

Distress Detection using Video Imaging and Artificial Intelligence



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Distress Detection using Video Imaging and Artificial Intelligence Tauranga City Council and Lonrix







What is JunoIntelligence?

Technical challenges of videos and AI

How can we make use of the data?



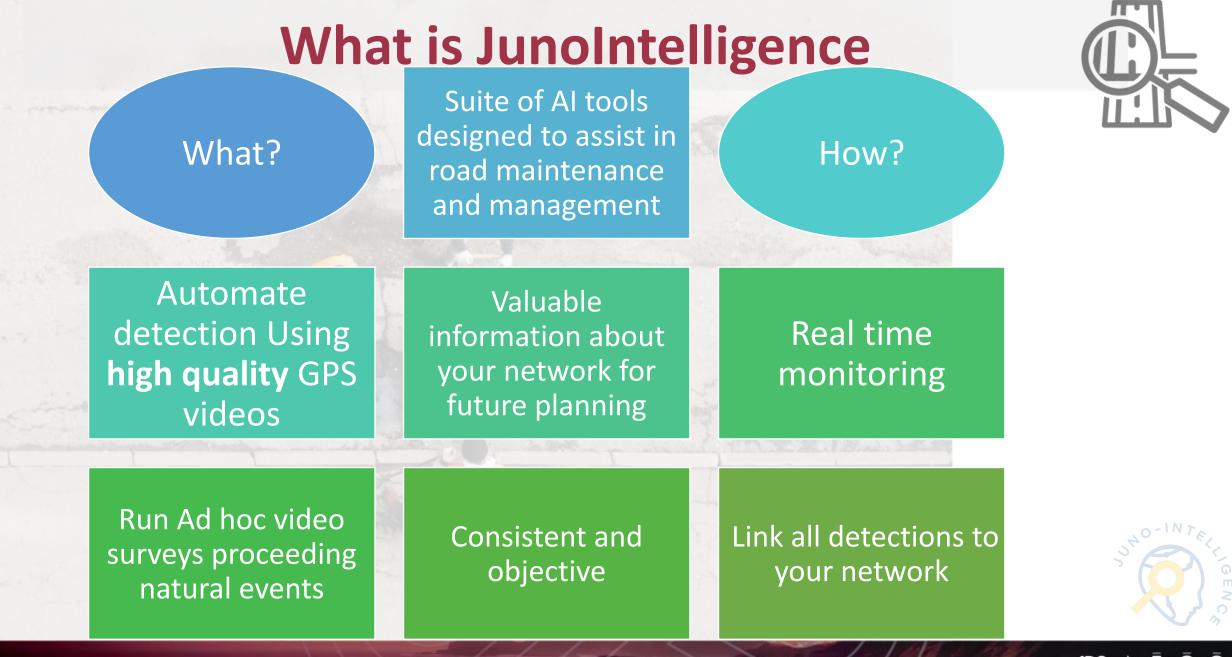




What is JunoIntelligence?

Danielle Jarrett





Why identify road distress?

Routine Maintenance (pothole repair, crack sealing)

Road Maintenance Management

Resurfacing / Repaving

FWP validation

Optimise Budgets

Plan Programmes

Efficiently, Accurately, Cost Effectively and Safely

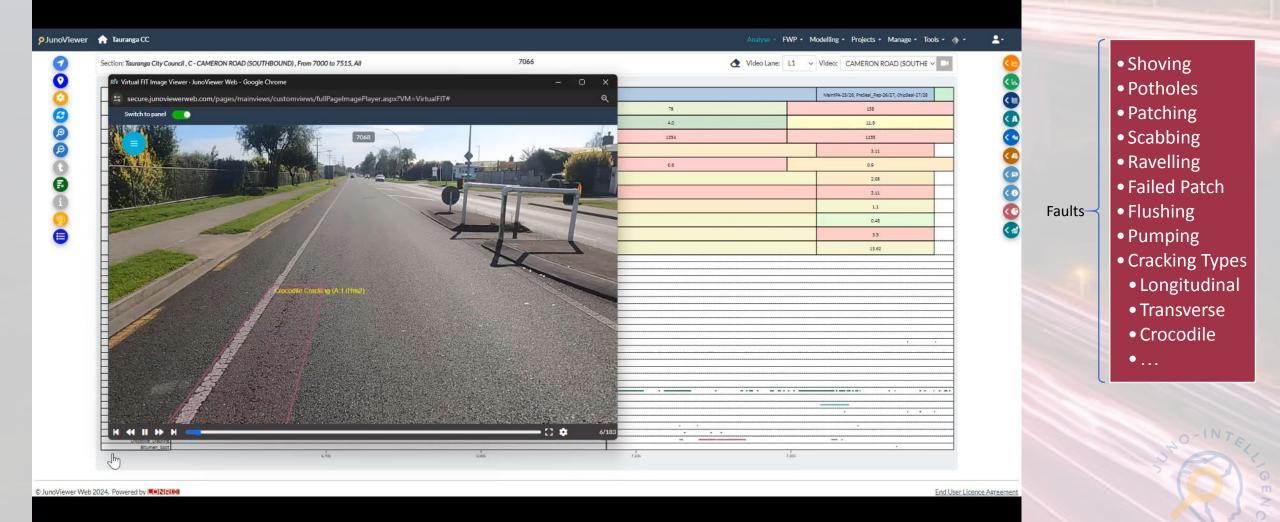
 Detailed understanding of the state of your network and insight into network performance over time Historically [Visual Inspections] Resource and time intensive Dangerous Cumbersome Subjective and prone to human error Limited coverage

Changes in data requirements...

