



# IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Center for Earthworks Engineering Research

## Application of LiDAR and Structure from Motion Data for Road Roughness Evaluation

GeoSmart India

Greater Noida, UP

March 2, 2016

Kyle Younkin

Department of Civil, Construction and Environmental Engineering

Iowa State University

+91 9717095106

[kyounkin@iastate.edu](mailto:kyounkin@iastate.edu)

# Contributing authors.



Ahmad Alhasan, PhD  
Postdoctoral Research  
Associate  
Iowa State University



David J. White, PhD, PE  
Professor, Director, CEER  
Iowa State University





# Kyle Younkin

- B.S. Construction Engineering Iowa State University; Ames, Iowa; USA
- 4 years working experience in residential and highway construction in USA
- Research Assistant at the Center for Earthwork Engineering, Iowa State

## University Research includes

- LiDAR and remote sensing project for Iowa Department of Transportation
- Drone inspection of bridges
- Building Information Modeling (BIM) and Scan-to-BIM LiDAR integration for Facility Management

**IOWA STATE  
UNIVERSITY**

**CEER** CENTER FOR  
**EARTHWORKS ENGINEERING  
RESEARCH**

# Application of LiDAR and Structure from Motion Data for Road Roughness Evaluation

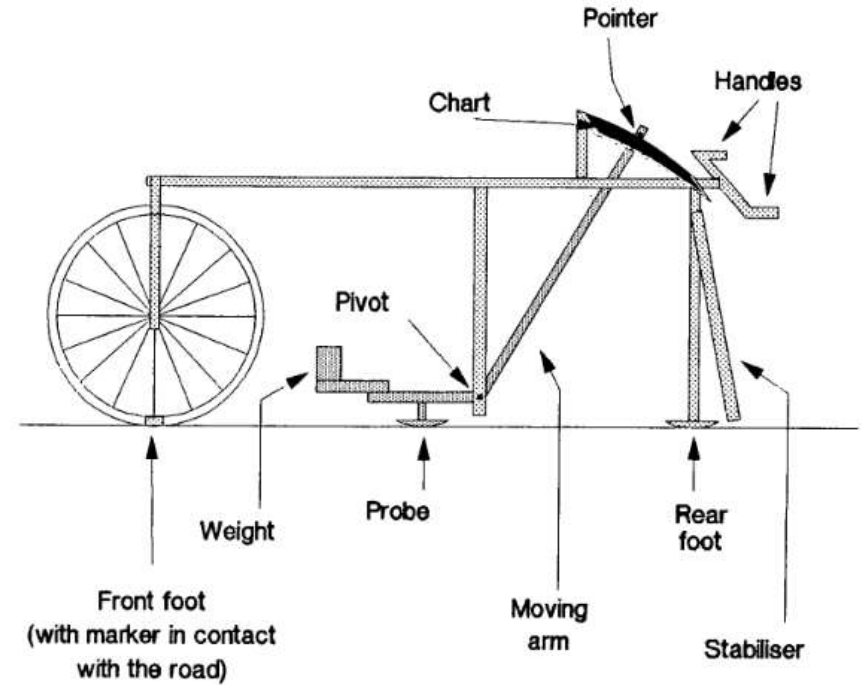
- IRI road roughness and the national highway system
- Methodology of determining IRI
- Results of comparison between LiDAR and SFM
- Applications of SFM IRI collection

Road roughness correlated with increased vehicle repair, fuel costs.\*



\*(Islam 2012)

# Current methods of IRI collection are slow and show only one road profile



# LiDAR offers quick and accurate road geometry and IRI calculation



Previous research on LiDAR in pavement roughness calculation is presented in (Alhasan 2015).



Imaged based structure from motion provides an inexpensive alternative to collect 3D roadway data.



SFM processes images to recognize unique keypoints.

