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Deep Learning for Pavement Distress Detection

By

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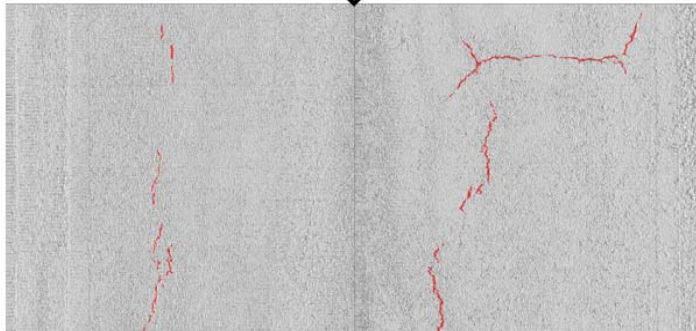
Stillwater Oklahoma

Challenges of Cracking Automation

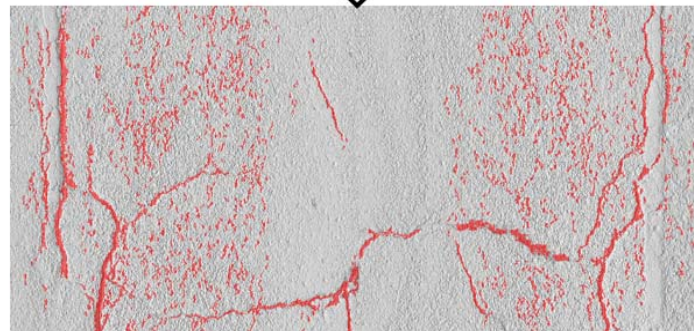
- Complexity
 - Pavement Surface: A Highly Complicated Environment with Extensive Uncertainties
 - Distress Identification: Challenging Even for Well-trained Human Operators
 - Diverse Pavement Surface Texture
 - Various Presences of Pavement Distresses

