

Pavement Evaluation 2019



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# Assessing the Impact of Data Quality on Pavement Management Systems

By

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University

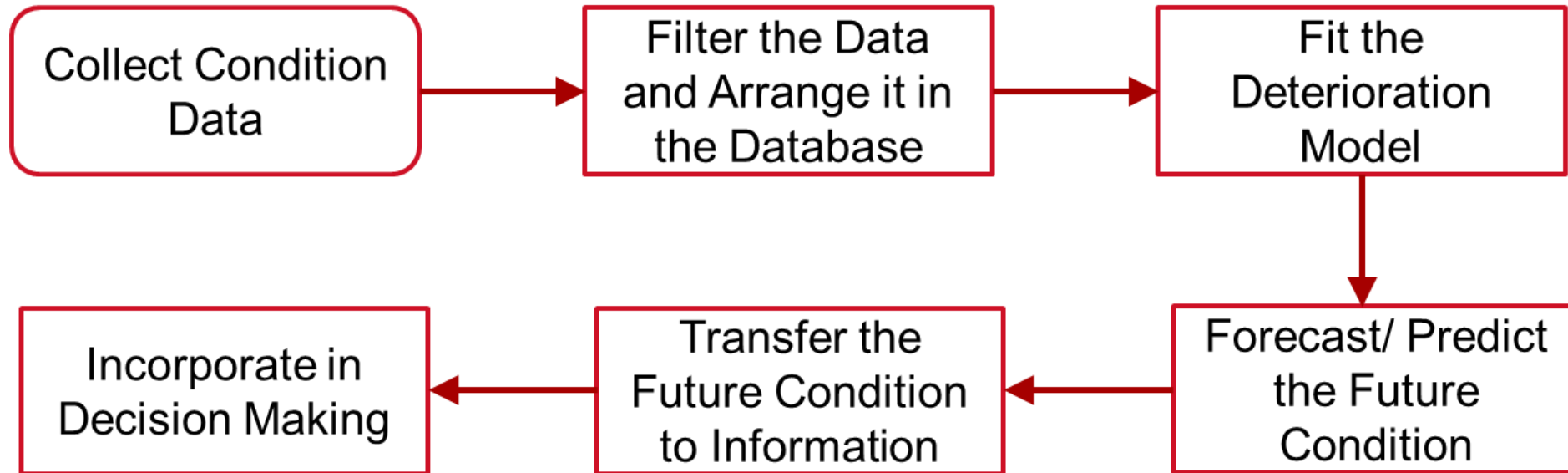
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# Observe, analyze, model, predict, and decide.



Leonardo Fibonacci 1170 - 1250

# From data collection to decision making.



# It all starts with monitoring and evaluation inventory.



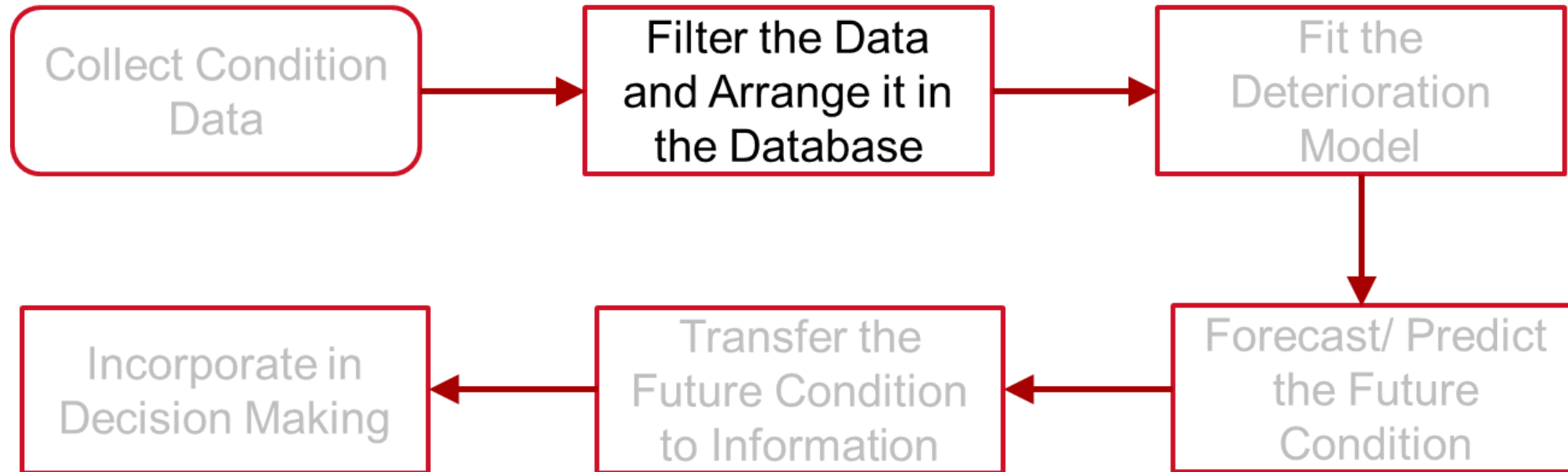
<https://newscenter.nmsu.edu/articles/view/8486>

# It all starts with monitoring and evaluation inventory.



<http://www.pavemetrics.com/applications/road-inspection/lcms2-en/#!>

# From data collection to decision making.

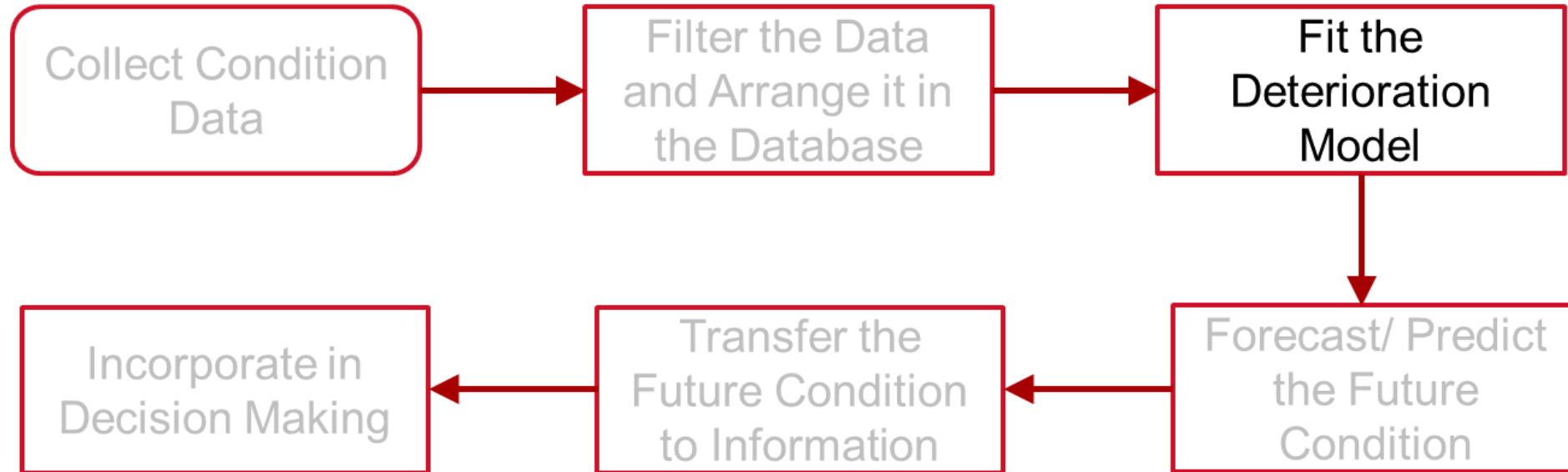


# Data can be arranged in a GIS database.



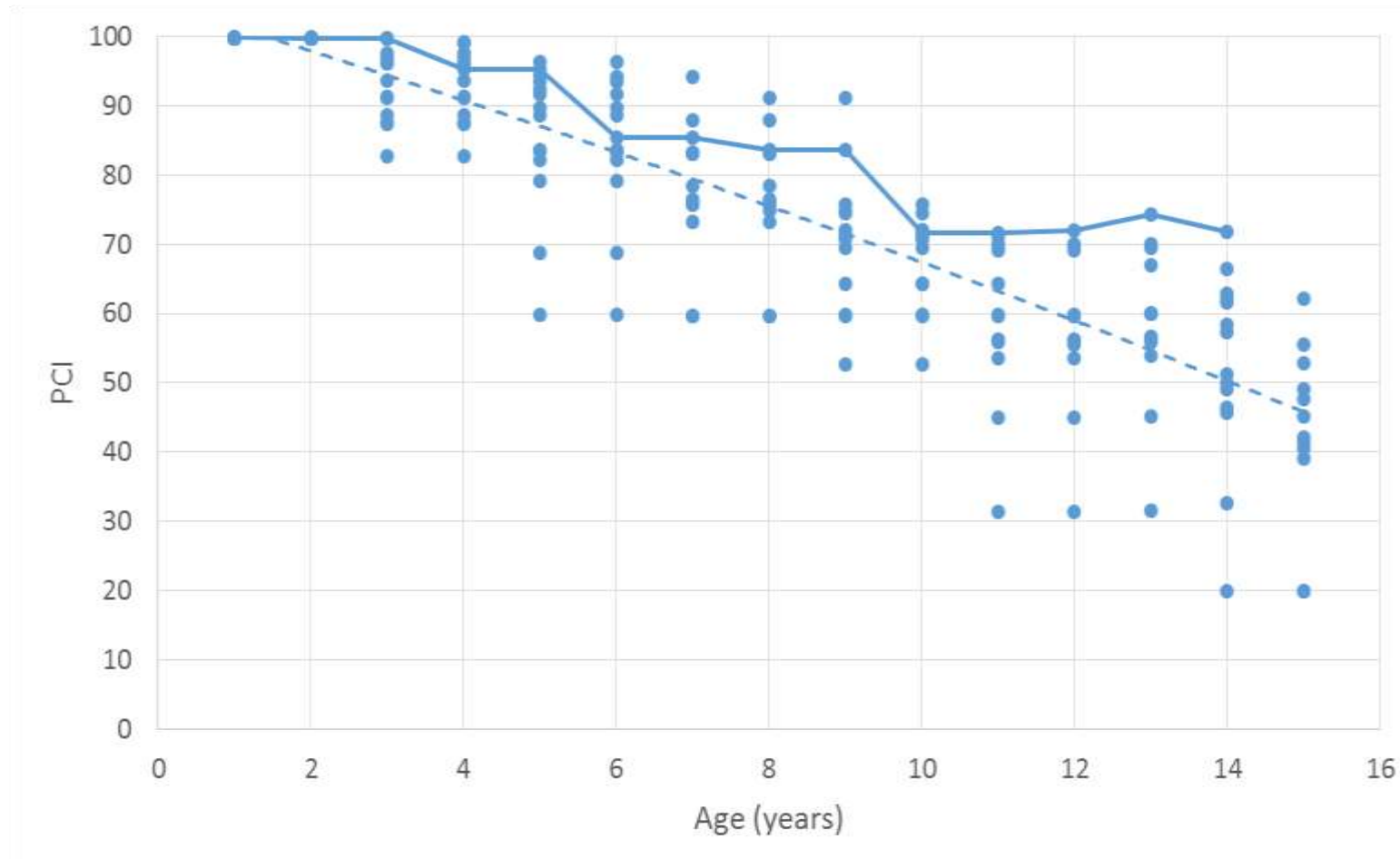
[http://data.iowadot.gov/datasets/48bfff7ffbfa4555bed8c374e44c9300\\_3?geometry=-102.09%2C40.522%2C-84.666%2C43.381](http://data.iowadot.gov/datasets/48bfff7ffbfa4555bed8c374e44c9300_3?geometry=-102.09%2C40.522%2C-84.666%2C43.381)

