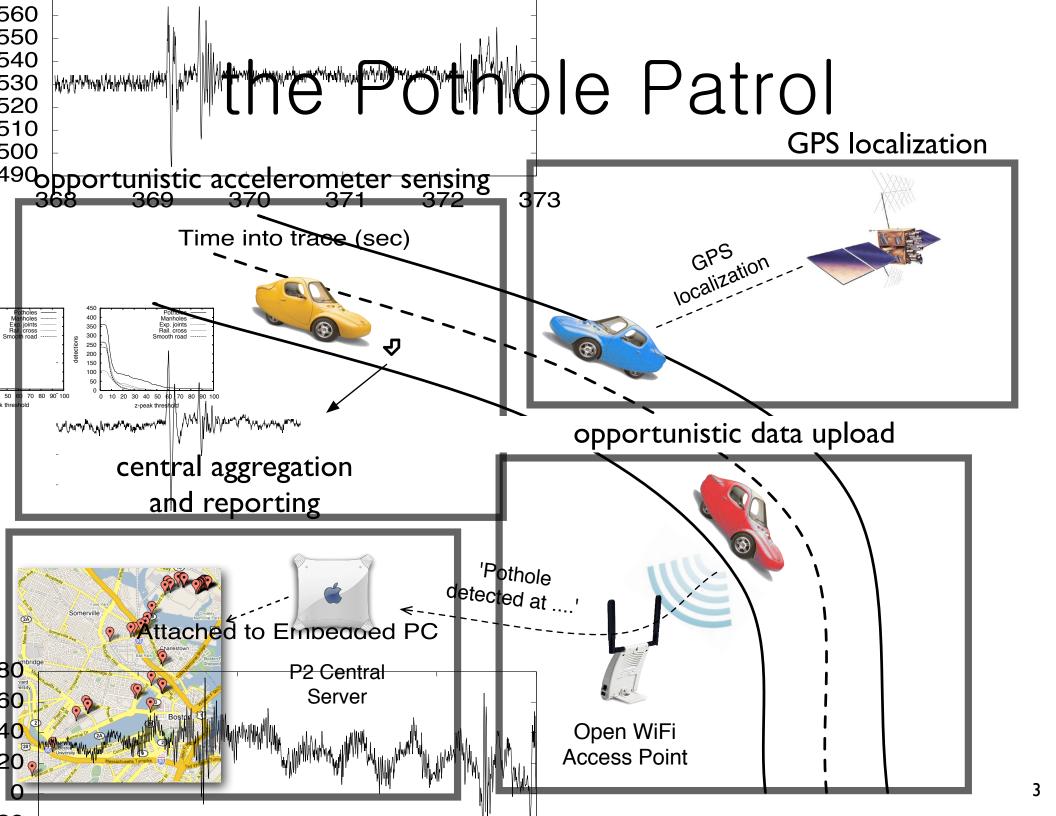
# the Pothole Patrol

6.S062 3/22/2017
Based on Slides from Jakob Eriksson



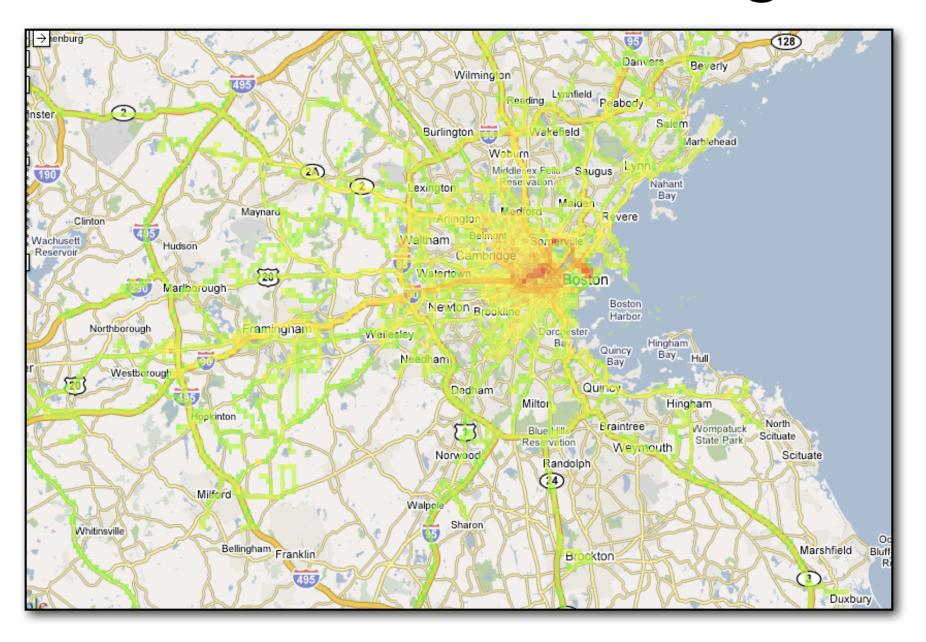
- road decay unavoidable, hard to predict
- current monitoring methods costly/ineffective

