# Innovative Data Processing: AI/ML and Algorithms Driving Efficiency in Operational and Safety Projects



# Why Automation Matters

- Surge in data from sensors, geospatial tools, and open datasets is growing fast | 3V's of big data (Volume, Velocity, Variety)
- Complexity overwhelms manual processing
- Automation unlocks efficiency and insight
- Goal: Transforming raw data into actionable insights for operational and safety projects.



### **Presentation Roadmap**

- Tools and algorithms to process big data
- Five real-world case studies
  - Statewide TT Reliability HERE and PostgreSQL
  - Machine learning for Crash Reports
  - Python workflows for ARCGIS and roadway data
  - Python workflow for Statewide crash data assembly
  - AI/ML-driven image data collection
- Strategies for implementation



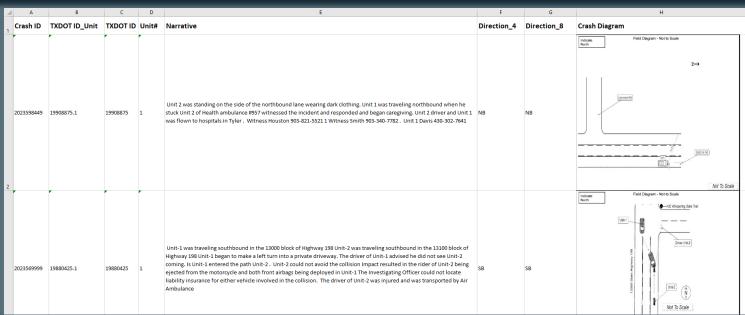
### Case Study 1 – Statewide Travel Time Reliability Analysis

- Project: IDOT Statewide TSMO Plan
- Input: 2017-2019 HERE data. 16B records.
- System: Most IDOT and ISTHA roadways plus some local roads (15K+ miles)
- Tools: HERE and HPMS, Postgres GIS for spatial analysis.
- Method: Calculated TT reliability metrics, which in combination with User Delay Costs were used to identify candidate locations for TSMO Improvements
- Outcomes: Identified congestion hotspots.



### Case Study 2 – Crash Reports Interpretation

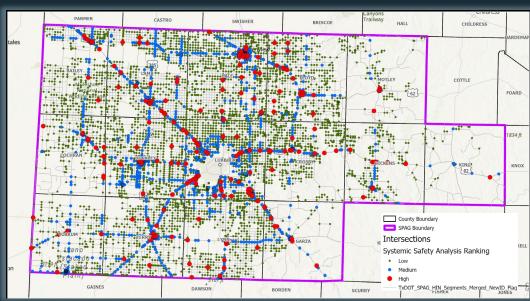
- Project: Various, TxDOT
- Input: Police crash reports inconsistencies, Direction of travel
- Tools: ML/Python workflow identifies Crash ID, interprets police narrative, assign direction of travel.
- Outcomes: Assist data preparation step by addressing inconsistencies.

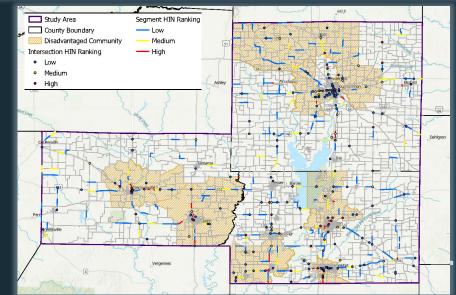




# Case Study 3 – Geospatial Workflow

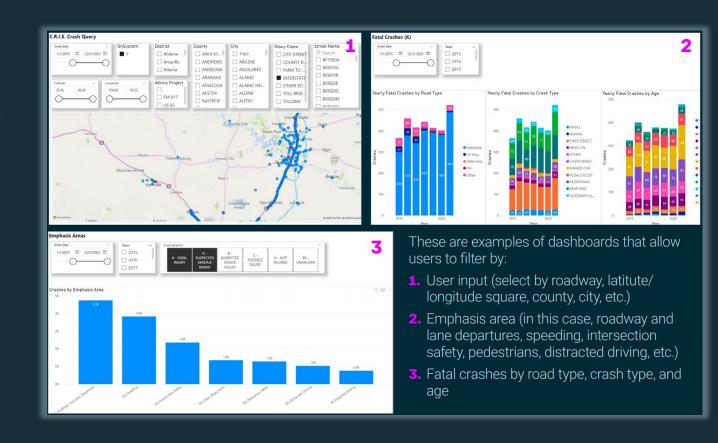
- Project: Various site-specific, corridor, and regional studies
- Input: ARCGIS + OpenStreetMap / NAVTEQ / NMPRDS /HPMS
- Tools: Python scripts streamline aggregation.
- Method:
  - Extracted roadway variables from multiple data source.
  - Created crosswalks between roadway and intersection layers
- Outcomes: Enhanced roadway layers.
   Developed intersection layers from scratch





