



DISTRESS MANUAL

The **MAPSIA distress catalogue** has a total of 13 road distresses, which can be divided into 3 families: defects (D1 = Block cracking; D2 = alligator cracking; D3 = Diagonal cracking; D4 = Longitudinal cracking; D5 = Isolated cracking; D6 = Transversal cracking; D7 = Central Longitudinal cracking; D9 = Pothole; D12 = ravelling), sewers (D10 = Drain; D11 = Manhole) and fixing (D8 = Patch; D13 = Sealed cracking). It is a reference manual for anyone to label their 2D imagery and train any Deep Learning model that automatically detects road deterioration. In case you do not have images, you can try our open-access dataset which contains more than 7000 images: [Mosquitonet](#).



D1. A sequence of interconnected blocks, essentially rectangular in shape, are created by the pavement's entire surface.



D2. Interlaced fractures that typically, generating a succession of tiny polygons like the crocodile hide.



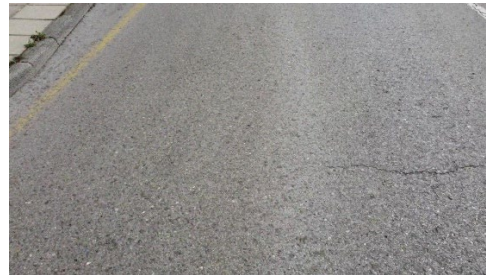
D3. Unconnected crack that typically cuts across the road in a diagonal direction.



D4. Unconnected longitudinal crack present in wheel/non-wheel paths.



D5. Unconnected cracking with non-defined geometry.



D6. Cross-sectional and unconnected crack.



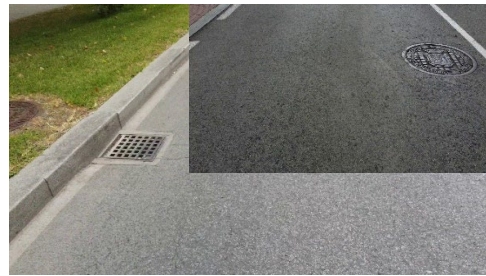
D7. Same as longitudinal cracking but between lanes.



D8. Portion of pavement that has been removed and replaced.



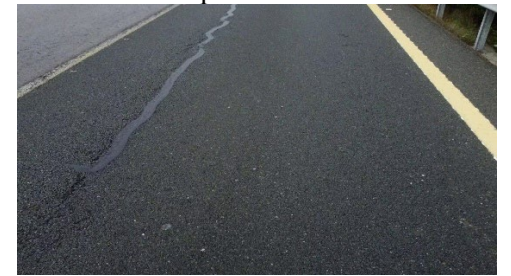
D9. Bowl-shaped hole.



D10/D11. Sewer (left) and manhole (right).



D12. Lost of aggregates.



D13. Repaired crack with adhesive sealant.