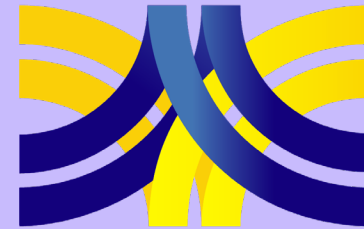


49th ASECAP DAYS

*Decarbonizing Road Infrastructure : Challenges,
Perspectives and Actions in Tough Economy*

ASECAP DAYS



BRUSSELS 2022



Hotel Marriott Grand Place, Brussels
24 – 25 November 2022

ASECAP DAYS



BRUSSELS 2022

*An innovative AI system
to improve road safety
on the motorway*

MOUNJI YOUNES

Autoroutes du Maroc

الطرق السيارة بالمغرب

Autoroutes du Maroc

Why use an AI system?

ADM has 1800 Km long highway network, the second largest highway network in Africa.

ADM has implemented a global transformation strategy which include offering a safer road for its customers through an ambitious plan : [Global action for road safety \(2017-2026\)](#).

Since COVID 19, ADM has accelerated the pace of [digitization and modernization of its activities](#), particularly data collection and treatment.

Using AI has proven its effective impact on organizations by [freeing up resources for higher-level tasks](#).

Benefits



Reinforcing the primary, secondary and tertiary safety

Effective decision making

AI in road safety

An AI decision support solution, allowing to automate and optimize the definition of proactive action plans

الطرق السيارة بالمغرب
Autoroutes du Maroc



For a road section :

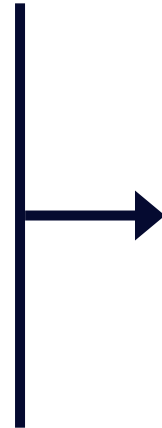
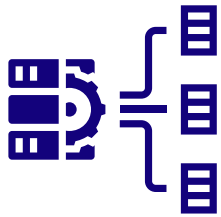
- Prediction of accident risk
- recommendation of adequate proactive actions

Method of AI

①

Data acquisition and storage

Collection of historical data



②

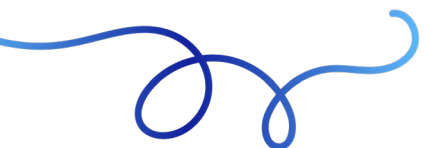
AI Core

- Preprocessing
- Traffic accident prediction models
- Road safety actions and recommendations

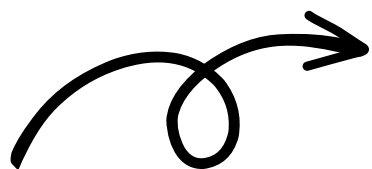
③

Validation and application

Road safety actors

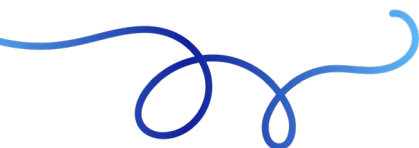


Input : Crash data

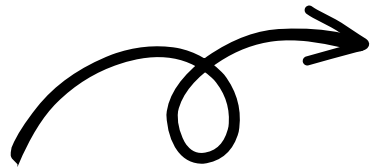
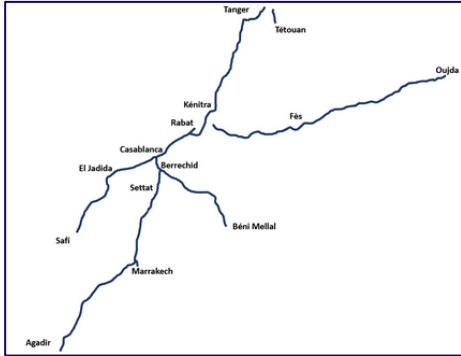


Moroccan Highway Network Accident History Database
33 475 lines and 44 variables (2015 - 2020)

- Analyzing the interdependencies between variables.
- Identifying non-significant variables.
- Treatment of missing values
- Feature engineering by creating more expressive variables

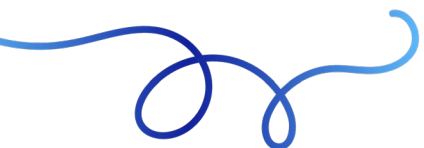


Input : segmentation and location

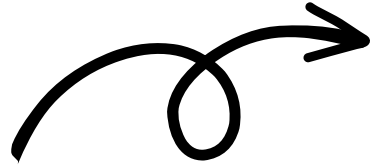


- Highway Network segmentation by interchange.
- GPS coordinates of kilometer posts.