### Case Study 4 – Statewide Crash Data Process

- Project: Statewide Crash data dashboard (2012-2023)
- Input: Assembled 6 million+ crash, person, unit records
- Method: Automated Python workflow for data integration
- Outcomes: Enabled large-scale analysis for safety and planning



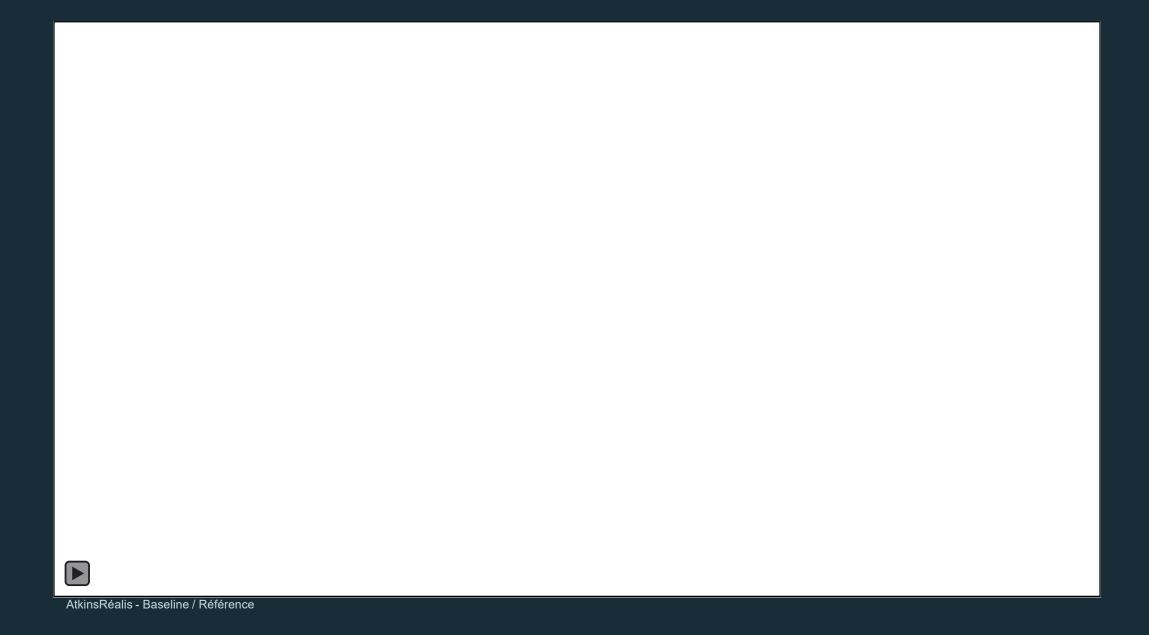


Case Study 5 – Al– Driven Data Collection

- Project: Automates attribute collection using machine vision and crowd-sourced data.
- Input: Google Street View images (12K intersections, 48K images).
- Tools: Python, Spyder IDE, CUDA for GPU acceleration
- Method: Real-time detection with high accuracy. Processes images in milliseconds.
- Outcomes: Enabled large-scale data collection to enhance analysis for safety and planning



# **Al Data-Driven Data Collection**





### **Benefits of Automation**

- Streamlined workflows through reduced manual effort and minimize human error.
- Enhanced decision-making with faster, data-driven insights.
- Shifted focus to analysis and solution development.





# Strategies for Implementation

- Use modular tools (e.g., Python, PostgreSQL), or other open-source technologies for flexibility.
- Integrate AI/ML incrementally based on project needs.
- Prioritize data quality and validation in automated workflows.
- Iterate and improve Automation is a journey, not a one-time fix





### Conclusions

 Recap: Automation and algorithms transform complex data into actionable outcomes.

 Takeaway: Leveraging these tools is key to tackling big data challenges effectively.





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