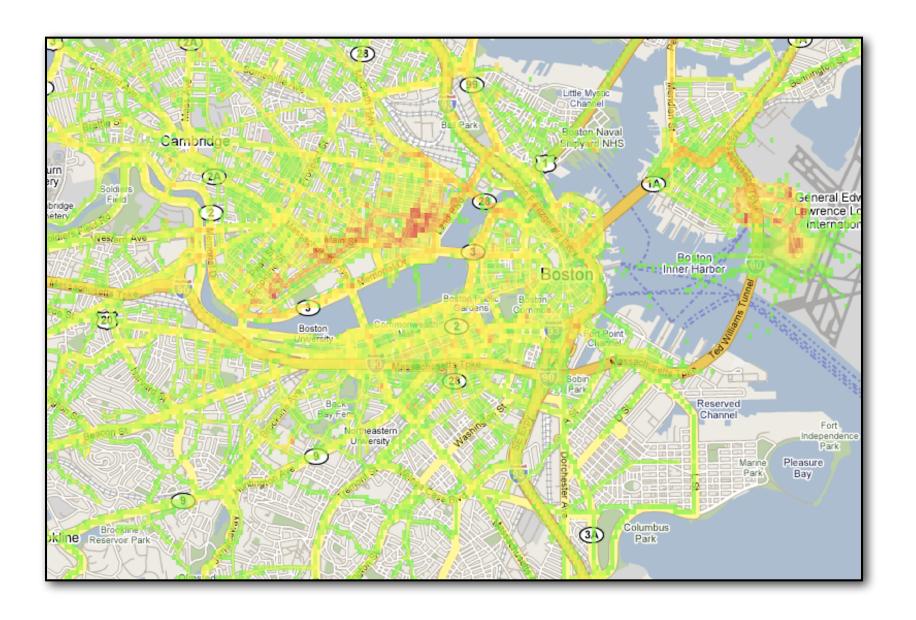


#### experimental platform

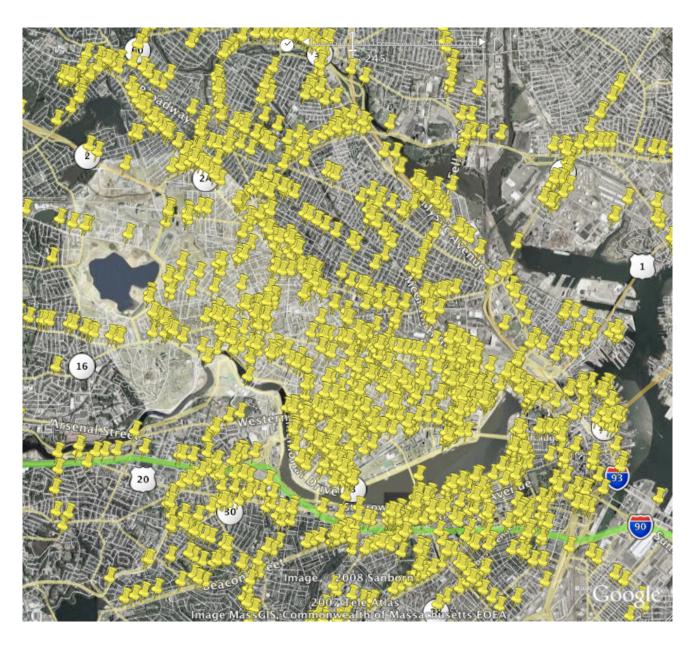
- 7 Boston/Cambridge taxis
- small computer in glove box
- 400 Hz 3-axis accelerometer
- 802.11a/b/g wireless interface
- GPS receiver on roof