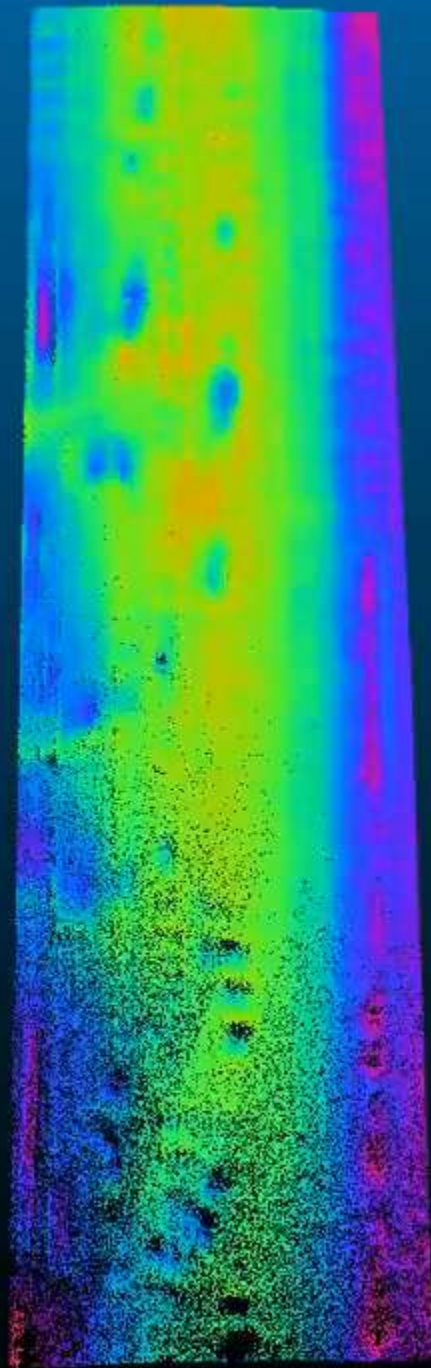


Keypoints are used to simultaneously calculate camera position (motion) and point location (structure).