# From data collection to decision making.





# Performance starts beautiful and becomes ugly.



# Shopping for models.



<https://www.workingmother.com/back-to-school-childrens-fashion-2016>

A model can be a law or a theory.

$$F = -\frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

Newton

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi T_{\alpha\beta}$$

Einstein



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific\\_law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_law)

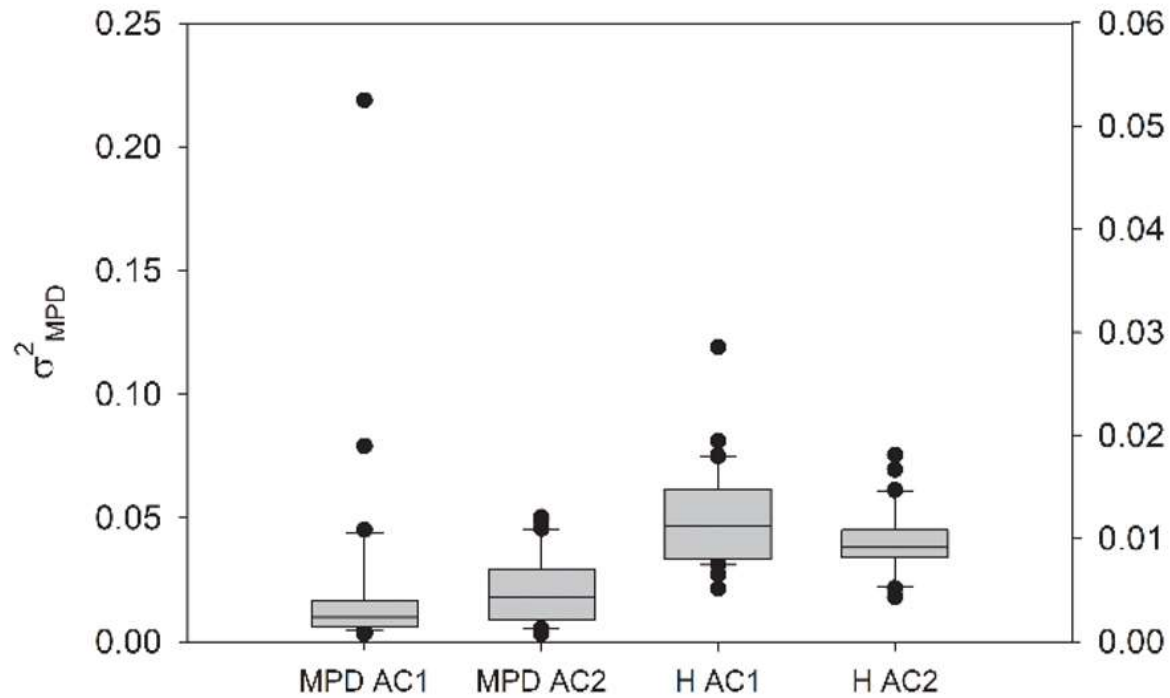
# What is a model?

- Mathematically we can define (model) any condition data observation for any asset as a function  $f(\mathbf{X}, t)$  with error term  $\epsilon_i$ :

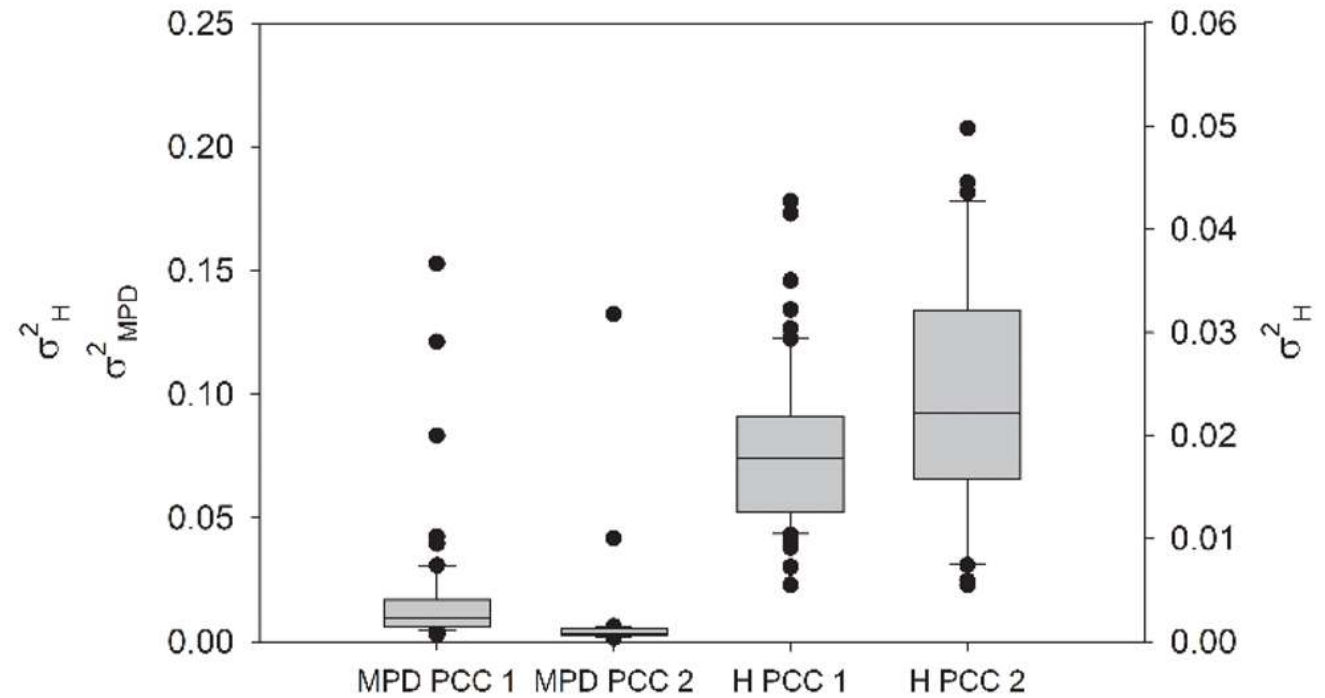
$$y_i = f(\mathbf{X}, t) + \epsilon_i$$

- Where  $y_i$  is the condition record described as a function of multiple independent variables contained in  $\mathbf{X}$  at a given time  $t$ .
- Many approaches can be used to find the function describing the change in condition over time.

# Variability or Uncertainty?!

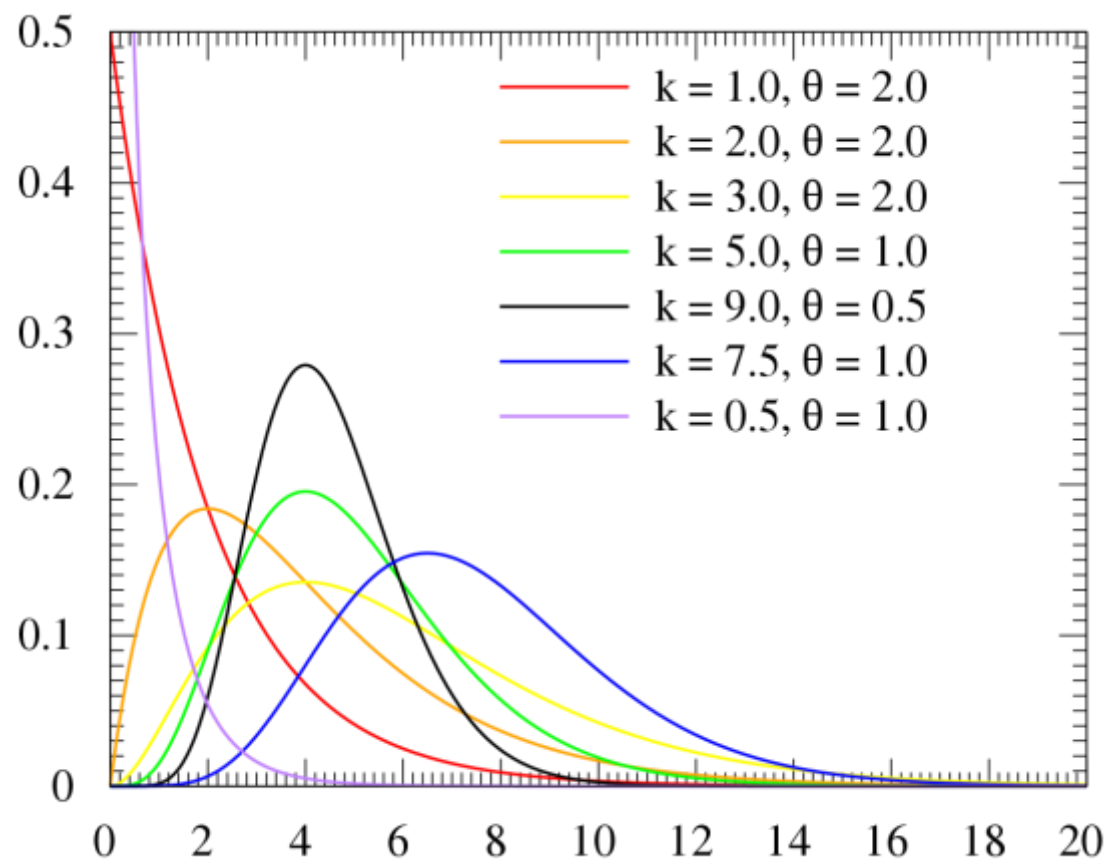


(a)