Common Failures

- Inconsistent Accuracies for Pavement with Various Texture



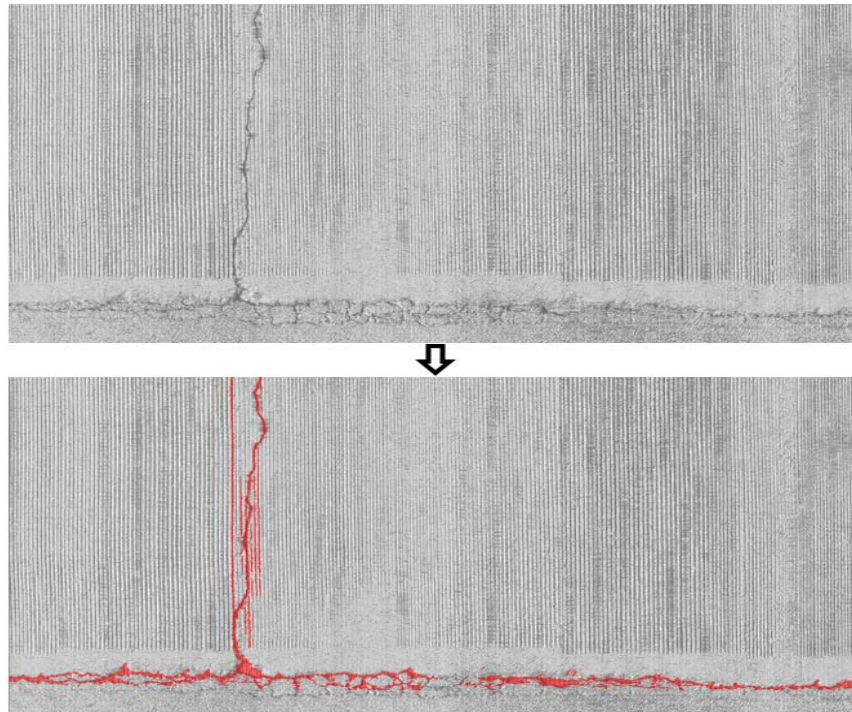
Smooth Pavement Surface



Highly Textured Pavement Surface

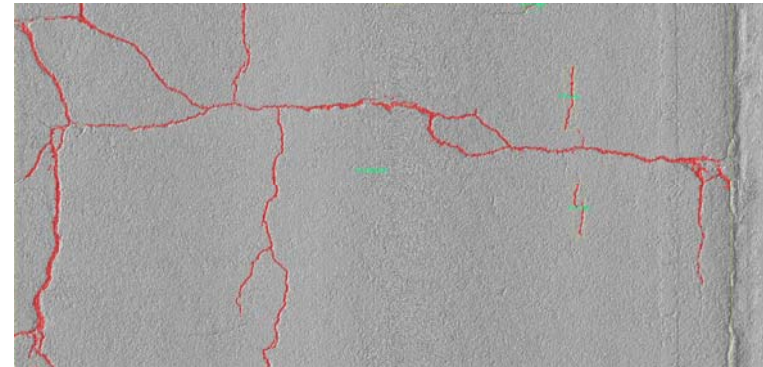
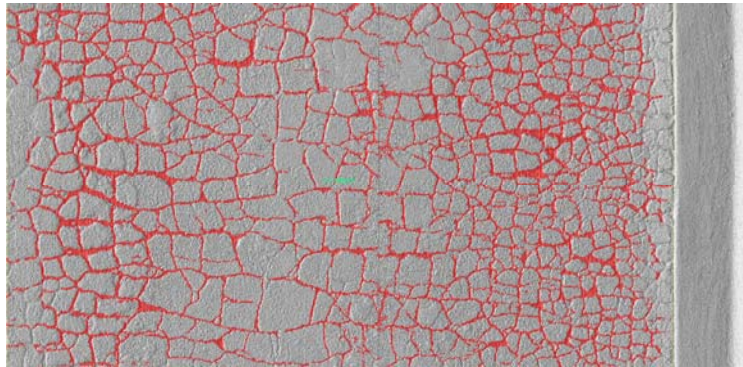
Common Failures

- Interference from Other Patterns



Objectives

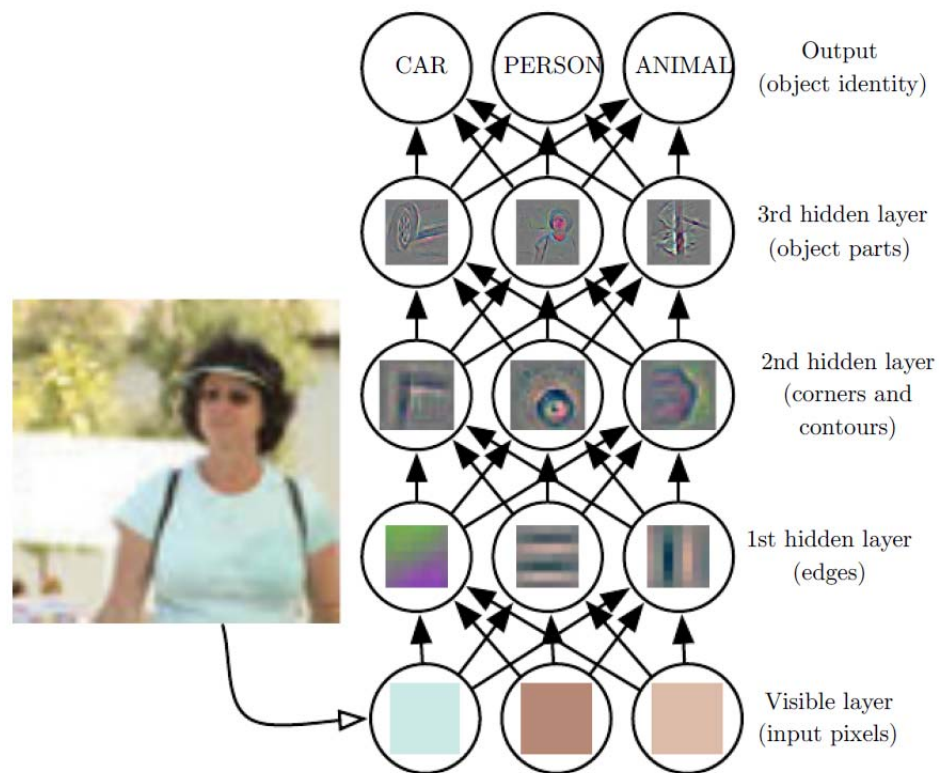
- Automated Crack Detection
 - Find the Actual Location of Distresses with **Pixel-Perfect Accuracy**
- Automated Crack Classification
 - Label Distress Types