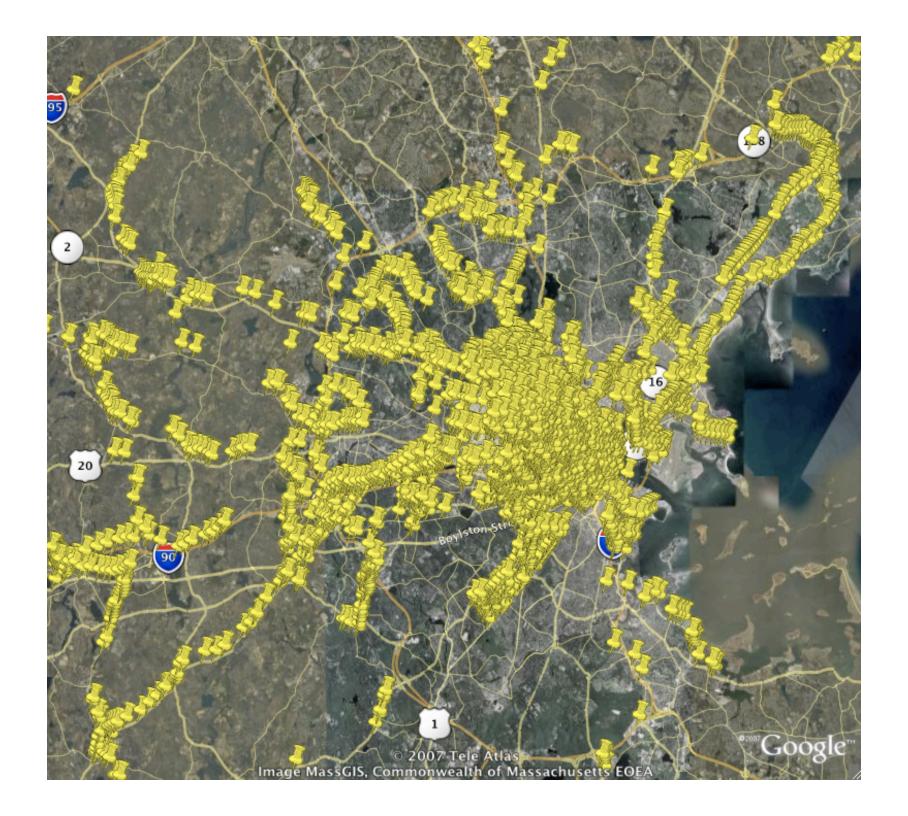
## wide-area sensing



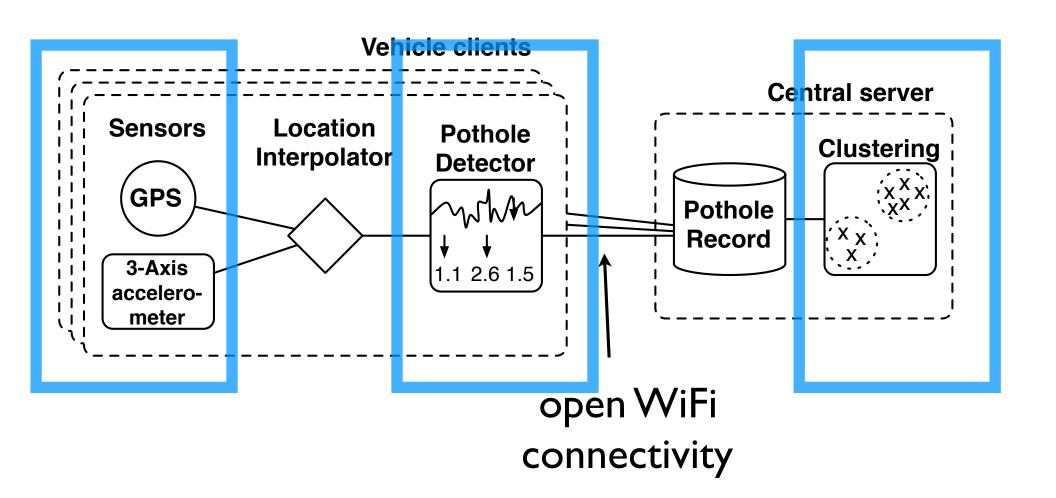


# open WiFi connectivity

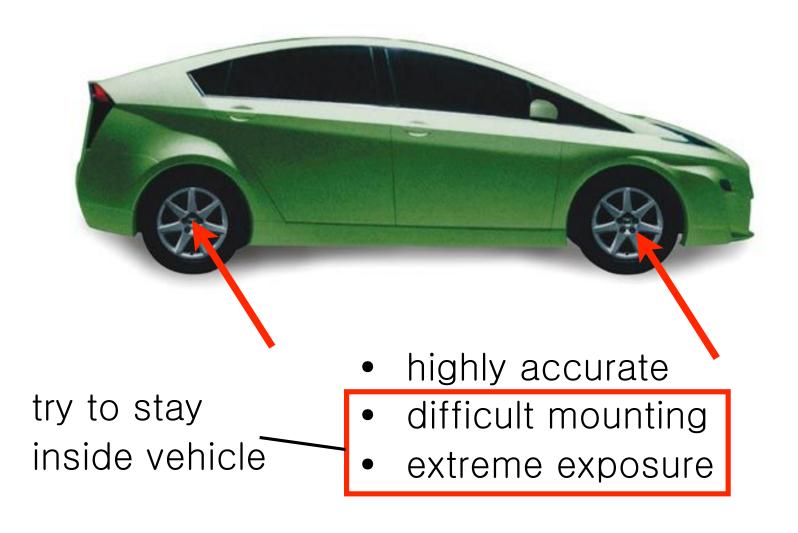


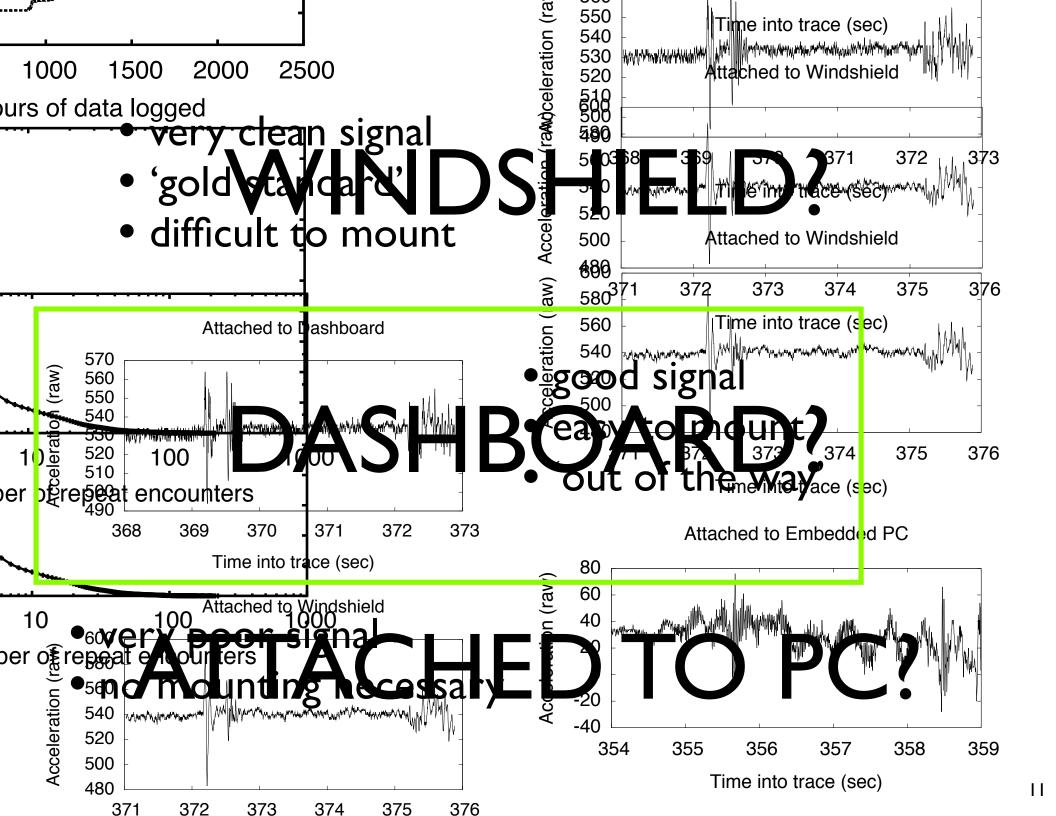