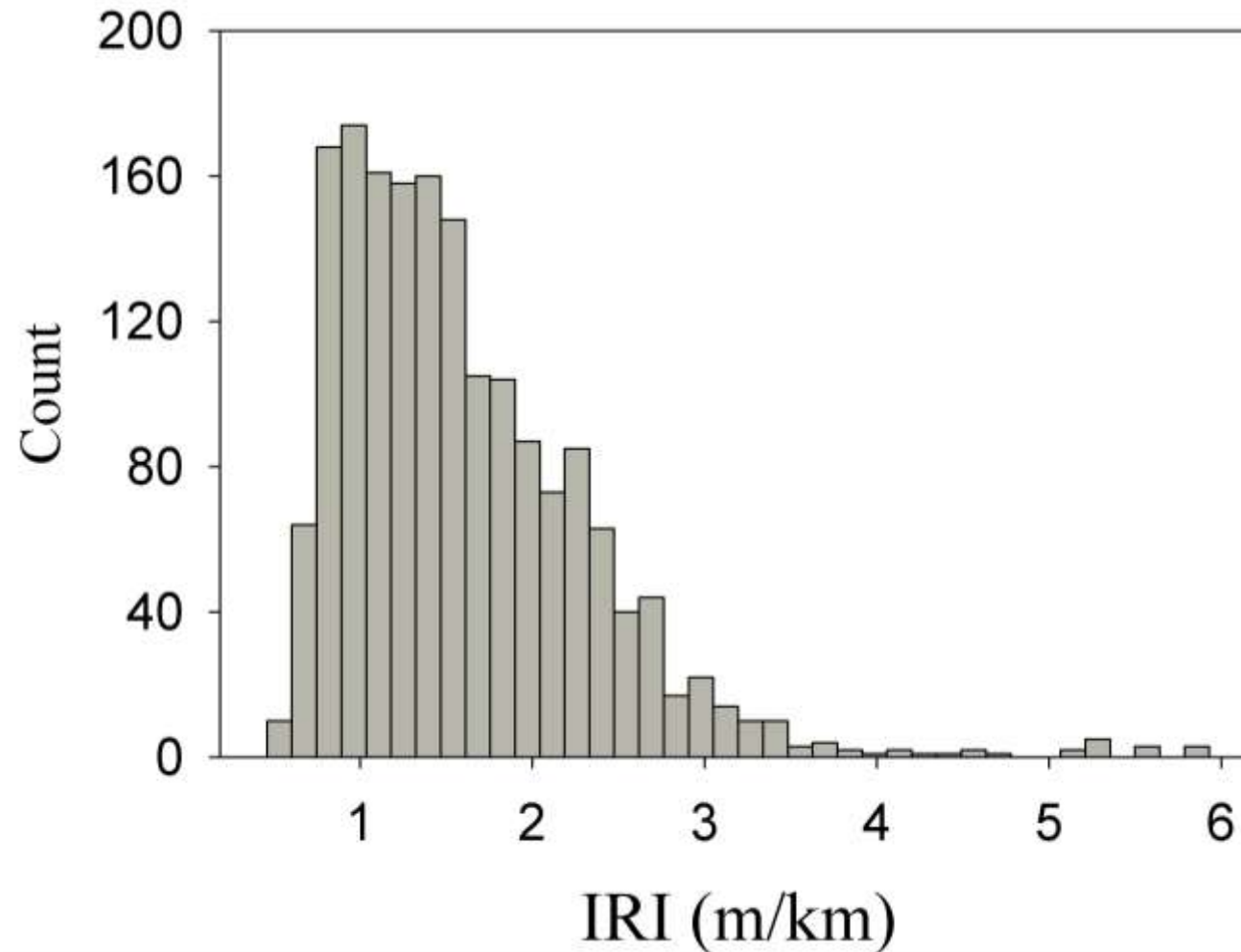
(b)

# Variability or Uncertainty?!

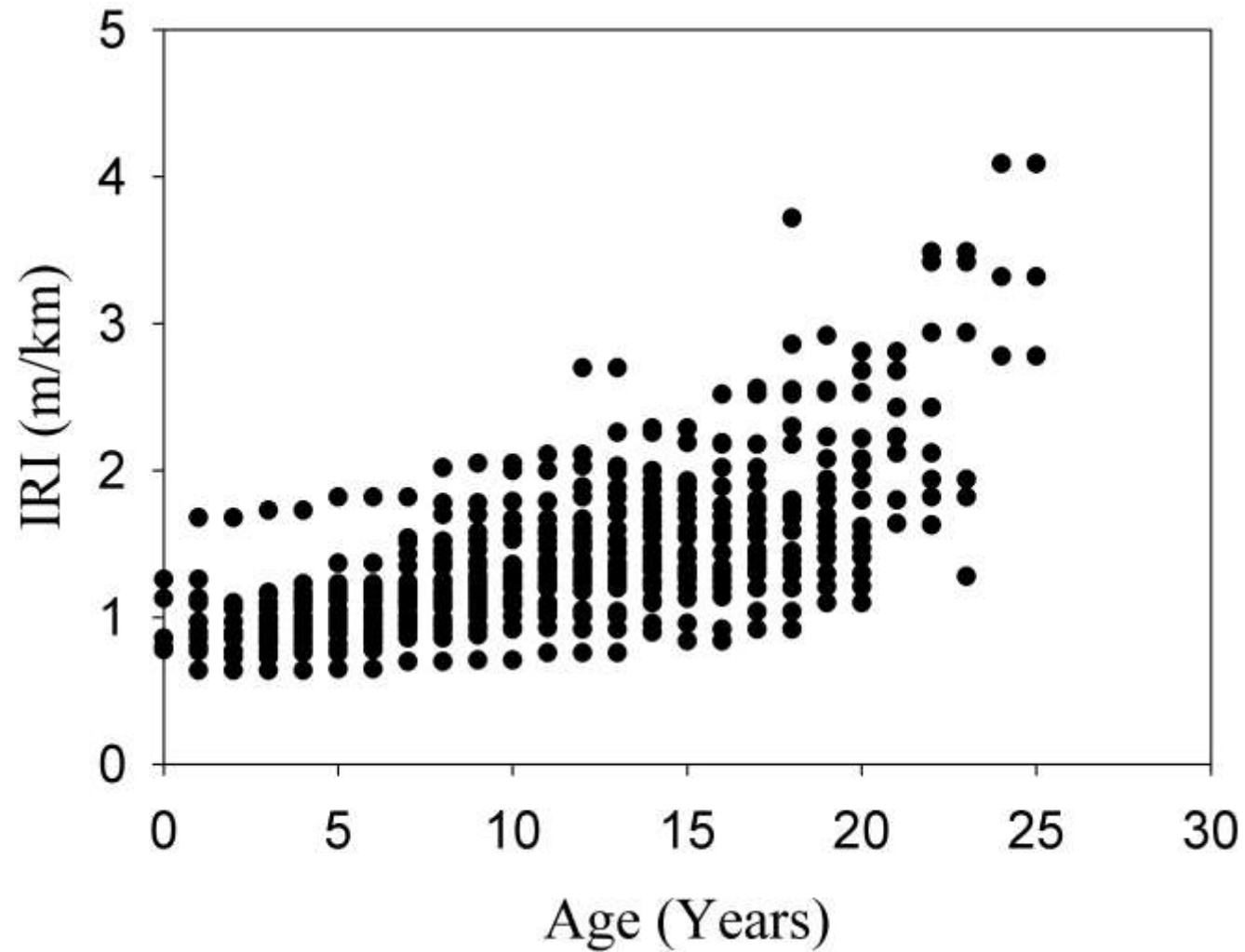


[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma\\_distribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_distribution)