Deep Learning

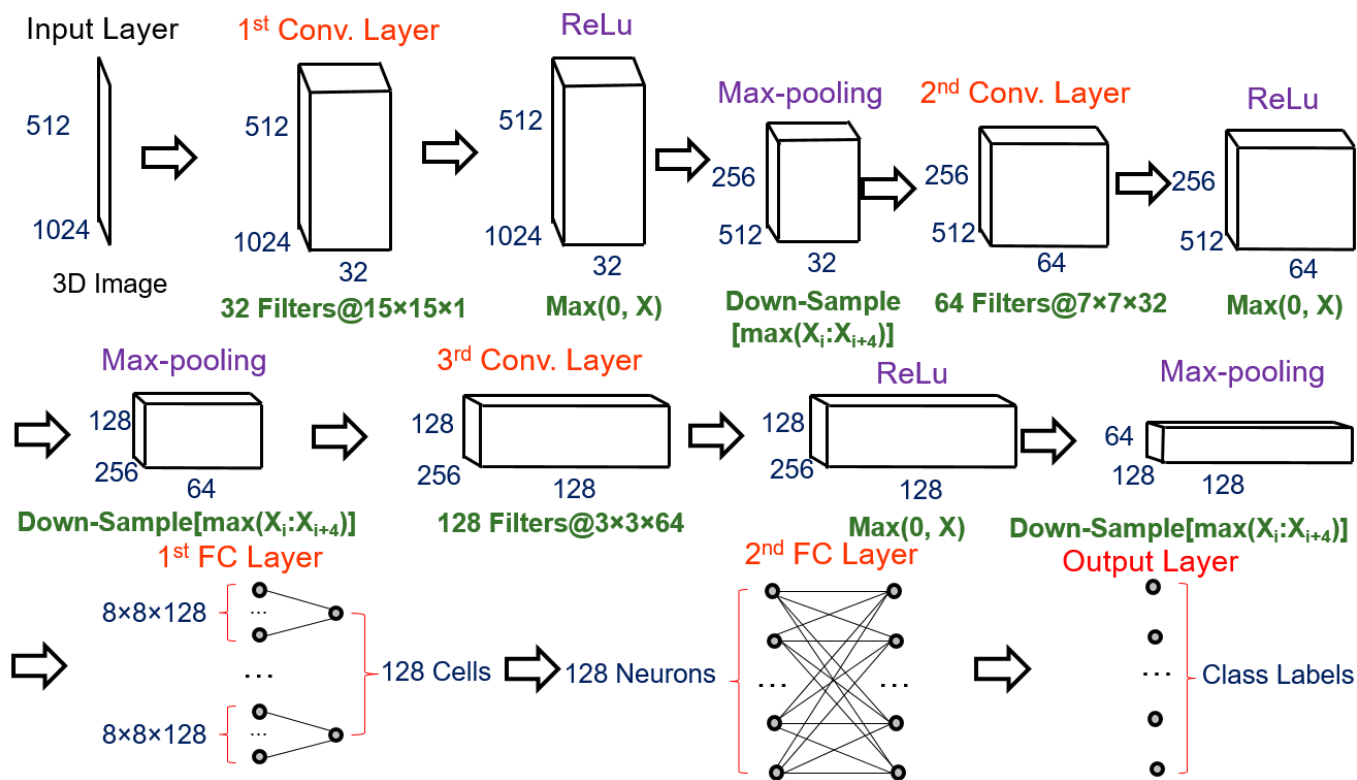
- Strong Learning Ability
 - Learning from Experiences
 - Exploiting Understanding on New and Unlabeled Examples
- Versatility
 - A Deep Learning Network Can Detect Multiple Types of Pavement Distresses
- Enhanced Reliability
 - Feed with Exhaustive Variations of Pavement Distresses

Compositional Model for Image Recognition



(Goodfellow et al., Deep Learning, 2016)

