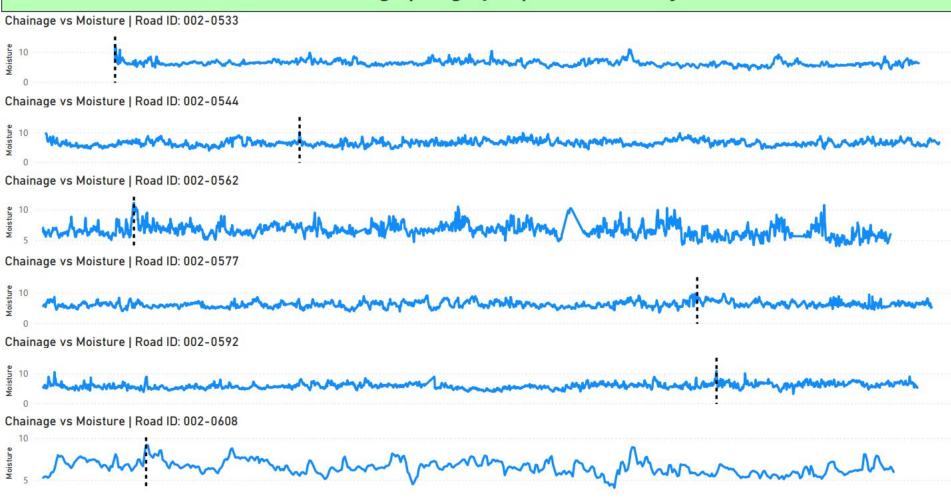
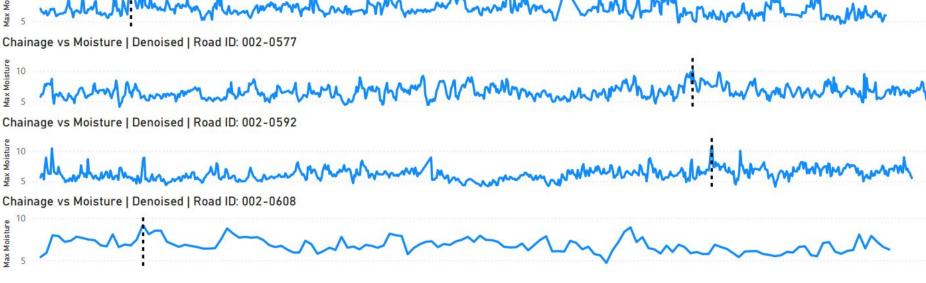
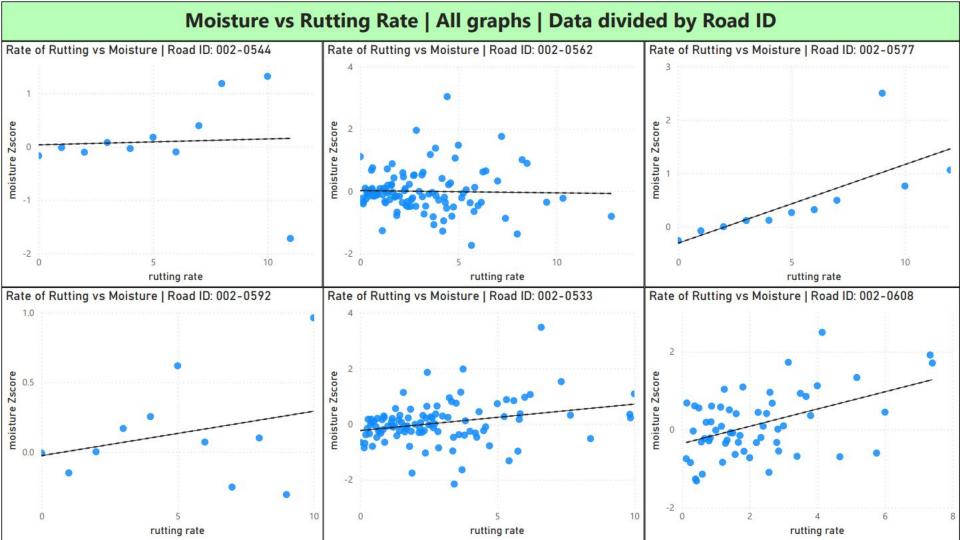
# TREC Moisture Scans - Sample Road Analysis

#### Moisture vs Chainage | All graphs | Data divided by Road ID



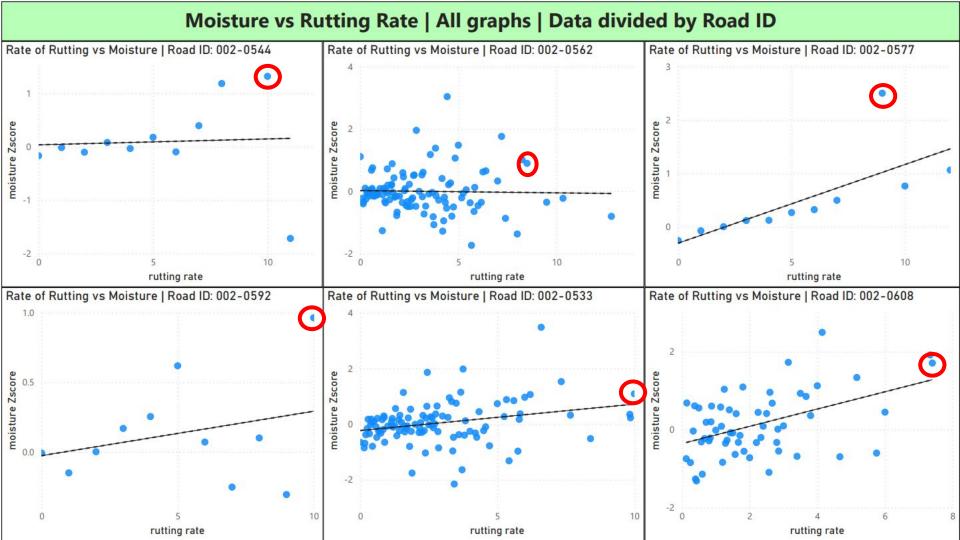
## Denoised Moisture vs Chainage | All graphs | Data divided by Road ID Chainage vs Moisture | Denoised | Road ID: 002-0533 Chainage vs Moisture | Denoised | Road ID: 002-0544 Chainage vs Moisture | Denoised | Road ID: 002-0562





#### Moisture and Rutting Rate vs Maintenance Frequencies

- On plots of moisture readings vs rutting rates, the points with the highest moisture and rutting rate were selected; the most top-right points
- These points have been highlighted on the following slide
- A different point was chosen for each road
- Each point represents a section of road 20m long
- The maintenance frequencies of these points have been compared to the average for the road that point is on
- Of the six points selected, four had higher than average maintenance frequencies



### Maintenance Frequencies

Road ID	002-0533	002-0533	002-0533	002-0533	002-0533	002-0533
Chainage of highlighted point	5280m	9440m	11200m	10230m	720m	1160m
Average pothole repairs	1.04	0.55	0.25	0.49	0.65	0.67
Pothole repairs at highlighted point	0	1	0	3	2	1
Average rut repairs	0.35	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.25
Rut repairs at highlighted point	0	2	0	3	3	0

#### Logistic Regression

- The final three slides show a logistic regression of the probability of maintenance events having occurred in the last decade, plotted against moisture
- A logistic regression was chosen as the most appropriate statistical model due to the scarcity of positive data (most road sections hadn't had any maintenance in the last decade, with a "section" being a 20m stretch of road)
- The results show that for most types of maintenance and most roads, the probability of maintenance having been required increases with moisture level