# Check the assumptions.

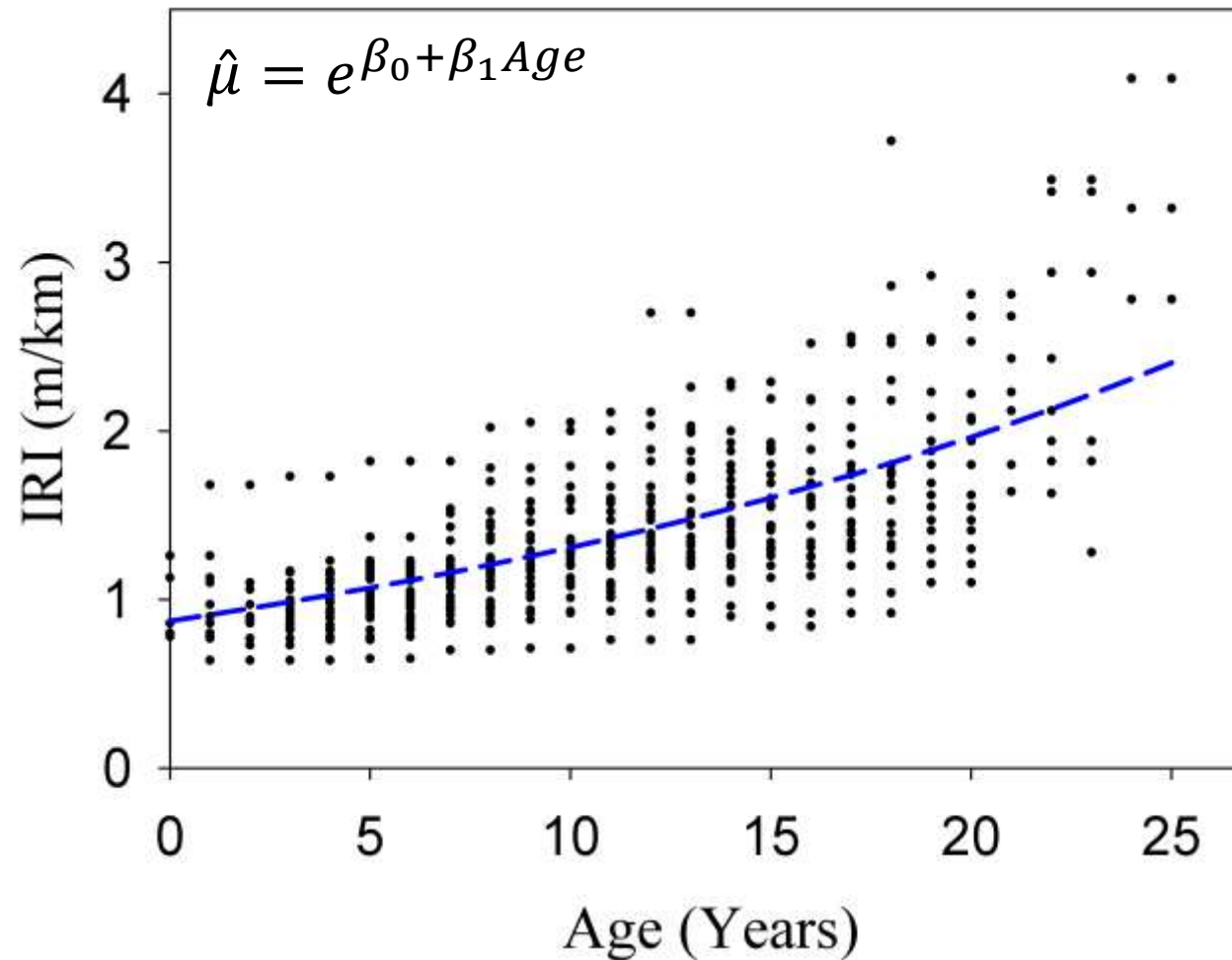


# Check the assumptions.



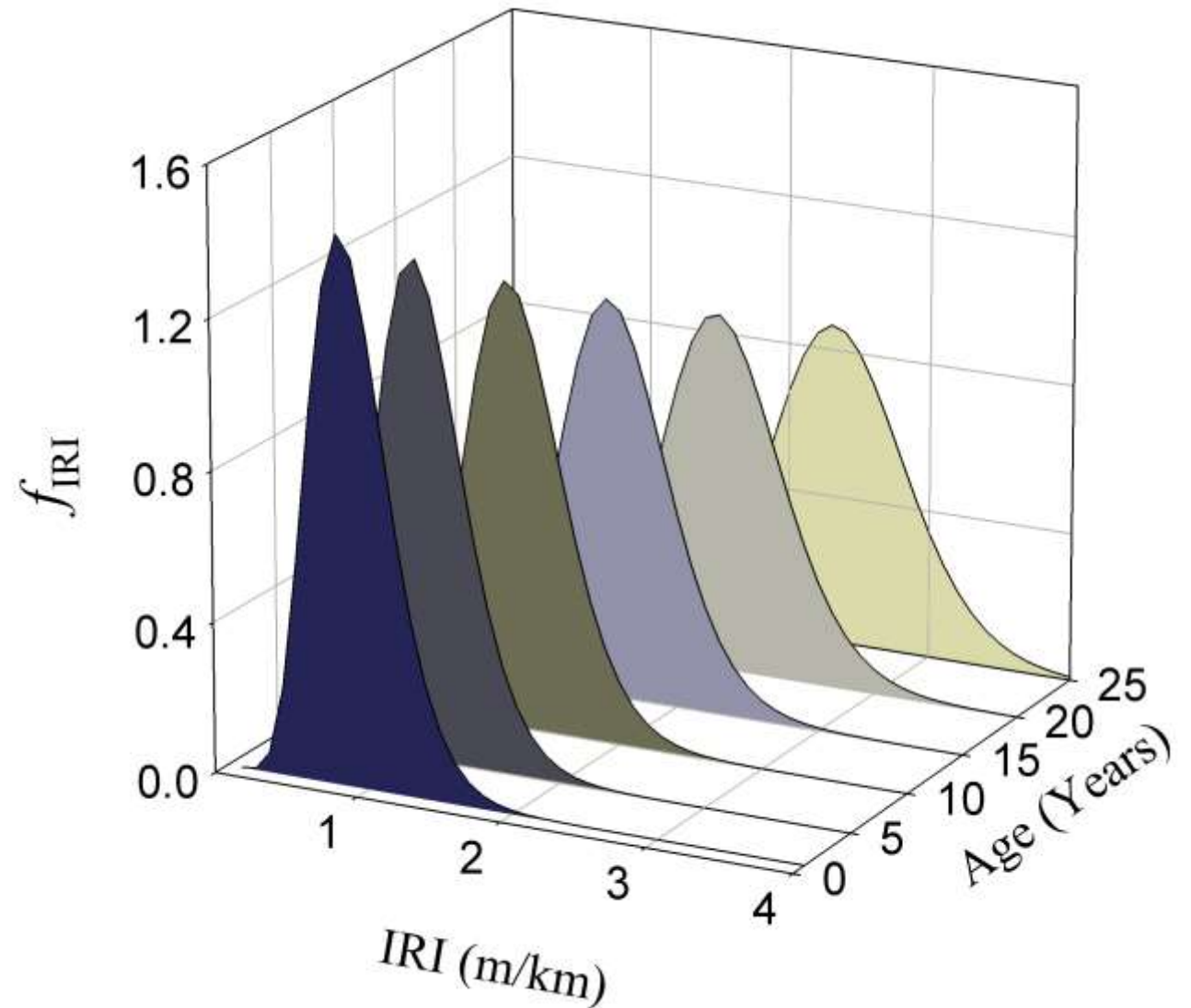


# Choose proper regression model.



# Look deeper.

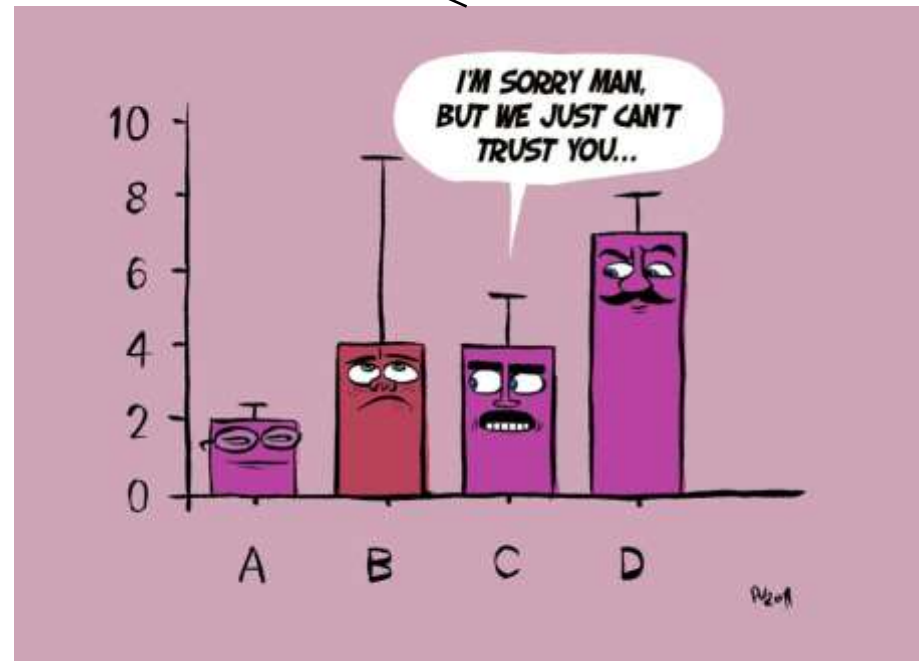
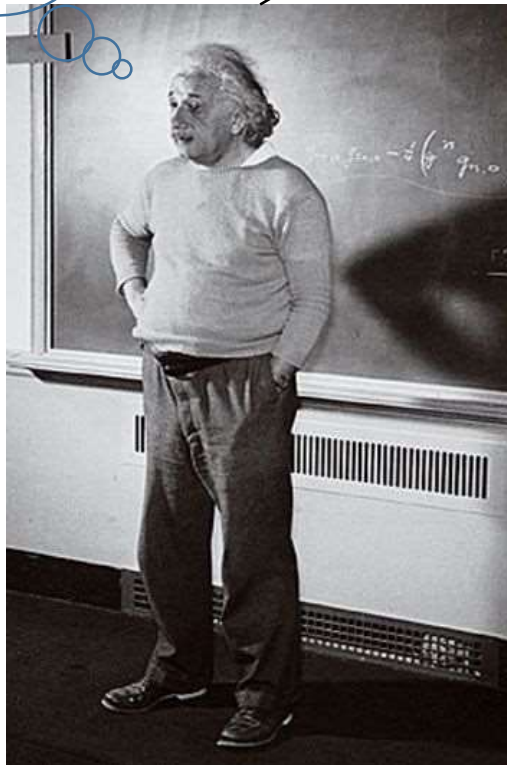
- $f_{IRI} = \frac{IRI^{(\hat{\mu}/\varphi)-1} e^{-IRI/\varphi}}{\Gamma[\hat{\mu}/\varphi] \varphi^{\hat{\mu}/\varphi}}$
- $E[IRI] = \hat{\mu}$
- $Var(IRI) = \hat{\mu}\varphi$