#### P<sup>2</sup> architecture



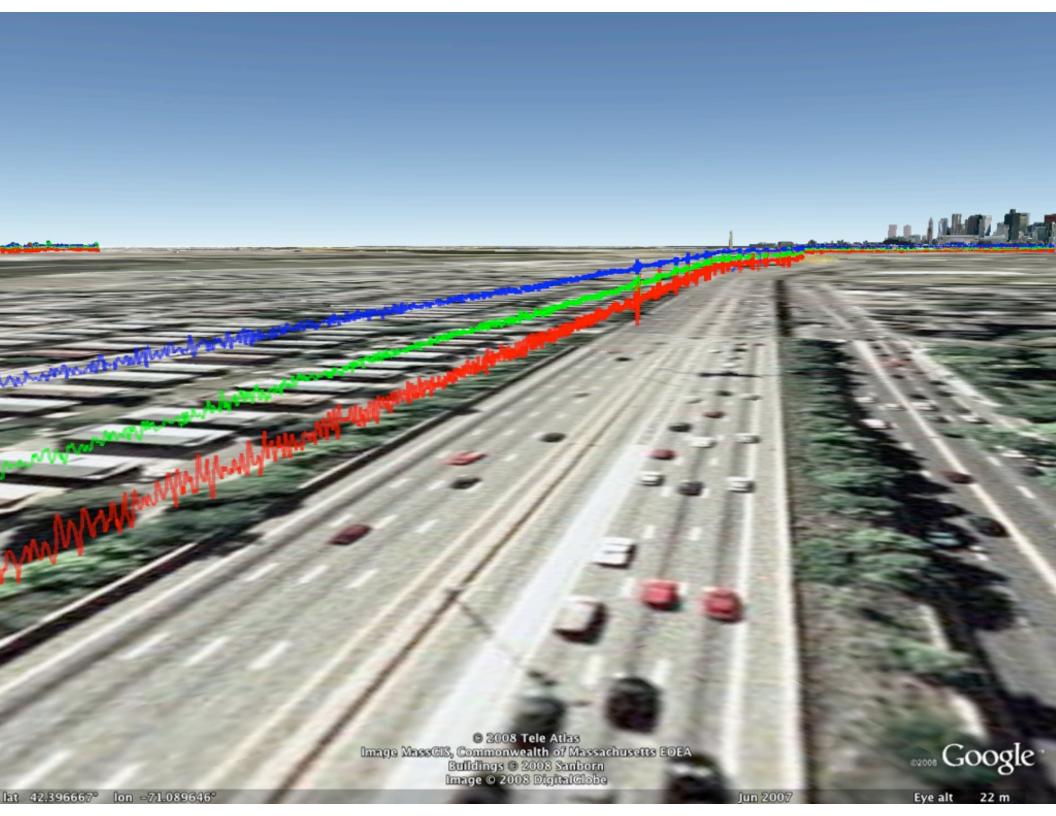
# sensor placement

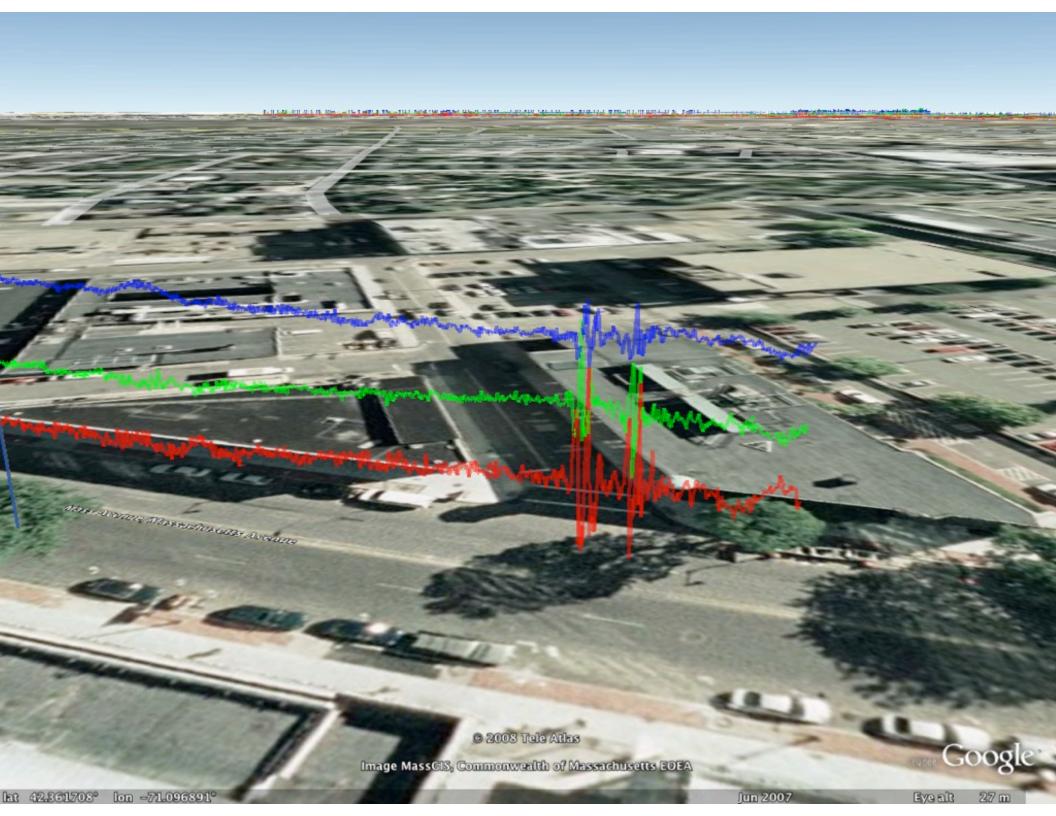


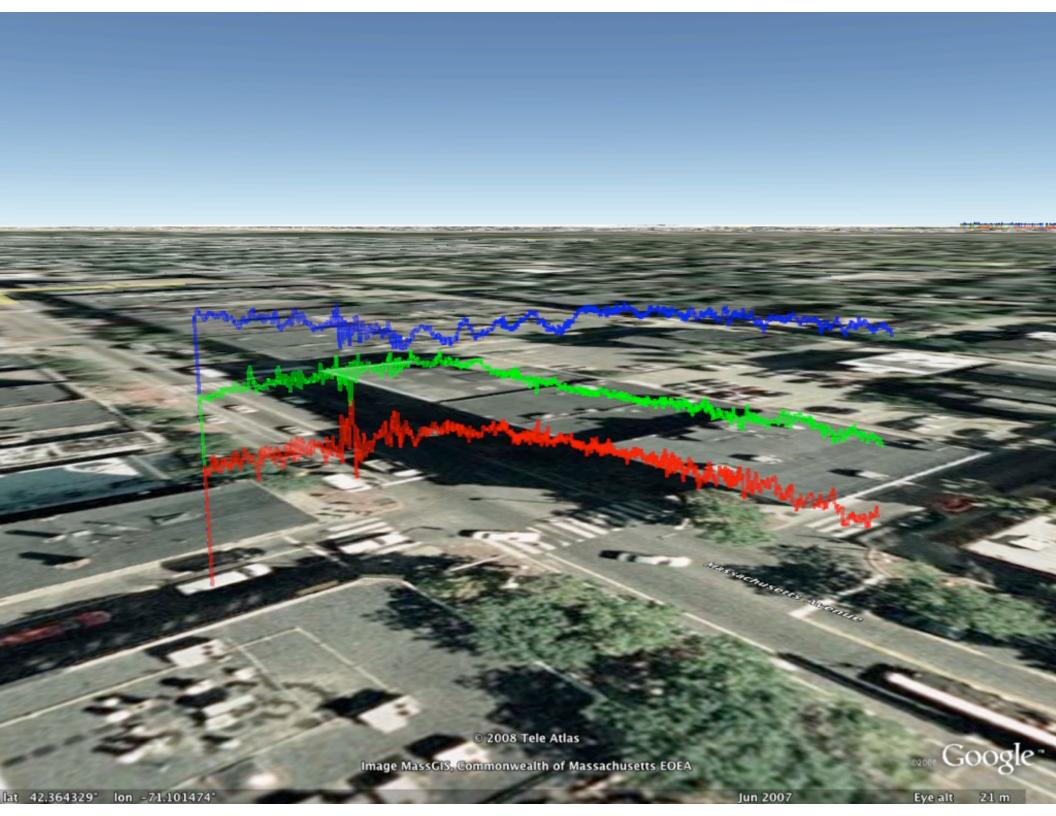


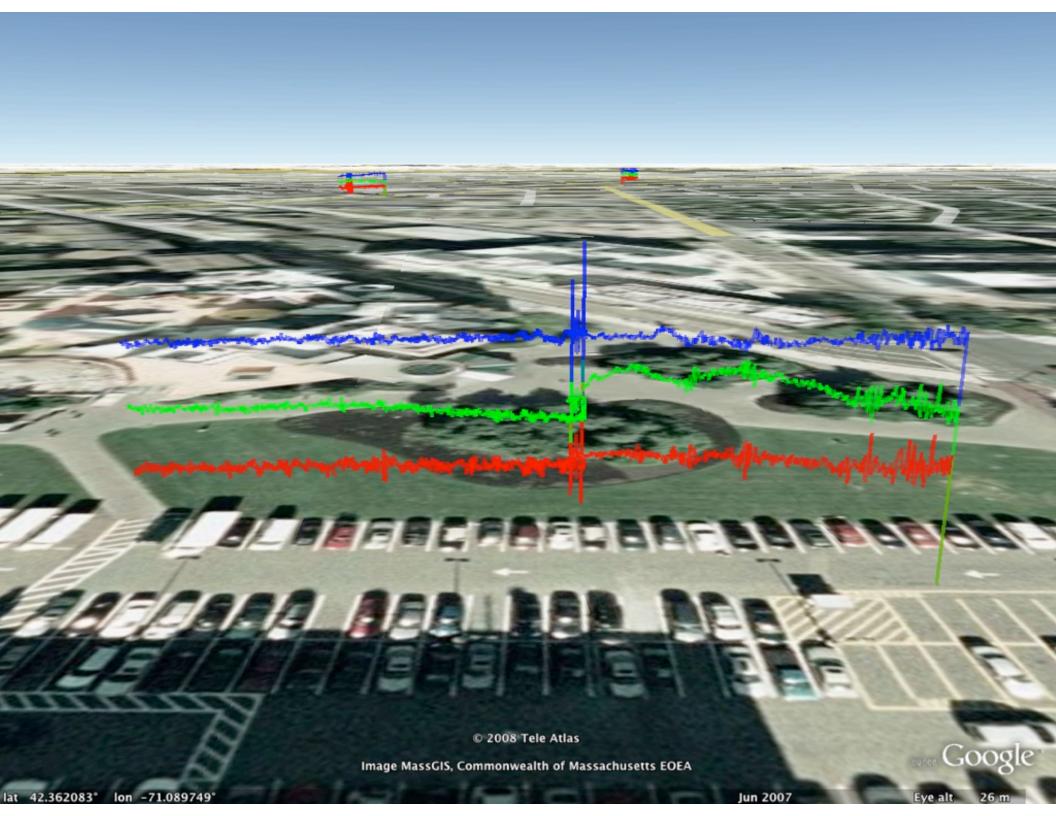
