

#### IMPLEMENTING AI/ML IN AUTOMATED PAVEMENT DISTRESS DETECTION AT THE STATE LEVEL -LESSONS LEARNED IN TEXAS

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#### OUTLINES



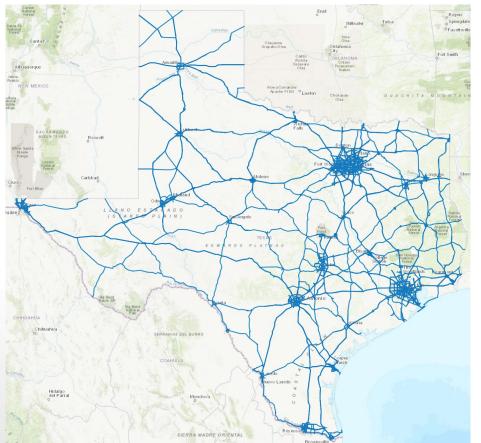
- INTRODUCTION
- PROJECT OVERVIEW
- LESSON 1: KNOW YOUR DATA
- LESSON 2: KNOW WHEN YOUR MODEL FAILS
- FUTURE DIRECTIONS



# INTRODUCTION

- Distress detection model must operate reliably across an entire state-level highway network
- Errors at scale have real consequences
- Most existing research focuses on localized or Small-scale dataset
- The work addresses a critical gap







## INTRODUCTION

- Characteristics varies depending on :
  - Pavement condition
  - Material type
  - Pavement age
  - Traffic pattern
  - Environmental exposure







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### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**



TxDOT #7150 "<u>Artificial Intelligence for Pavement Condition</u> <u>Assessment from 2D/3D Surface Images</u>"

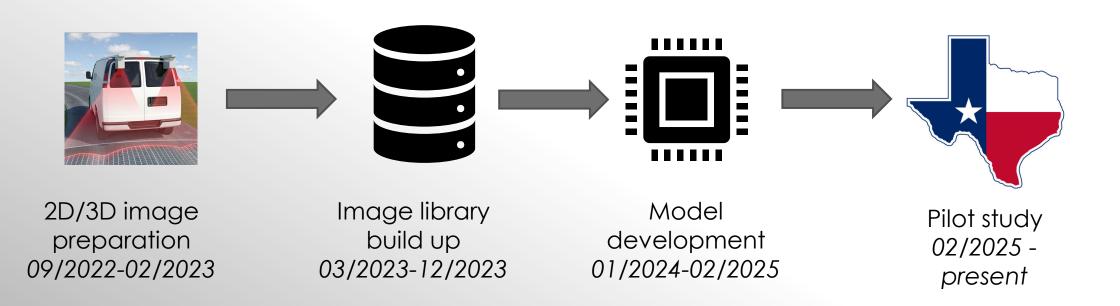
- A real-world Stress Test
  - Texas manages over 200,000 lane miles of highway
  - Multiple pavement types are included: CRCP, JCP, ACP
  - Statewide image data collected by vendor-operated vans
  - a unique opportunity to study model generalization across real-world diversity



#### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**



#### • Technical framework





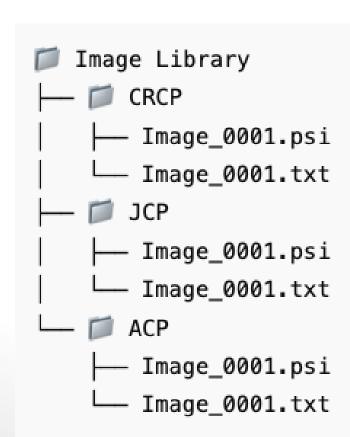
### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**



- Primary goal: explore the capabilities and limitations of Al
  - Focused on evaluating feasibility, reliability, and scope.
- Early observations reveal practical challenges
  - Variability in data quality, surface conditions, and distress interpretation affect detection outcomes.
- key focus: where AI succeeds and where it fails
  - Results will guide future integration strategies and model refinement.



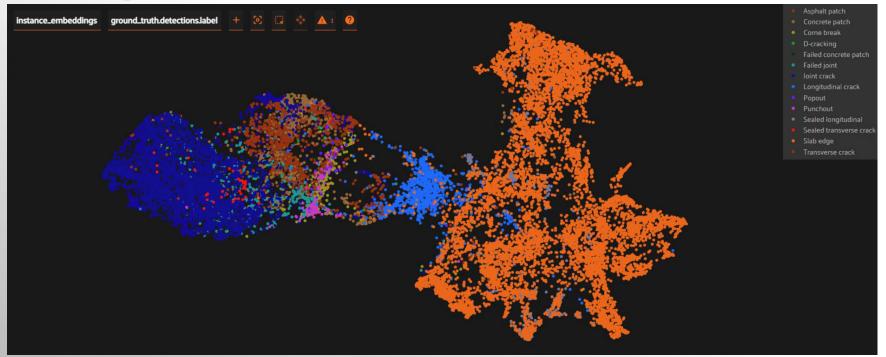
- What is the image library
  - Intensity & range image
  - Pavement types
  - Annotations