How can JI help bridge gaps in our data for informed decision making?



A closer look at JI Faults



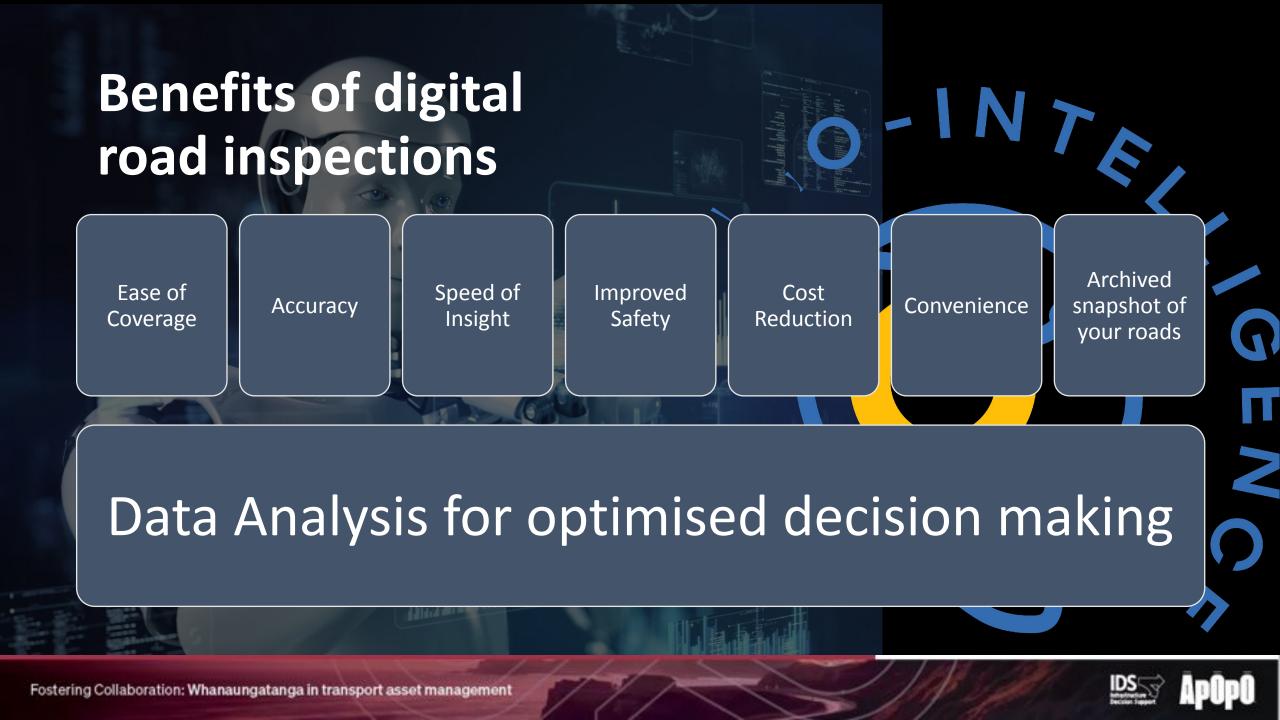


Traffic Light

Straight Ahead Arrow

What else can you do with video? Assets | Lane Marking | Footpaths







Technical Challenges of videos and Al

Michael Mayo



Image Quality

- The quality of videos recorded greatly impact on the detection quality
- Ideal conditions for video capture are soft light (no sharp shadows) with a good exposure and no obscuring objects
- Some examples of good quality images on the right









 Poor quality images can increase false detections, e.g. shadows detected as flushing





