

# Quality Assessment of Roads in Colorado Based on Satellite Imagery

April 7, 2014



**Testing** 

#### Conclusion

# **Pan-Sharpening**

- > What we have
  - High resolution panchromatic imagery (B/W)
  - Low resolution multispectral imagery (Color)



We create high resolution color images (Pan-sharpening)

Helps in retaining 8 bands of information at high resolution

• Will help automatically identify asphalt better







# **Road Identification**

Next we perform machine learning based classification

To increase infallibility of automatic extraction of asphalt pixels





## **Image Analysis**

- Highway pavement becomes lighter in panchromatic grayscale shade as it degrades
  - Digital number increases
  - Mean increases
  - Highway pavement becomes less uniform as it degrades
    - Data range increases
    - Variance increases
    - Entropy increases
- These changes are detectable through texture filtering of satellite imagery
- Can likely be used to classify road surface conditions such as good, fair, poor and to justify repaying needs

Testing

Conclusion

#### **Asphalt Degradation**



Spectral Characteristics of Aging Asphalt (Herold, 2007)

Analysis

Testing

Conclusion

## **Digital Number**



Highways in Colorado Springs



## **Digital Number**



**Overview** 



Conclusion

## Variance



Highways in Colorado Springs



#### **Remote Sensing Road Quality Assessment**

Testing

Conclusion

Analysis

Identification

**Overview** 



**Analysis** 

Testing

Conclusion

**Identification** 

Overview

CDOT and PPACG perform in situ road surveillance at specific regions of interest

University of Colorado implements its remote sensing based road condition assessment scheme on same regions

Compare the results and quantify the degree of agreement



## Conclusion

> A technically detailed scheme is in place

Project moving ahead on schedule

May supplement or replace current techniques

Investment towards faster and easier surveillance