Convolution Neural Network for Distresses



- 11 Layers
- 1,246,496 Parameters

Convolution Neural Network for Distresses

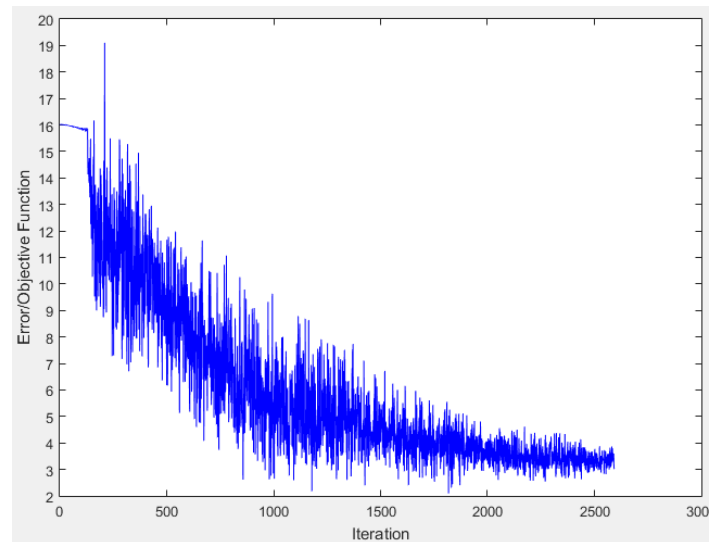
- Recognize Pavement Distresses in Small Cells



Preliminary Training Results

- Recognition Accuracy > 96%

# of Samples	# of Samples with False-positive Errors	# of Samples with False-negative Errors	False-positive Error	False-negative Error	Accuracy
23,296	163	684	0.7%	2.936%	96.364%