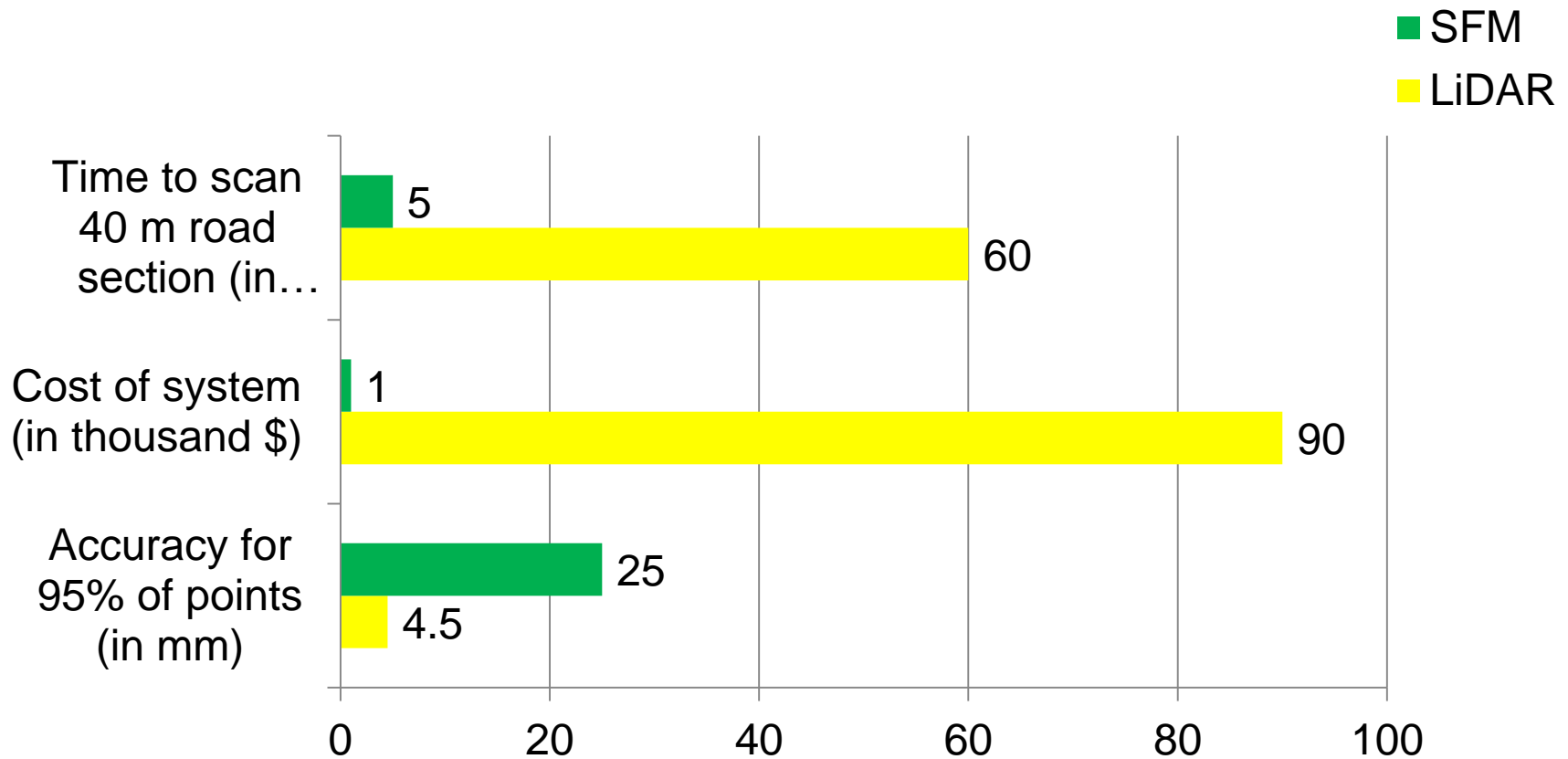


Image from data processed with Visual Structure from Motion (Wu 2011).<sup>11</sup>

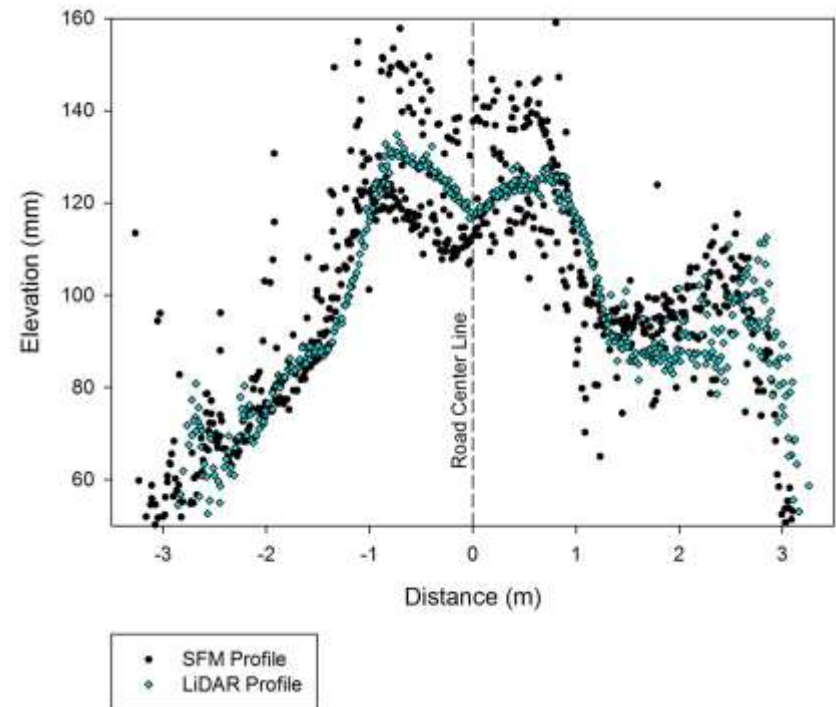
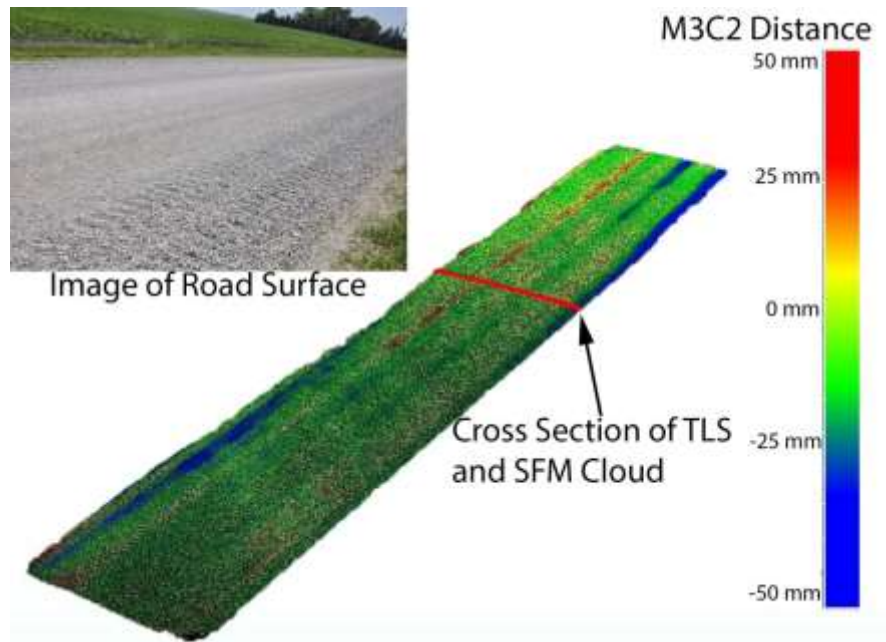