# Variability and Uncertainty Decomposition.

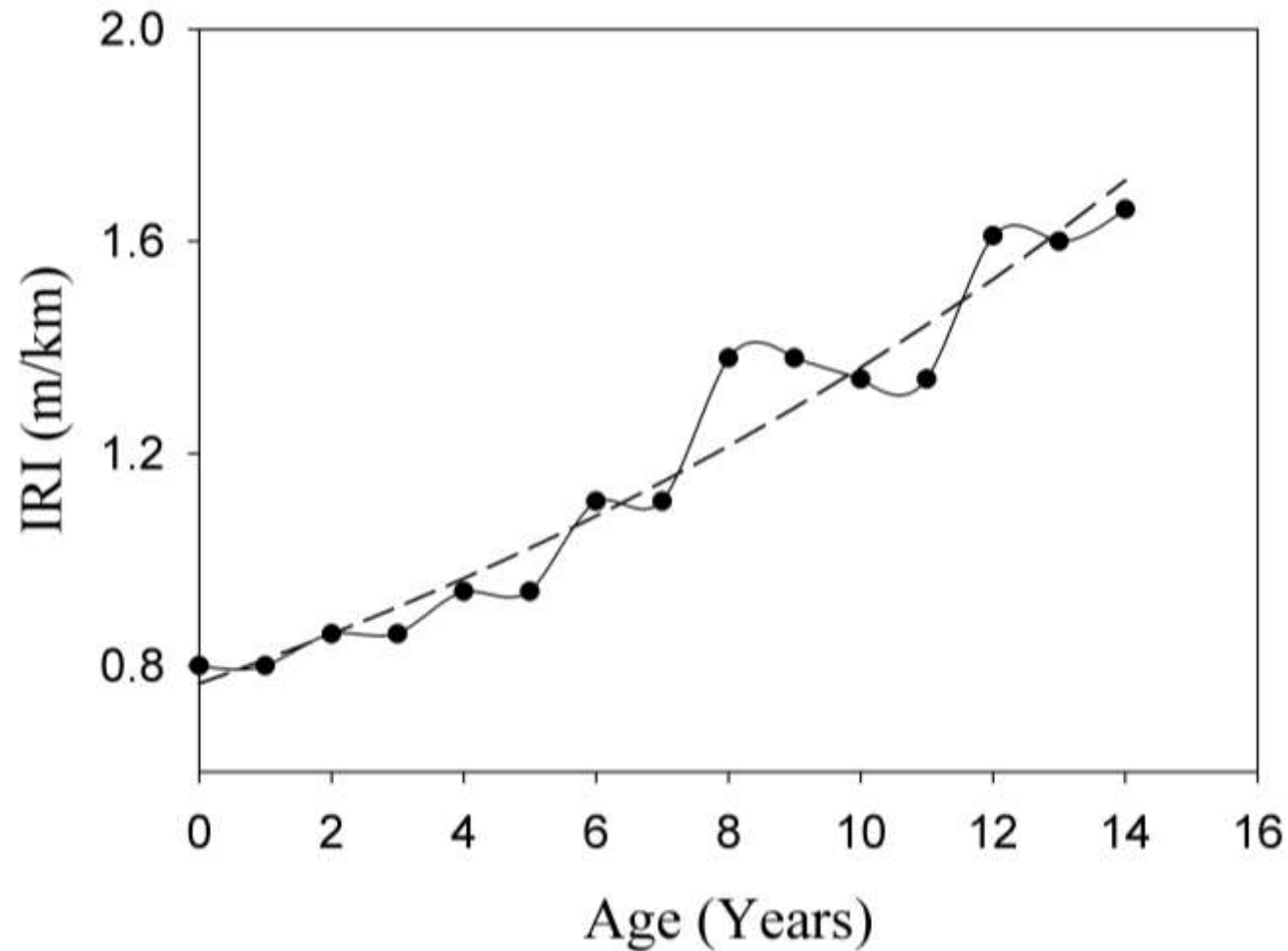
Is my model good?!

