

# Automated Methods for Groove Identification in 3D Bullet Land Scans

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Goal: come up with a description for each of the methods and write them out.

## Description of Methods

### Method 1: Rollapply

**function name:** `get_grooves_rollapply` or `get_grooves(method = "rollapply")`

### Method 2: Robust Linear Model (4\*Median Cutoff)

**function name:** `get_grooves_quadratic` or `get_grooves(method = "quadratic")`

Steps:

1. Fit a robust linear model of order 2 to the averaged profile of the bullet land. This is fit using the default methods of the 'rlm' function.
2. Calculate the absolute residuals of this model fit.
3. Remove all values that are more than 4 times the median absolute residual value.
4. Extract the range of remaining values. These are the groove locations that are reported.

### Method 3: Positive Residuals Cutoff

Steps:

1. Fit a robust linear model of order 2 to the averaged profile of the bullet land. This is fit using the default methods of the 'rlm' function.
2. Calculate the residuals (\*note: not the absolute residuals\*) of this model fit.
3. Remove all points that have positive residuals.
  - Rationale: We expect the grooves to have very high positive residual values, and the robust linear model fit should lead to both positive and negative residuals within the land itself (in the area that we want to focus on).
4. Extract the range of remaining values. These are the groove locations that are reported.

### Method 4: Median Absolute Deviation Cutoff

Steps:

1. Fit a robust linear model of order 2 to the averaged profile of the bullet land. This is fit using the default methods of the 'rlm' function.

2. Calculate the absolute residuals of this model fit.
3. Calculate the median absolute deviation of the absolute residuals (using the 'mad' function).
4. Remove all points that have an absolute residual higher than the median absolute deviation.
  - Rationale: The median absolute deviation might give us a good cutoff because it would remove high outlying residual values (like those we expect to see in the grooves)
  - Question: Do we actually want to use the MAD itself?
5. Extract the range of remaining values. These are the groove locations that are reported.

## Method 5: Predicting Groove Sides

Steps:

1. Fit a robust linear model of order 2 to the averaged profile of a bullet land.
- 2.

## Metrics for Comparing Performance of Methods

### Metric 1: Sums of Absolute Residuals Between True Groove, Predicted Groove

Steps:

1. Identify predicted groove on each side.
2. Store the residuals from the robust linear model.
3. Extract the range of y values \*between\* the predicted left groove and manually identified left groove.
4. Sum the residuals that occur within that range of y values.
5. Repeat steps 3-4 for the right groove.
6. Two methods of looking at these:
  - (a) Repeat for different methods, and compare the sums across the same set of lands.
  - (b) Repeat for different methods, and create comparative boxplots (again, across the same set of lands) to visually investigate whether methods are reducing large errors.

Drawbacks:

1. Doesn't treat "underpredicting" (not cutting off groove) and "overpredicting" (cutting off extra bullet land) differently - just sums residuals.
2. Is dependent on the robust linear model, because it uses the residuals from that model. So when that model is a bad fit, we will get lots of wonky things anyways.