# crowd-pleasing graphics

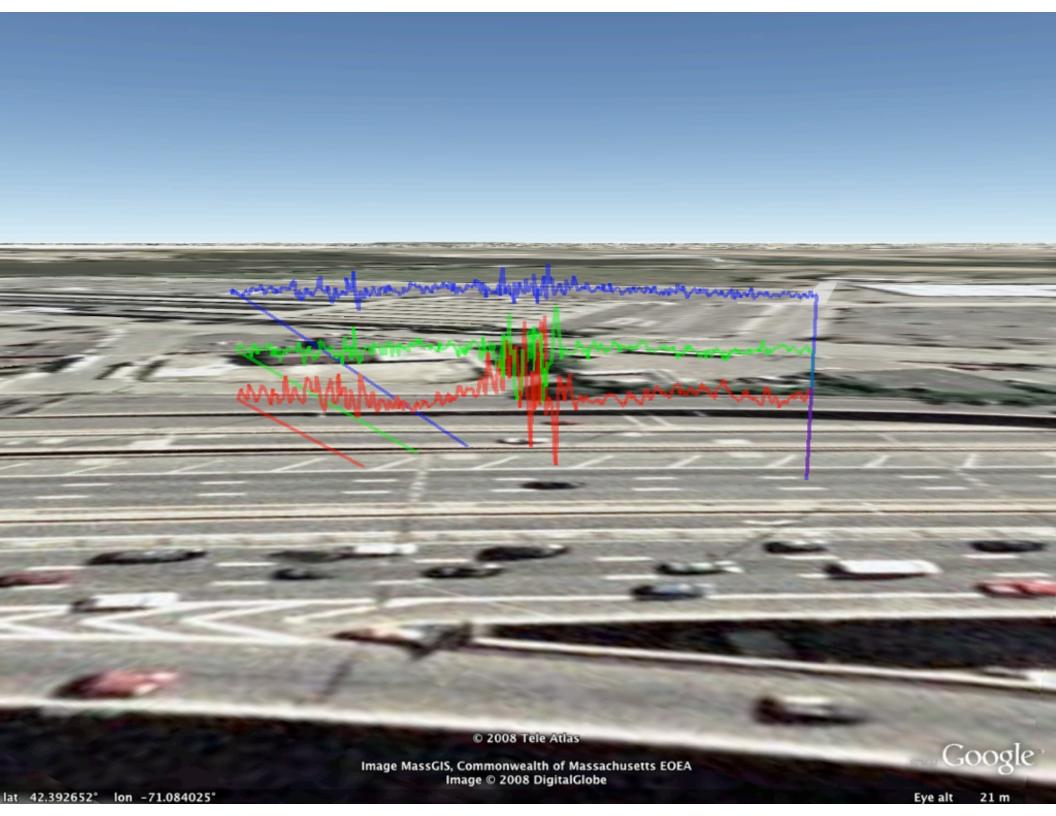


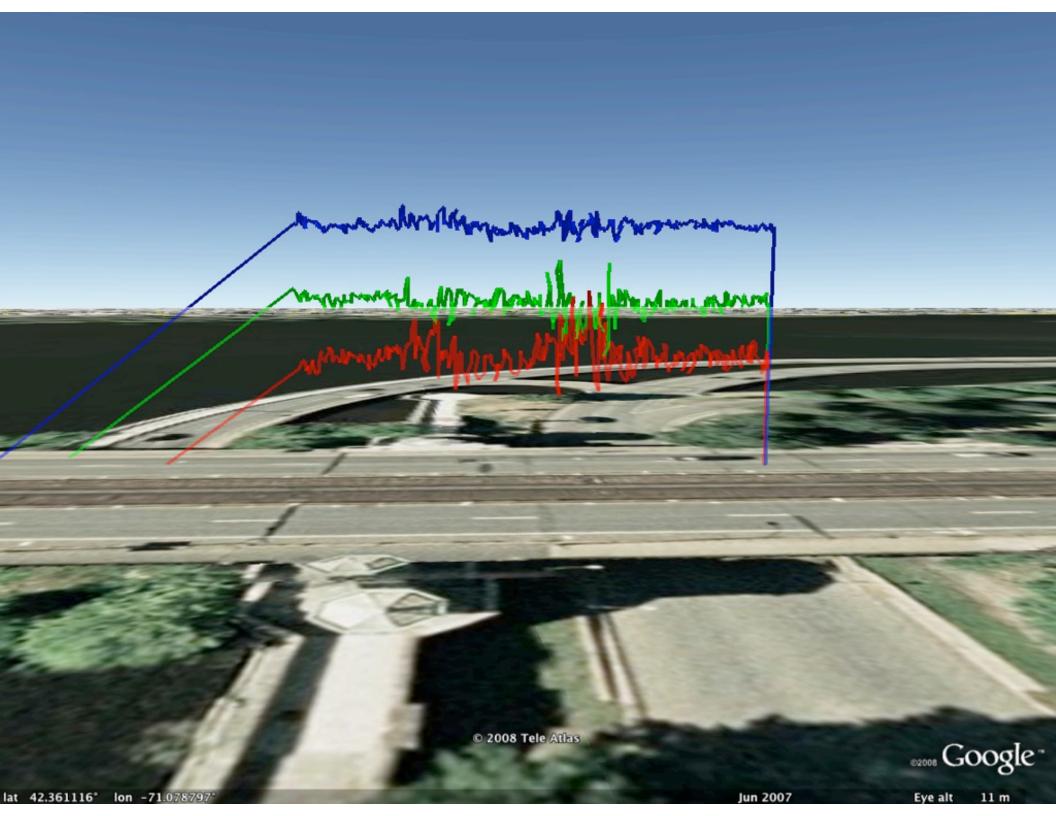












#### P<sup>2</sup> detector

256-sample windows

need threshold parameters

#### training the detector

manually label training samples

Type	Count	Percentage
Smooth road (SM)	64	23%
Potholes (PH)	63	23%
Manholes (MH)	59	21%
Railroad Crossing (RC)	18	6%
Crosswalk/Exp. Joint (CWEJ)	76	27%