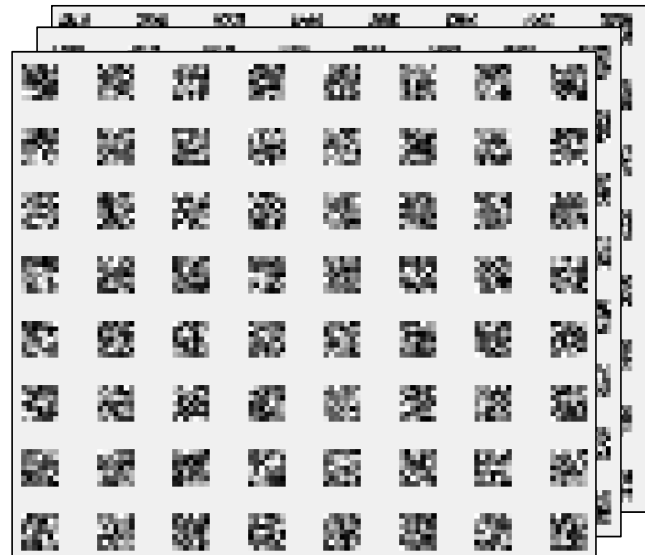
Error Curve

Preliminary Training Results

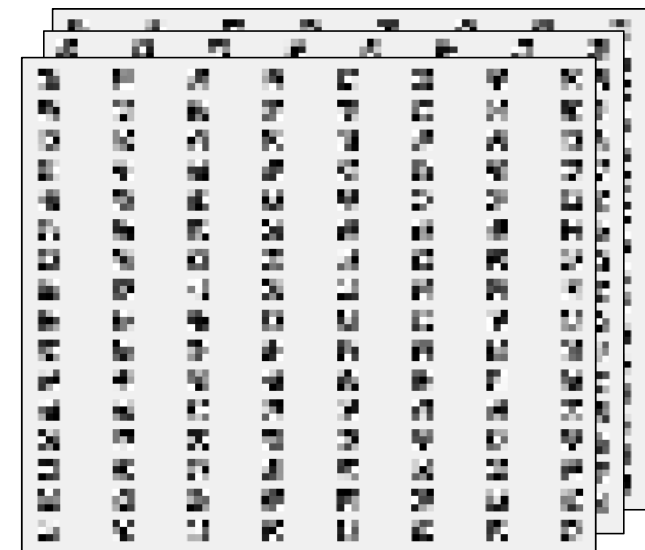
- Learned Filters



1st Convolution Layer
32@15×15×1



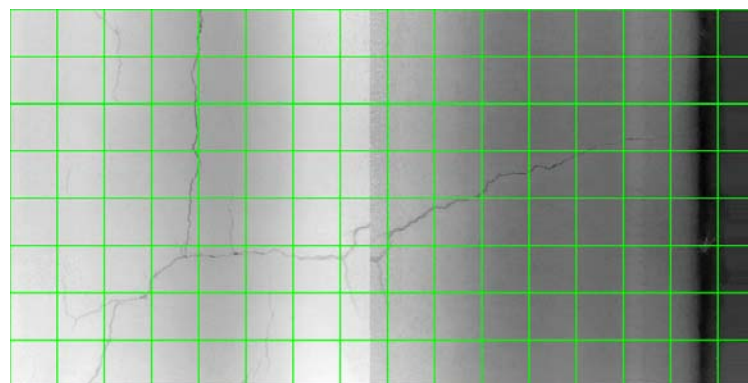
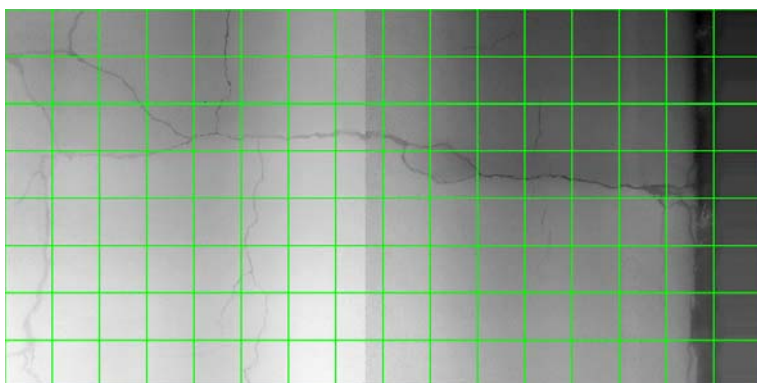
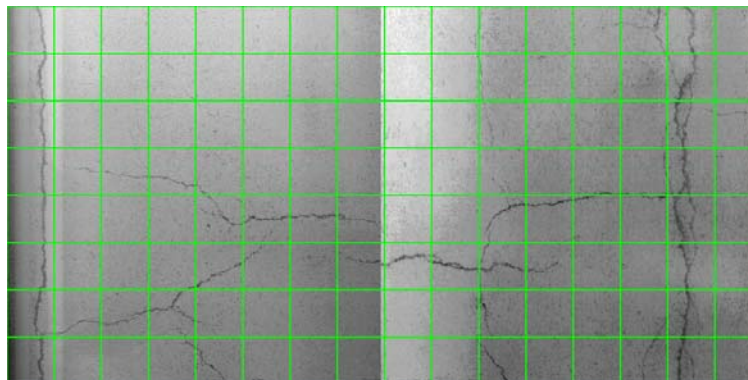
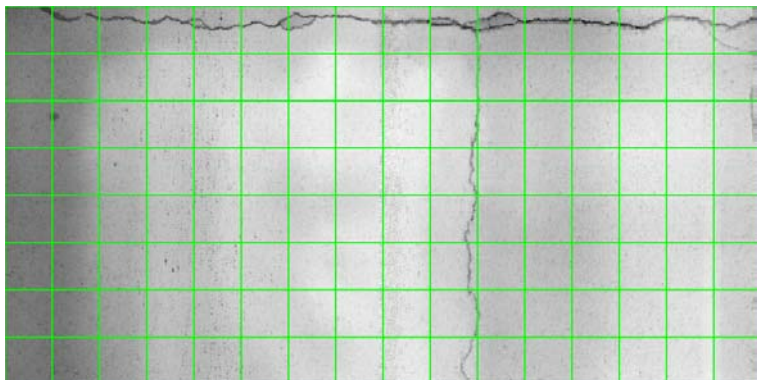
2nd Convolution Layer
64@7×7×32