# SFM reduces time and cost of 3D scanning, and is only slightly less accurate.



# Methodology of comparison using Cloud to Cloud (C2C) and Multiscale Model to Model Comparison (M3C2).



For more information on M3C2 and C2C comparison see (Lague 2013).

Point cloud comparison shows that SFM clouds are accurate to within 25 mm for 95% of points.

Road Type	M3C2 Distribution Quantiles		M3C2 Distance (Signed)			C2C Distance (Absolute)		
	5%	95%	Mean	STD	% Points Outside CI	Mean	STD	95%
Gravel	-15.12	14.20	0.02	11.11	24.02	11.54	10.76	32.57
Concrete	-20.98	24.06	2.92	22.62	19.05	8.36	9.41	22.06
Asphalt	-10.24	7.16	-1.62	12.30	15.01	5.07	6.26	14.26
Total Average	-14.56	13.59	-0.04	13.09	20.74	9.24	9.28	25.83

TABLE 2. Comparison of LiDAR and SFM Point Clouds using M3C2 and C2C. Units in mm unless otherwise noted.



# Future applications of SFM for road reconstruction.

Tools for deployment of SFM reconstruction may include:

- UAVs (Zhang 2015)
- Vehicle based SFM (Kertesz 2007)
- Smartphones



# IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Center for Earthworks Engineering Research

## Application of LiDAR and Structure from Motion Data for Road Roughness Evaluation

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/> or send a letter to Creative Commons, 444 Castro Street, Suite 900, Mountain View, California, 94041, USA.

Kyle Younkin

Department of Civil, Construction and Environmental Engineering

Iowa State University

+91 9717095106

[kyounkin@iastate.edu](mailto:kyounkin@iastate.edu)



# Works cited

- Alhasan, A., White, D. J., and De Brabanter, K. (2015). "Quantifying Unpaved Road Roughness from Terrestrial Laser Scanning." *Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board*, In-print.
- Islam, S., and Buttlar, W. (2012). "Effect of pavement roughness on user costs." *Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board*(2285), 47-55.
- Kertesz, I., Lovas, T., and Barsi, A. (2007). "Measurement of road roughness by low-cost photogrammetric system." *International Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences*, 36(5/C55), 4.
- Lague, D., Brodu, N., and Leroux, J. (2013). "Accurate 3D comparison of complex topography with terrestrial laser scanner: Application to the Rangitikei canyon (NZ)." *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 82, 10-26.
- Mathavan, S., Kamal, K., and Rahman, M. (2015). "A Review of Three-Dimensional Imaging Technologies for Pavement Distress Detection and Measurements." *Intelligent Transportation Systems, IEEE Transactions on*, 16(5), 2353-2362.
- Westoby, M. (2012). "'Structure-from-Motion' photogrammetry: A low-cost, effective tool for geoscience applications." *geomorphology*.
- Wu, C. (2011). "VisualSFM: A visual structure from motion system." *VisualSFM: A Visual Structure from Motion System*.
- Zhang, S., Bogus, S. M., and Lippitt, C. D. "Pavement Surface Permanent Deformation Detection and Assessment Based on Digital Aerial Triangulation." *Proc., Computing in Civil Engineering 2015*, ASCE, 74-81.

# Thank you

Find further research from my Research Gate Profile  
[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Kyle\\_Younkin](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Kyle_Younkin)