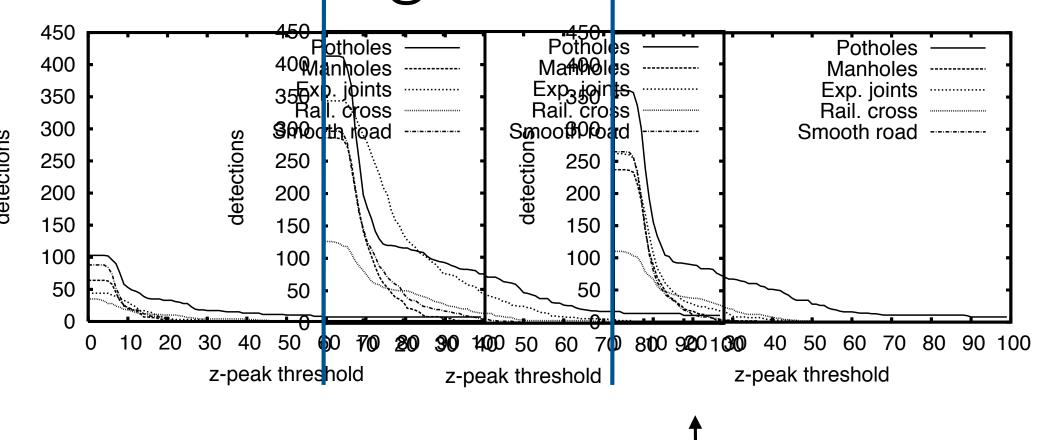
#### training the detector

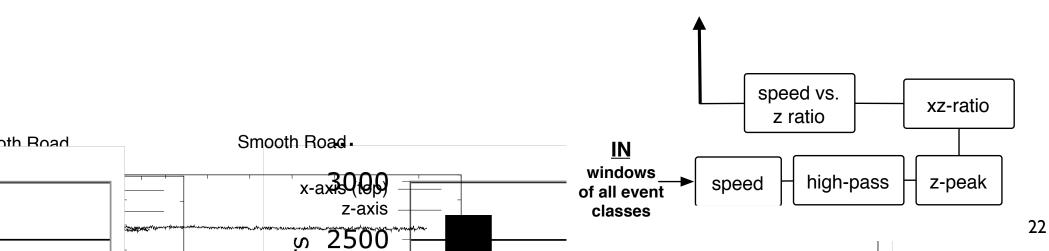
pick an objective function

$$s(\mathbf{t}) = corr - incorr^2$$

- optimize over 3 threshold parameters
  - z-peak
  - xy-ratio
  - speed vs. z-ratio

#### training the detector

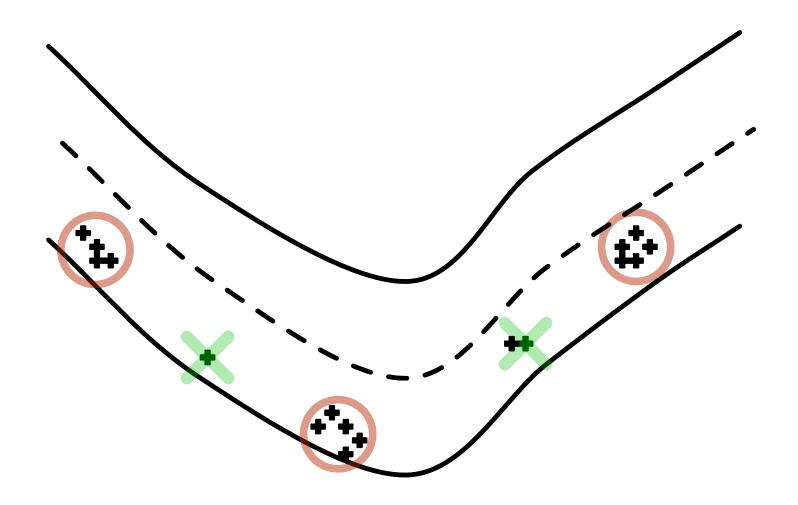




## detector performance

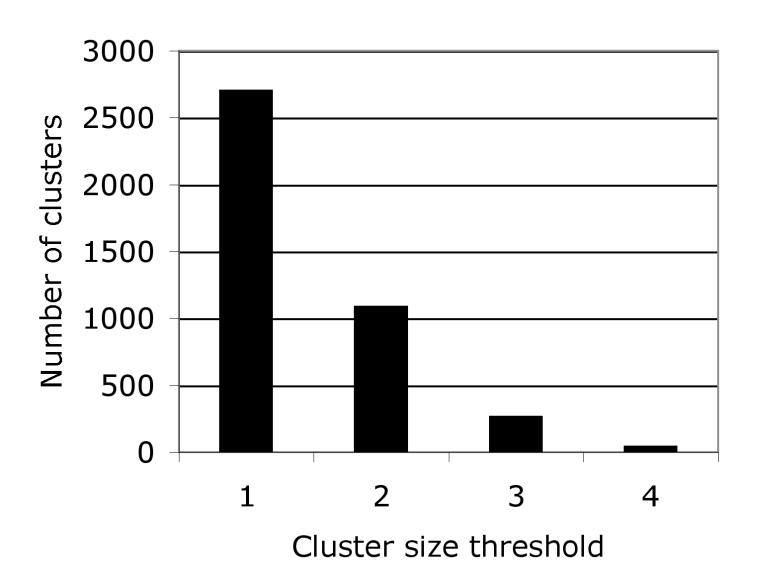
Road	# potholes	#win	#det.	rate
Storrow Dr.	few	1865		0.16%
Memorial Dr.	few	1781	2	0.12%
Hwy I-93	few	2877	5	0.17%