$$y_i = f(\mathbf{X}, t) + \epsilon_i$$

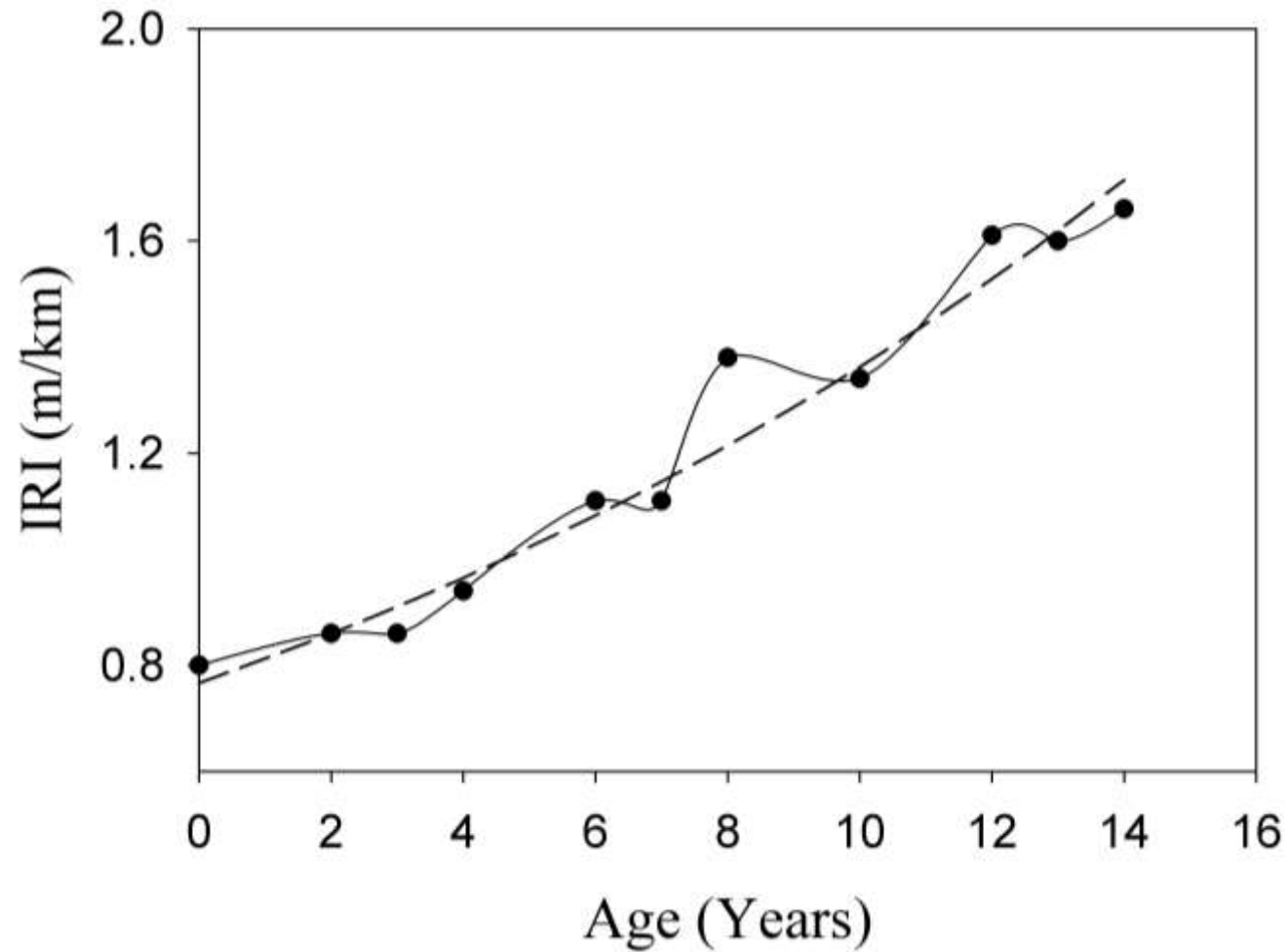


<http://berkeleysciencereview.com/importance-uncertainty/>

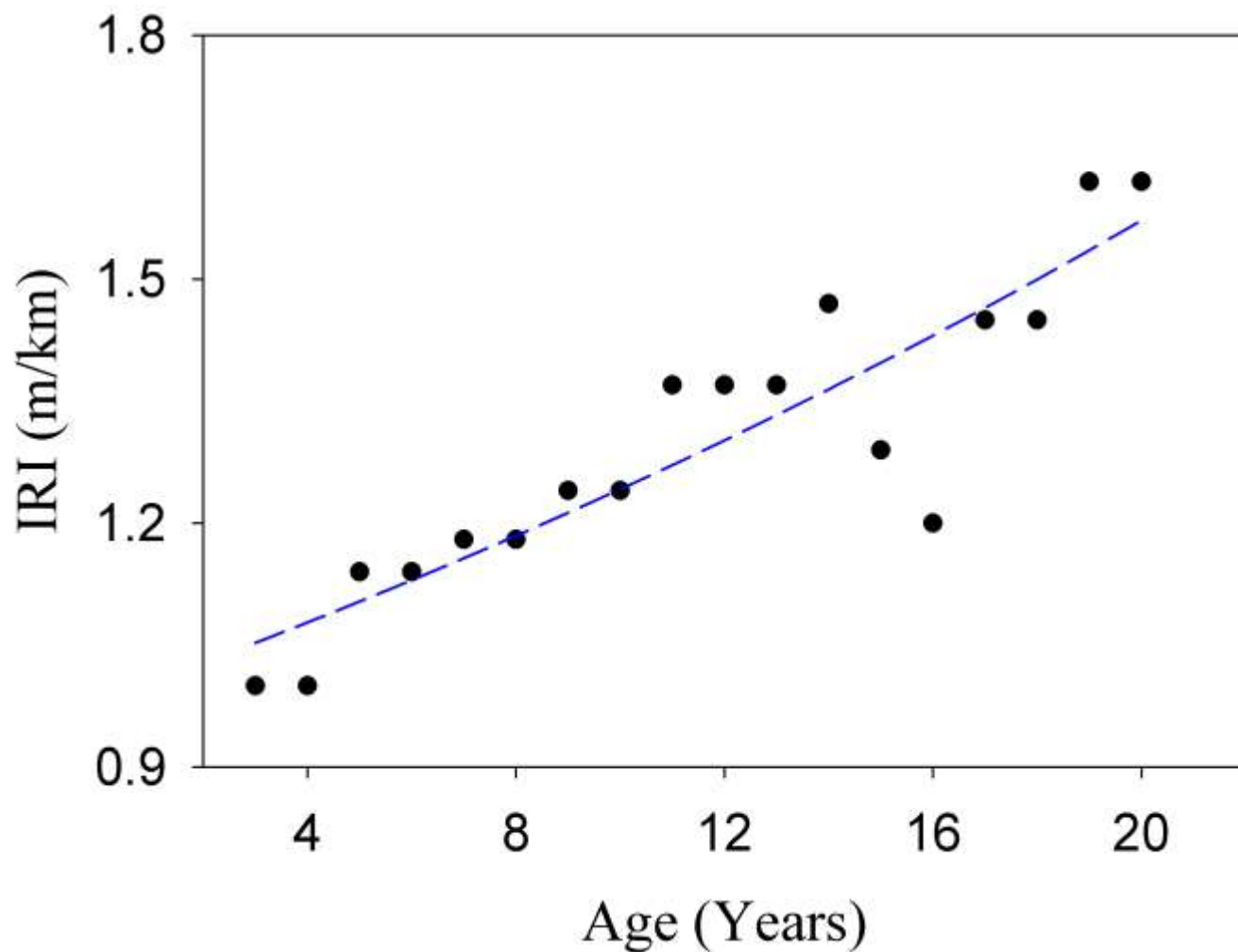
# Filtering can make data noisy.



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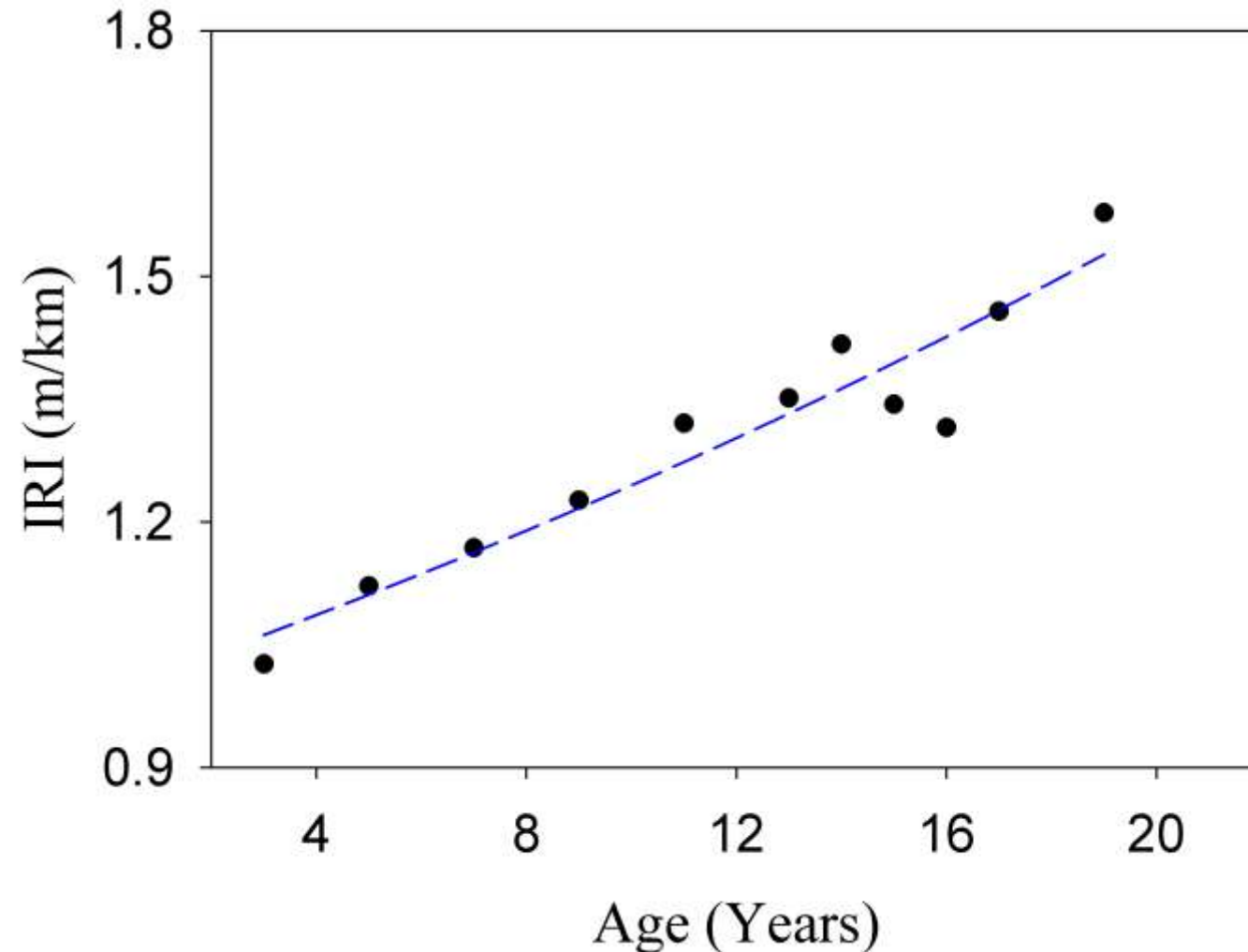
# Would cleaner data help?



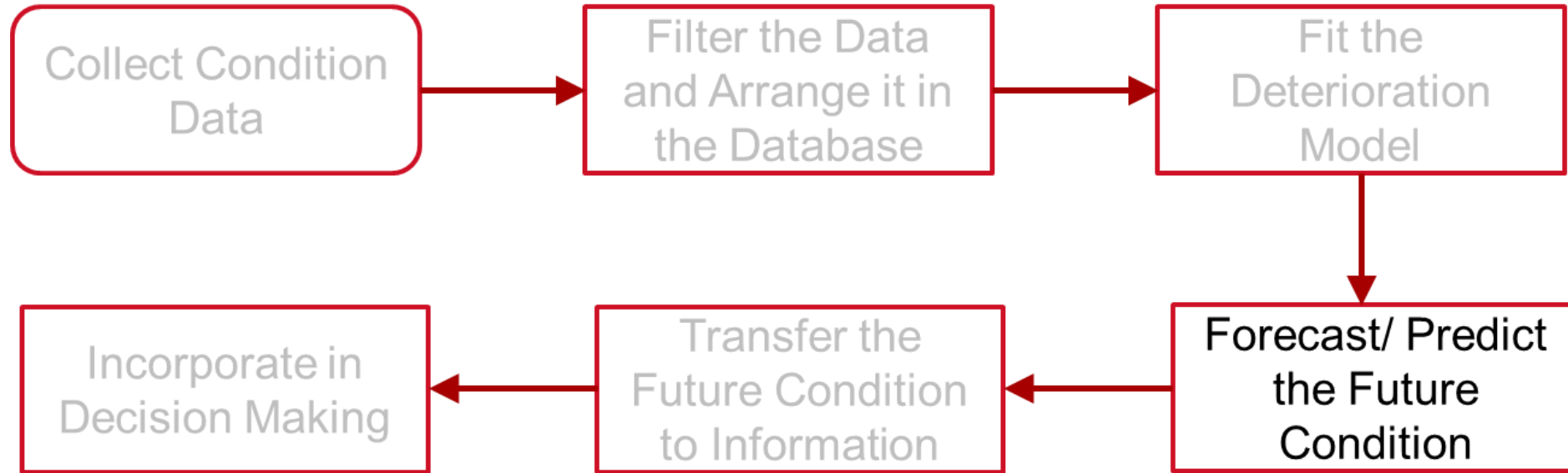
# Would cleaner data help?

- Repeated measurements were removed and the errors were reduced by half.