3rd Convolution Layer
128@3×3×64

Preliminary Training Results

- Example Images with No Recognition Errors



Preliminary Training Results

- Example Images with False-positive or False-negative Errors

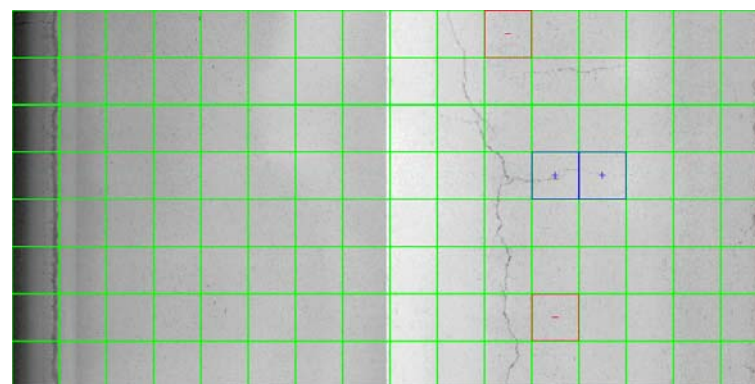
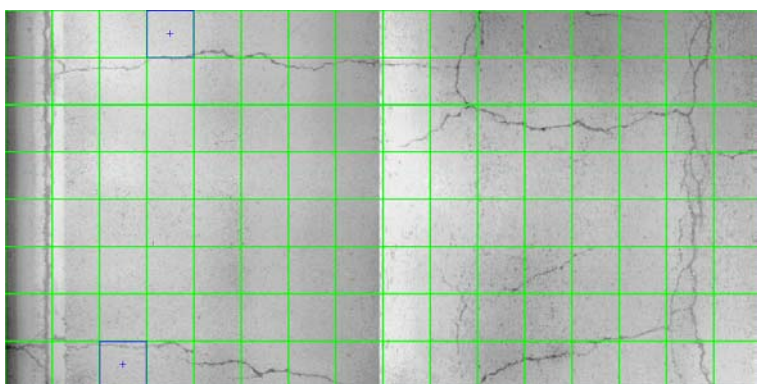
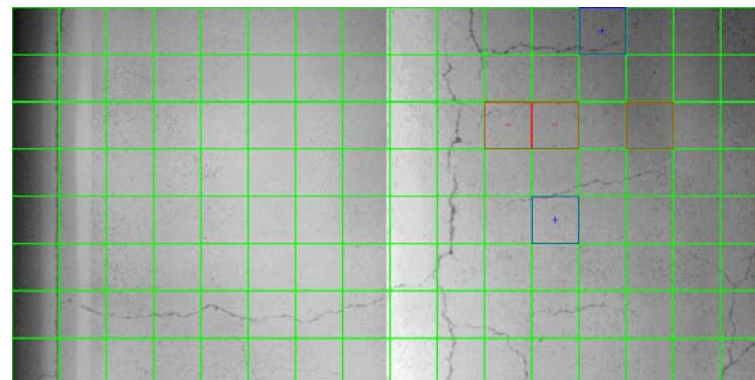
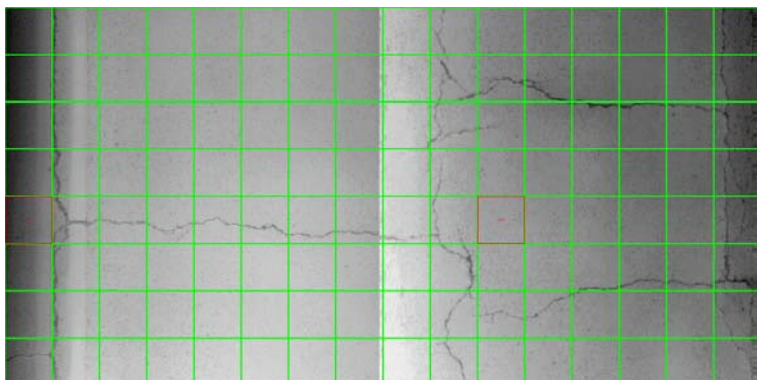
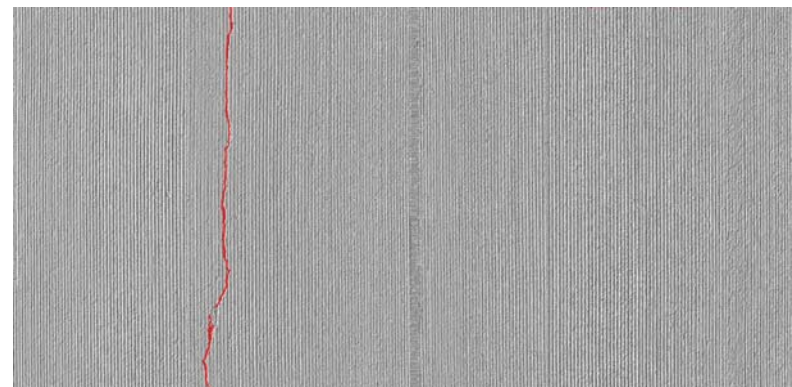
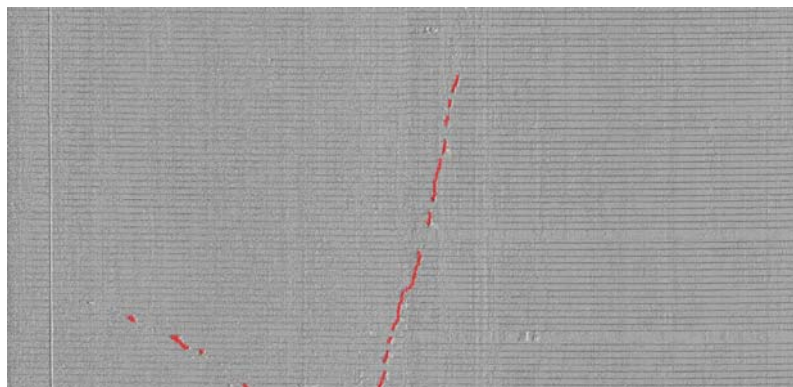
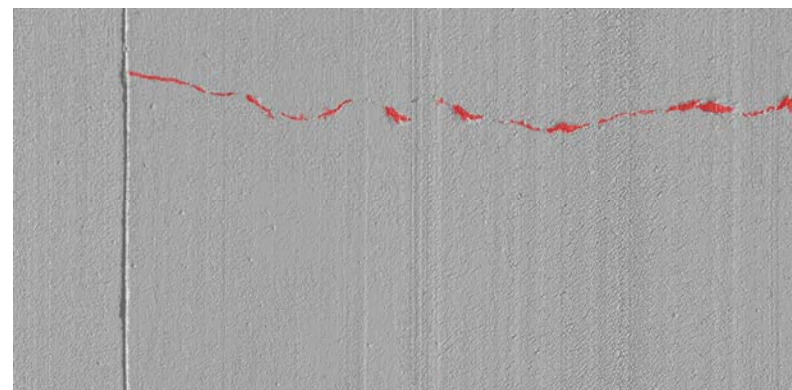
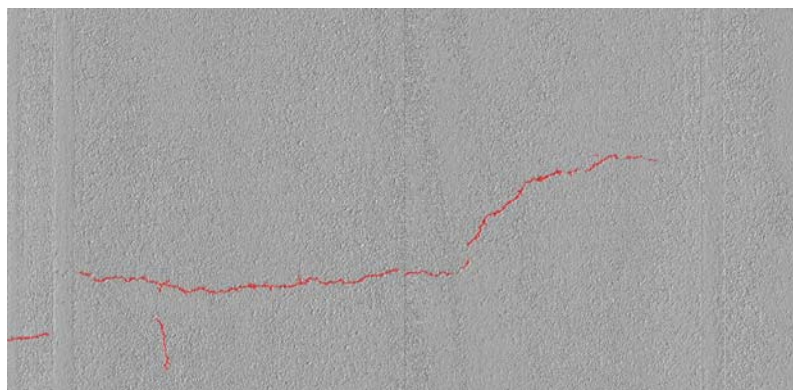


Image Library

- Data Type
 - 3D Data & 2D Images
- Image Library Size
 - 2016-2017: 150,000 3D Images + 150,000 2D Images
 - 2017-2020: 1,000,000 3D Images + 1,000,000 2D Images
- Ground Truth
 - Manually Marked
- Diversity
 - All Typical Variations of Pavement Distresses

Typical Samples in Image Library



Future Tasks

- Exhaustive Image Library
 - 3D Pavement Data & 2D Pavement Image
 - All Variations of Pavement Distresses
 - Manually Marked Ground-truth
- Long-term Training & Optimization
 - Training on Entire Network Using Gradient-based Algorithm
 - Sufficient Computational Horsepower
- Self-taught Learning
 - Unsupervised Learning from Unlabeled Data;
 - Progressive Improvements in Real-time Applications
- Real-time Application
 - Parallel Computing to Reduce Processing Time