0 -4.49+75 -2.854 5 0 0 1.2467	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
Run Left Right 92 95 92 97 3 90 95 4 - 5 - 6 -	StatisticRepeatability - LeftComparison Count3% Passing100.00Mean97.00Minimum96.00Maximum98.00Standard Deviation1.0GradePassed	Repeatability - Right Accuracy - Left Accuracy Right 3 3 3 3 0 100.00 100.00 100.00 0 97.67 91.33 95.67 0 97.00 90.00 95.00 0 99.00 92.00 97.00 0 1.2 1.2 1.2 d Passed Passed Passed



- LANE MARKINGS are used to correct profiles and compensate for driver wander.
- Simplifies certification procedures
- Eliminates the need to certify operators



<u>Classic system</u>: Results depend on the trajectory of the vehicle (subject to variation based on driver's ability) <u>LCMS-IRI system</u>: Erratic trajectory of the vehicle will still result in straight elevation profiles



Results: lane tracking

- Driver was asked to zigzag on validation track #1 (400 m).
- Elevation profiles computed with and without lane tracking.

	With lane	tracking	No lane tracking		
Run	IRI Left (m/km)	IRI Right (m/km)	IRI Left (m/km)	IRI Right (m/km)	
1	1.33	1.50	1.16	1.43	
Reference value	1.29	1.47	1.29	1.47	
Difference	3.1%	2.0%	10.1%	2.7%	

Results: IRI image (2 x 30m)

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Transversal axis (2 m)

Results: IRI image (2 x 30m)

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Transversal axis (2 m)

Road Geometry Measurement



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Horizontal Curvature

Road tests - Geometry

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3D Road Profile BeforeGeometric Corrections



3D Road Profile After Geometric Corrections

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3D Road Profile Before Geometric Corrections




3D Road Profile After Geometric Corrections

msData\2013_07_31\Acqui0009\LcmsData_000000.fis - LcmsPV3D



Any questions ?

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