- $\sigma^{*2} = (0.5^2)\sigma^2$

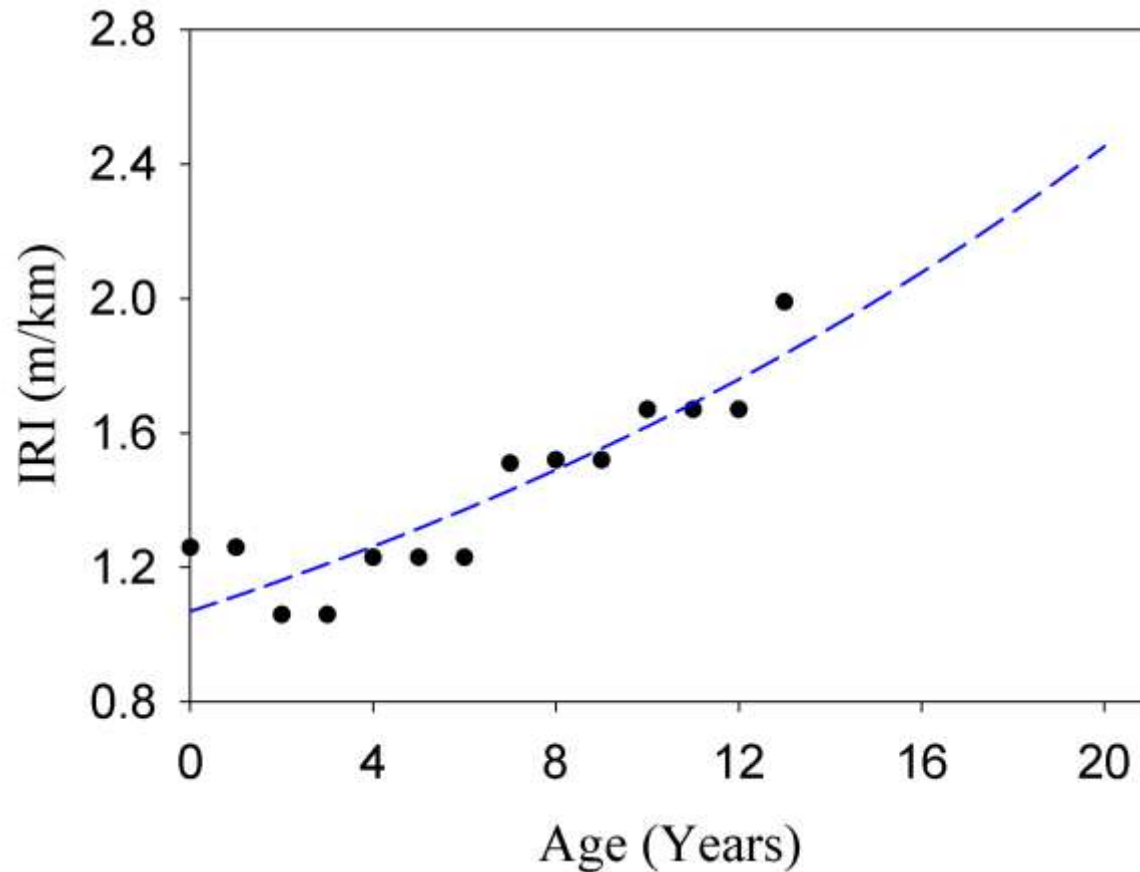


# From data collection to decision making.

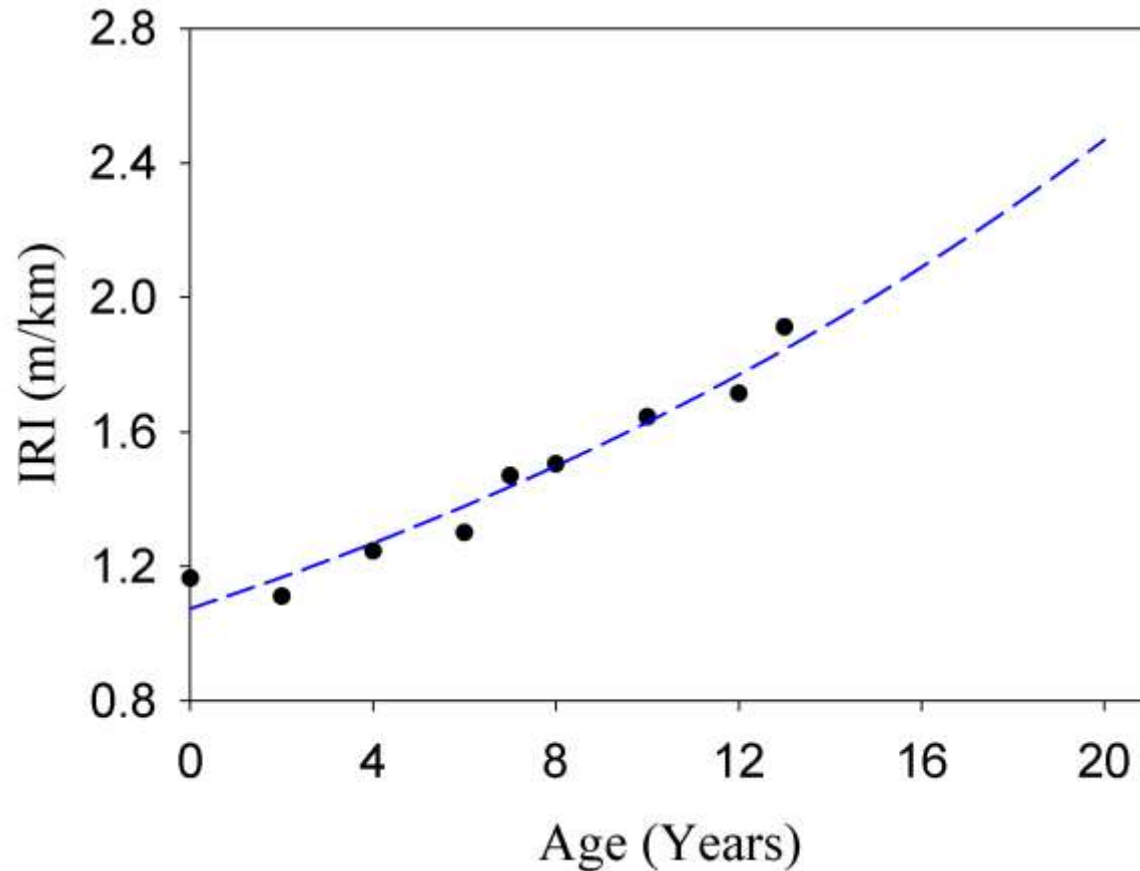




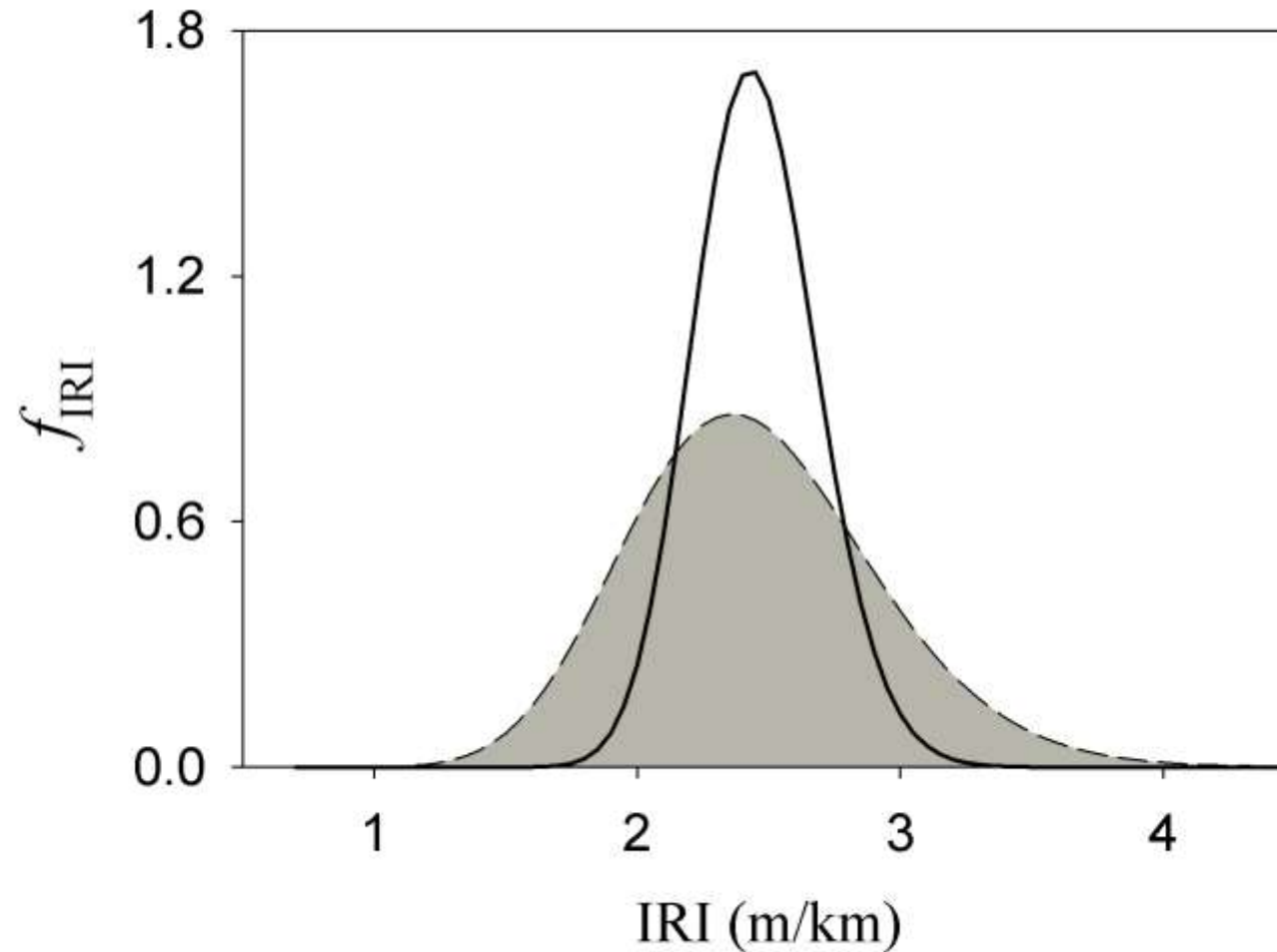
# If you know your past you might know your future!