 Poor quality images can increase missed detections, e.g. sunflare











Camera Setup

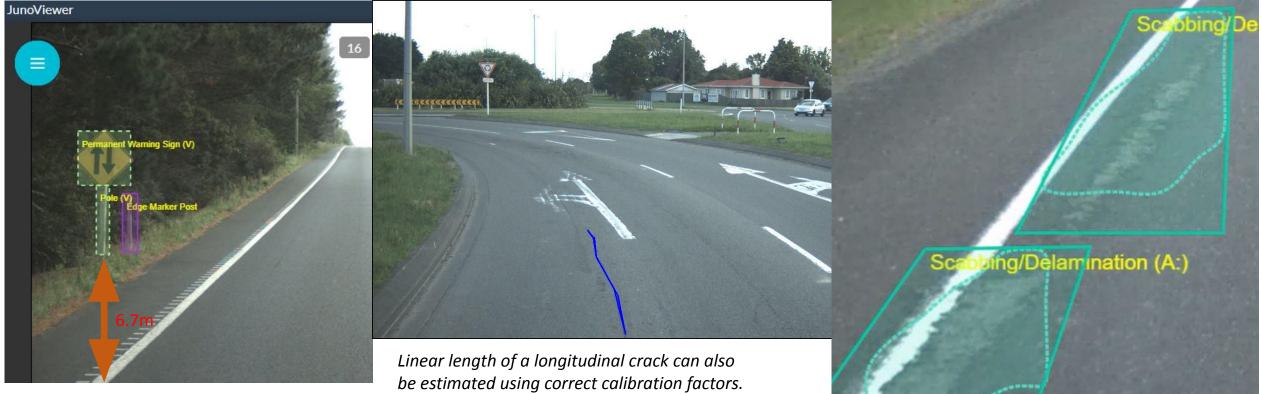
- Consistent camera **angle** and **height** are necessary so that **measurements are as accurate as possible**
- Each video needs camera calibration factors calculated
- We usually do this for only a few videos per survey so the camera needs to be in a **fixed position for all videos**
- Example shows two images with different x axis calibration: the lane width is 3.5 or 3m of width in both cases, but pixel width in the image is significantly different







Camera Setup



Location of the sign at 22.7 can be estimated using correct calibration factors.

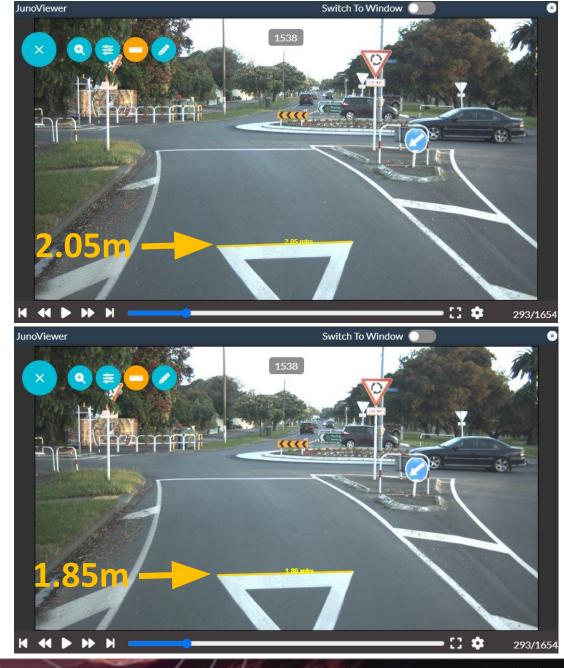
This one is about 6m.

Area of certain faults can be well estimated using correct calibration factors in JV.



Camera Setup

- Sample measurement validation using calibration factors from a different video (above) and one from the same video (below)
- Ground truth MOTSAM guidelines from 2011 state the Give Way triangle should be 1.8m wide







How can we make use of JI data?

Sikander Singh



Potential Use of JI Faults Data by TCC:

- Maintenance Programs and Validating RAMM Dispatches
- Three-Year Reseal/Rehab Forward Work Program
- Desktop Field Validation
- Strategic Planning of Physical and Operational Activities
- Ongoing Fault Comparison and Deterioration Analysis:





Virtual Field Validation

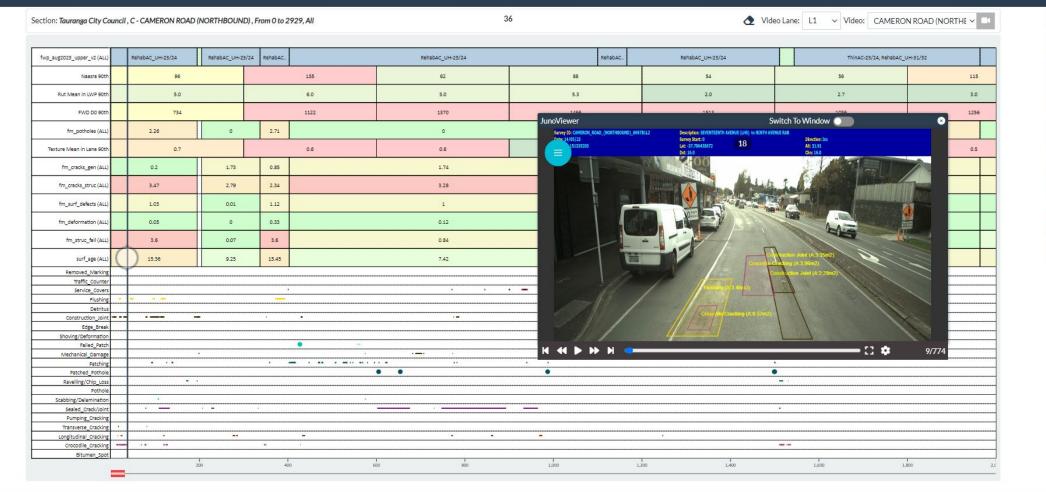
👂 Juno Viewer 🖙 Tauranga CC

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Analyse - FWP - Modelling - Projects - Manage - Tools - 🐟 -





Centralised Data Analysis