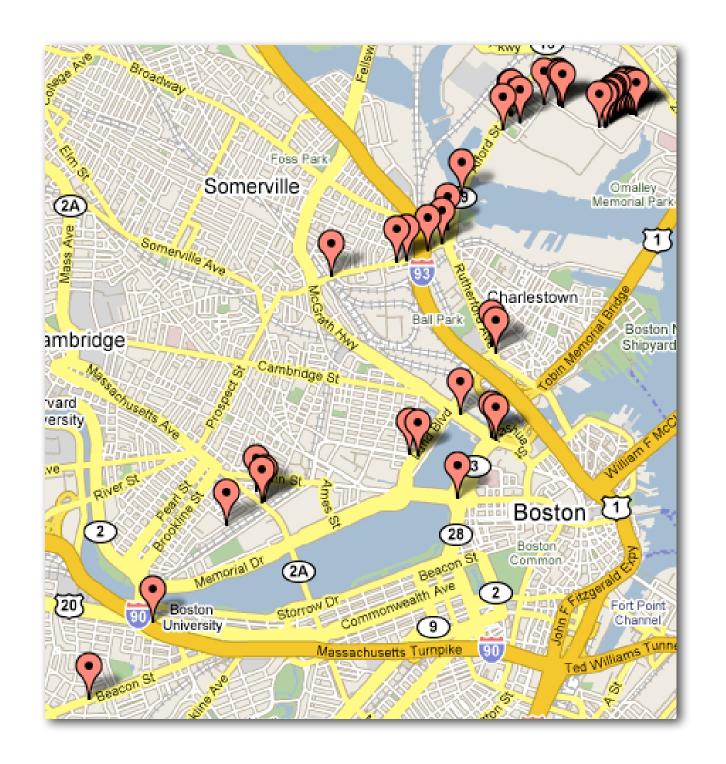
# clustering



- 1.4 million sample windows
- 2500 unique km of road covered
- 4131 detections in 2709 locations

#### impact of cluster size

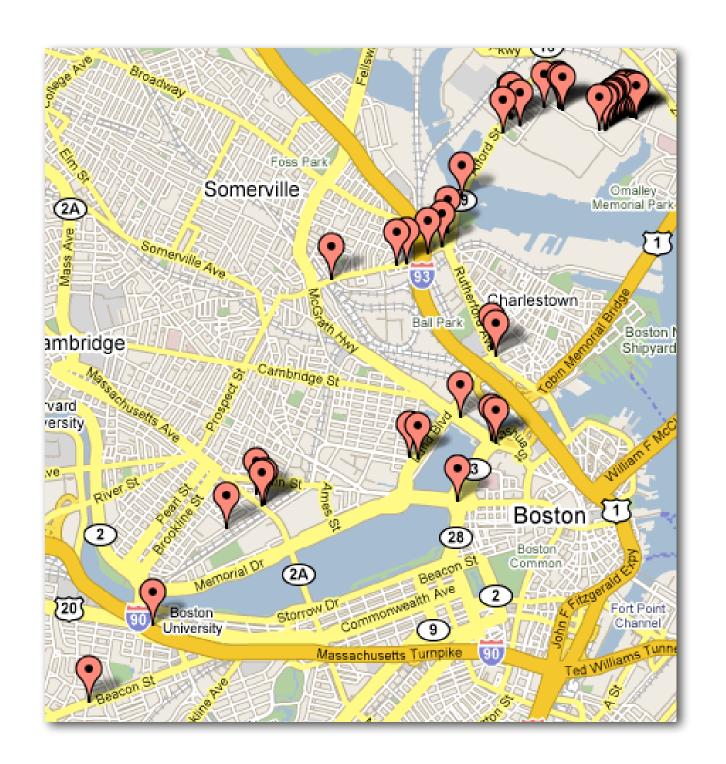


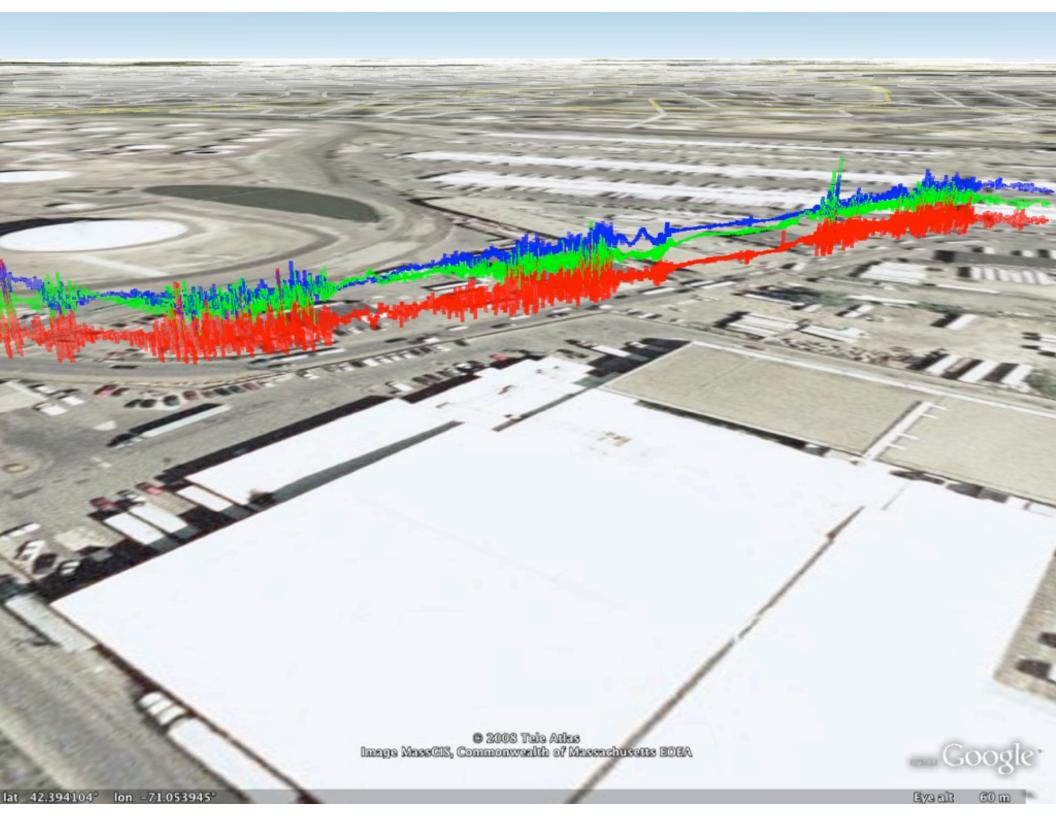


# 48 spot-checks

potholes	39
sunk-in manholes	3
railways and exp. joints	4
undetermined	2







#### P2: the Pothole Patrol

- automatic wide-area road quality monitoring
- use of opportunistic mobility
  - mobile sensing
  - delay-tolerant communication
- low-cost approach to help solve a costly problem