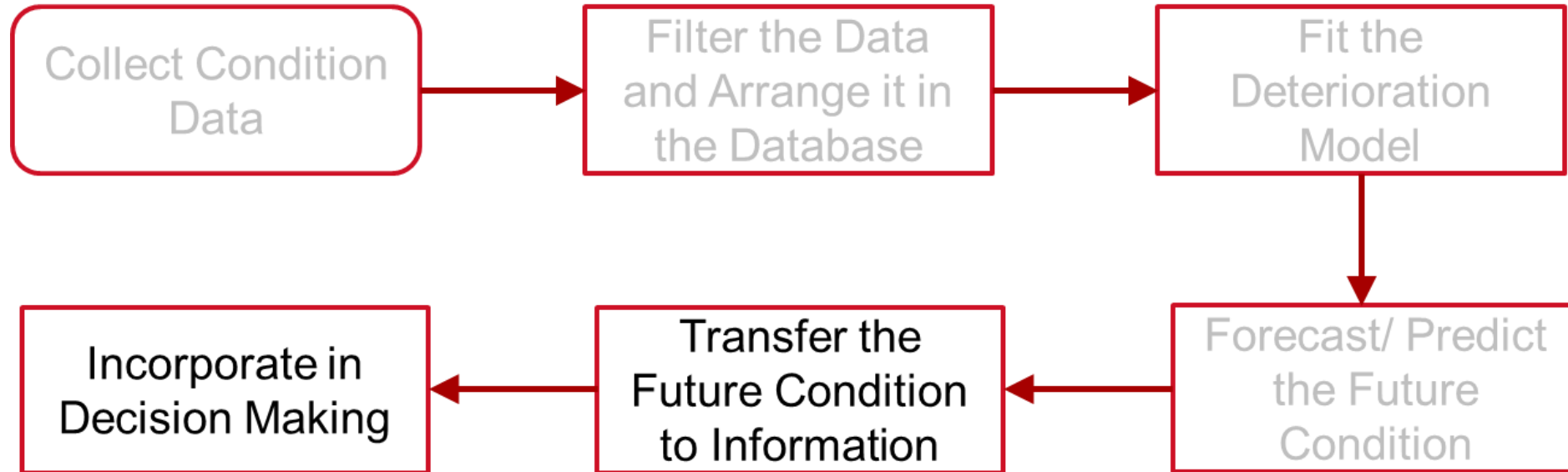
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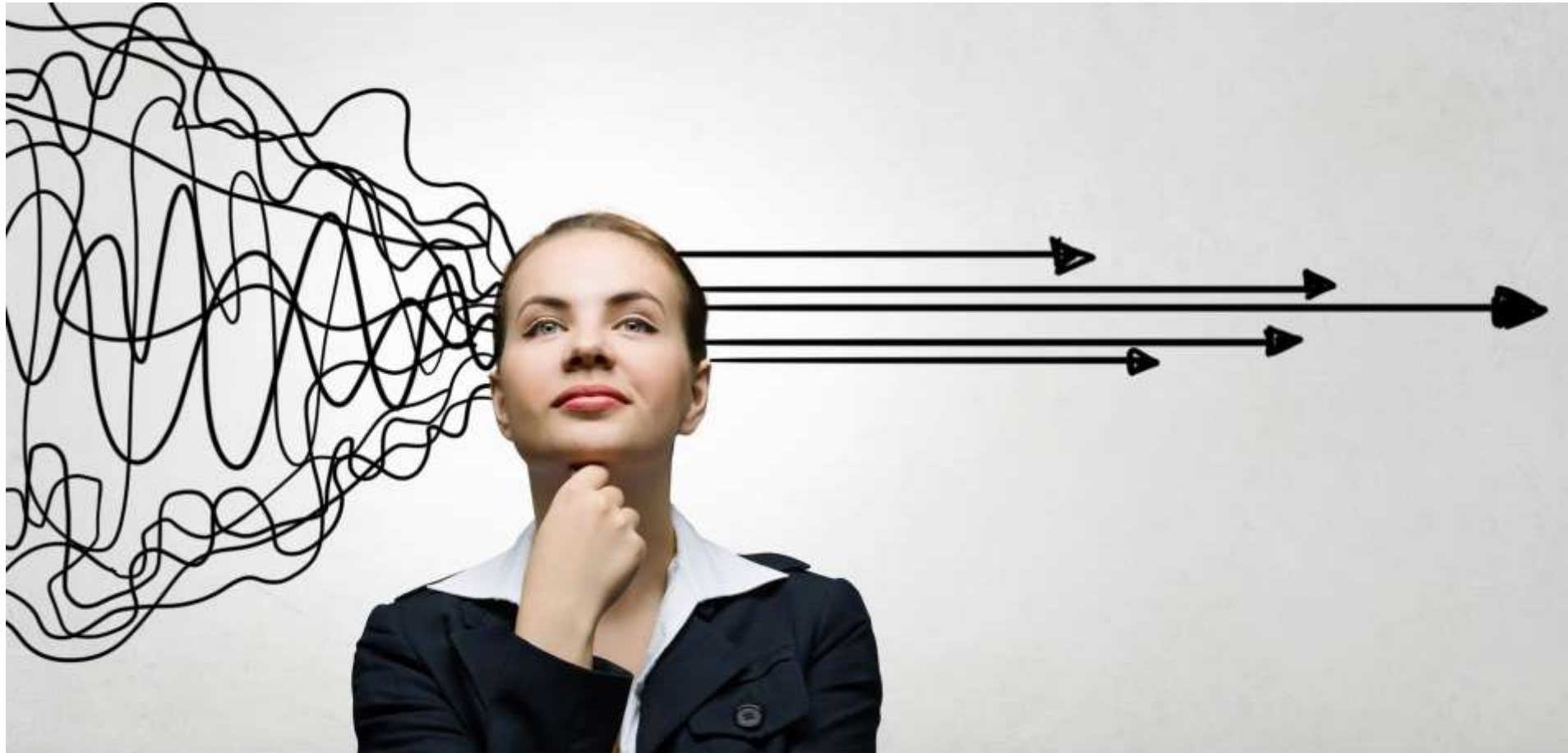
# Better data can reduce the uncertainty.



# From data collection to decision making.



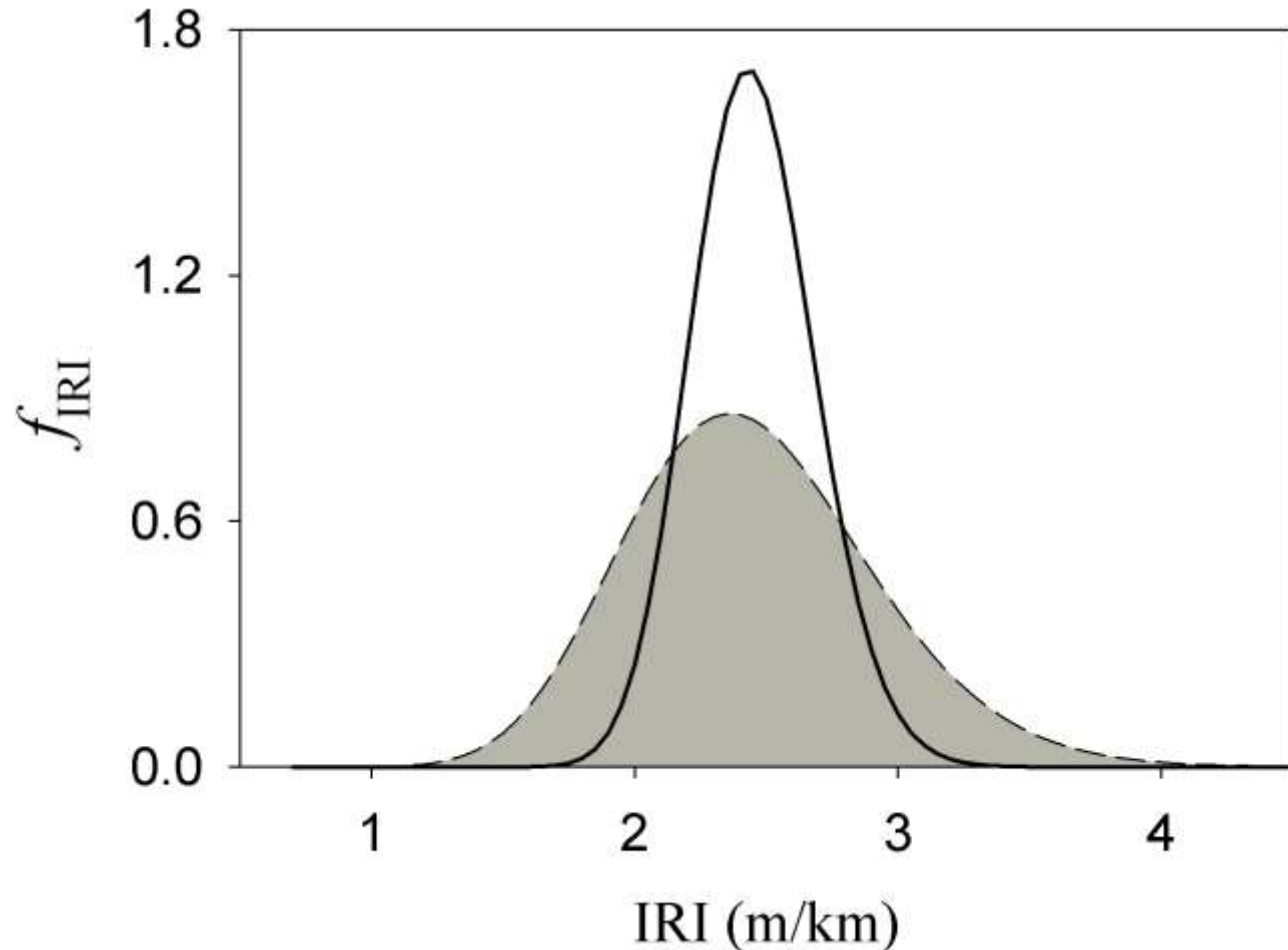
# Data is great but harder to report and use in decision making.



<https://www.tilburguniversity.edu/education/professional-learning/sensible-business-decisions-under-uncertainty>

# Better data can reduce the uncertainty.

- Both models expect Fair condition.
- $P_1(C \neq Fair) = 0.3$
- $P_1(C \neq Fair) = 0.15$



# If you are uncertain ask questions