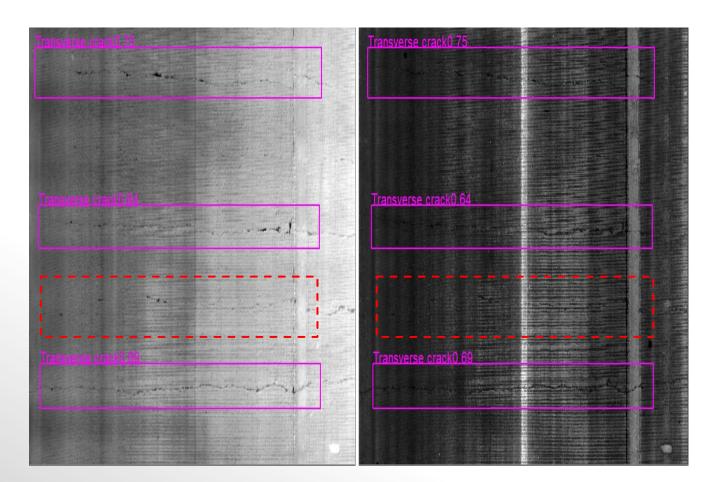
- Data imbalance:
  - Sample imbalance across distress types
  - Further investigation







- Annotation consistency:
  - Subjectivity
  - Annotation Standard
- Impact on model training

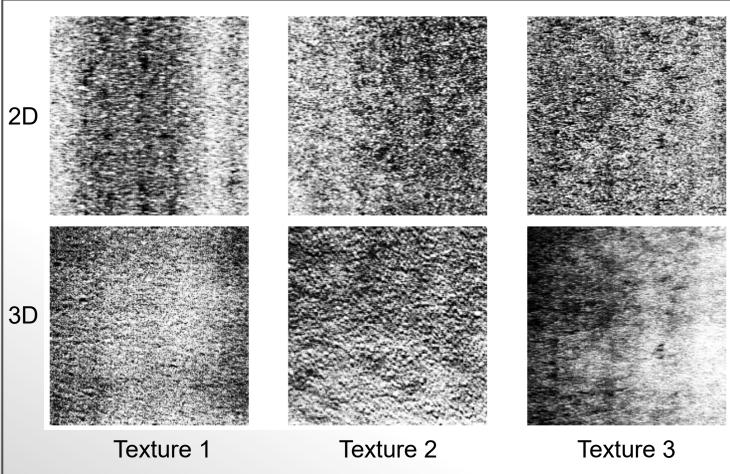




Crack or not crack?



- Diversity coverage:
  - Impossible to cover all scenarios
- Impact on model training
  - Uncertainty over new/unseen data





#### WHAT DEFINES A HIGH-QUALITY DATASET?

- Representative coverage of real-world condition
- Balanced or intentionally curated class distribution
- Consistent and reliable annotation
- Sufficient quantity with verified quality





- Common model Failures:
  - Misclassification
  - Missed detection
  - Hallucination





- Misclassification:
  - Distress detected, but assigned wrong class
  - Label inconsistency
  - Domain shift
- How to mitigate:
  - Annotation check and model retrain
  - Complementary data collection



- Missed Detection:
  - Rare, subtle, or degraded features
  - Model's limited exposure to edge cases
  - Domain shift
- How to mitigate:
  - Complementary data collection



- Hallucination:
  - Mode predicts distress none exists
  - Noise, low-contrast regions
  - Domain shift
- How to mitigate:
  - Negative sample
  - Complementary data collection



#### **FUTURE DIRECTION**



- Continuous Improvement Loop
  - Complimentary data collection
  - $\circ$  Field feedback  $\rightarrow$  retraining  $\rightarrow$  better generalization
  - Active learning



#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

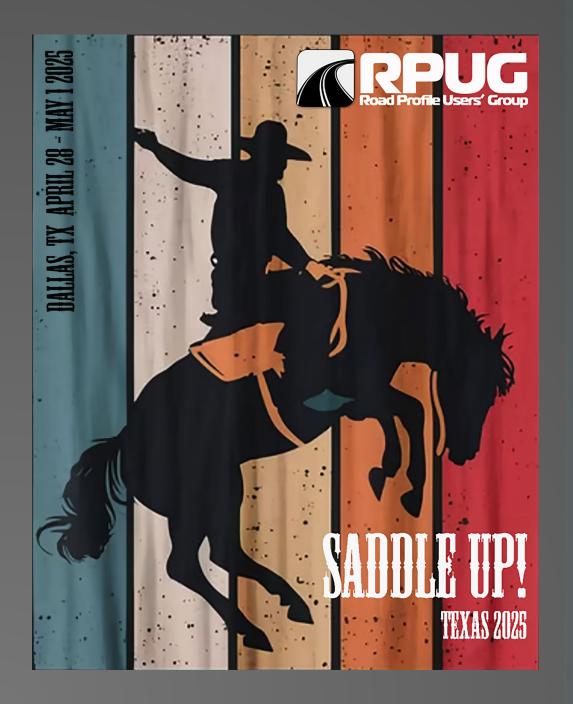


#### • TxDOT

- For funding, data access, and statewide collaboration
- Special thanks to TxDOT's pavement division and Andy Mergenmeier

- Pathway Services Inc.
  - For providing high-resolution pavement imaging data





#### THANK YOU!