- Identification of sections by axis and kilometer posts and adding them to the crash data
- Matching the GPS coordinates to kilometer posts in the crash data.
- Treatment of missing values

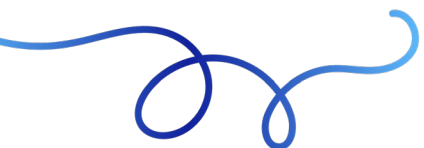


Input : Traffic data

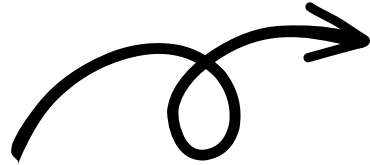
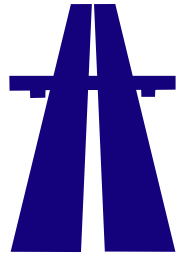


- Annual Average Daily Traffic per section
- Monthly Average Daily Traffic per section

- Matching sections and year in crash data with AADT
- Matching MADT in crash data with vehicle category
- Treatment of missing values

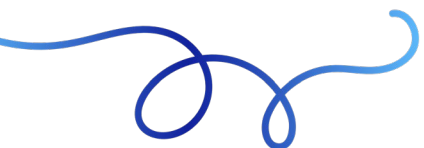


Input : Infrastructure data

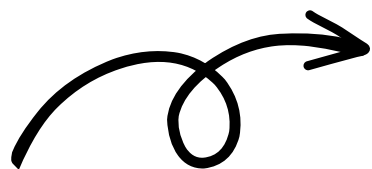
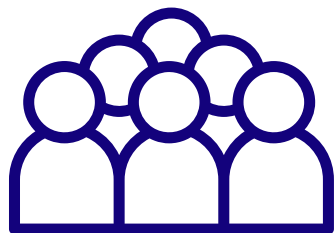


- Location and type of bridges
- Safety barrier and traffic signs data
- Geometry data (Crossfall, curves, and sections with steep slopes)

- Matching bridges data with GPS coordinates
- Adding a binary variable matching bridges to kilometer posts (for a distance of 250 m) particularly for footbridges
- Adding a binary variable matching traffic signs and safety barriers in increments of 1 kilometer
- Adding data related to geometry in increment of 1 kilometer



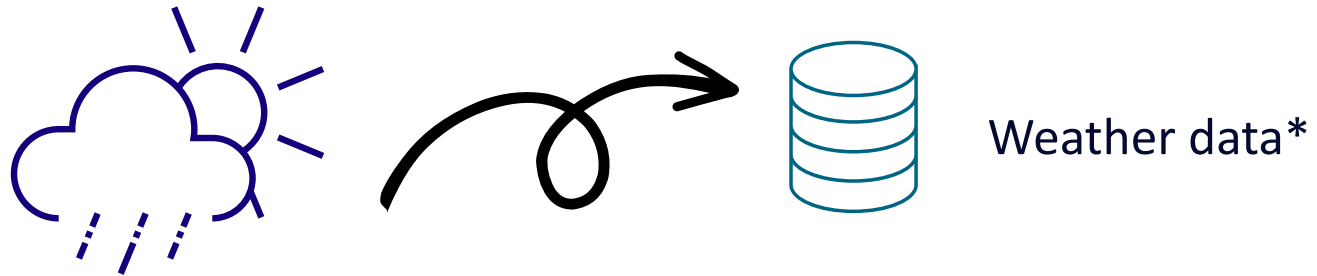
Input : Population data



Urban and rural populations from 2015 to 2021*

- Matching between prefecture, region, and highway network
- Adding new variables related to micro-urban and rural & macro-urban and rural areas

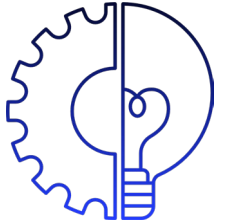
Input : weather data



- Collection of hourly and daily weather data by GPS coordinates of the kilometer posts for all the crash data

AI modeling

Building robust and reliable models to predict risk scenarios



M1

Crash occurrence

M2

Categories of vehicles involved

M3

The age group of the driver

M4

Causation factors

M5

Crash severity

M6

Pedestrian crashes

M7

Crash's location

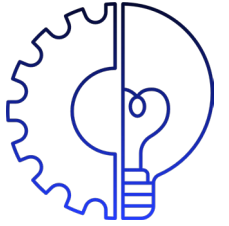
M8

Daily crashes frequency



AI modeling

Building robust and reliable models to predict risk scenarios



M1

Crash occurrence

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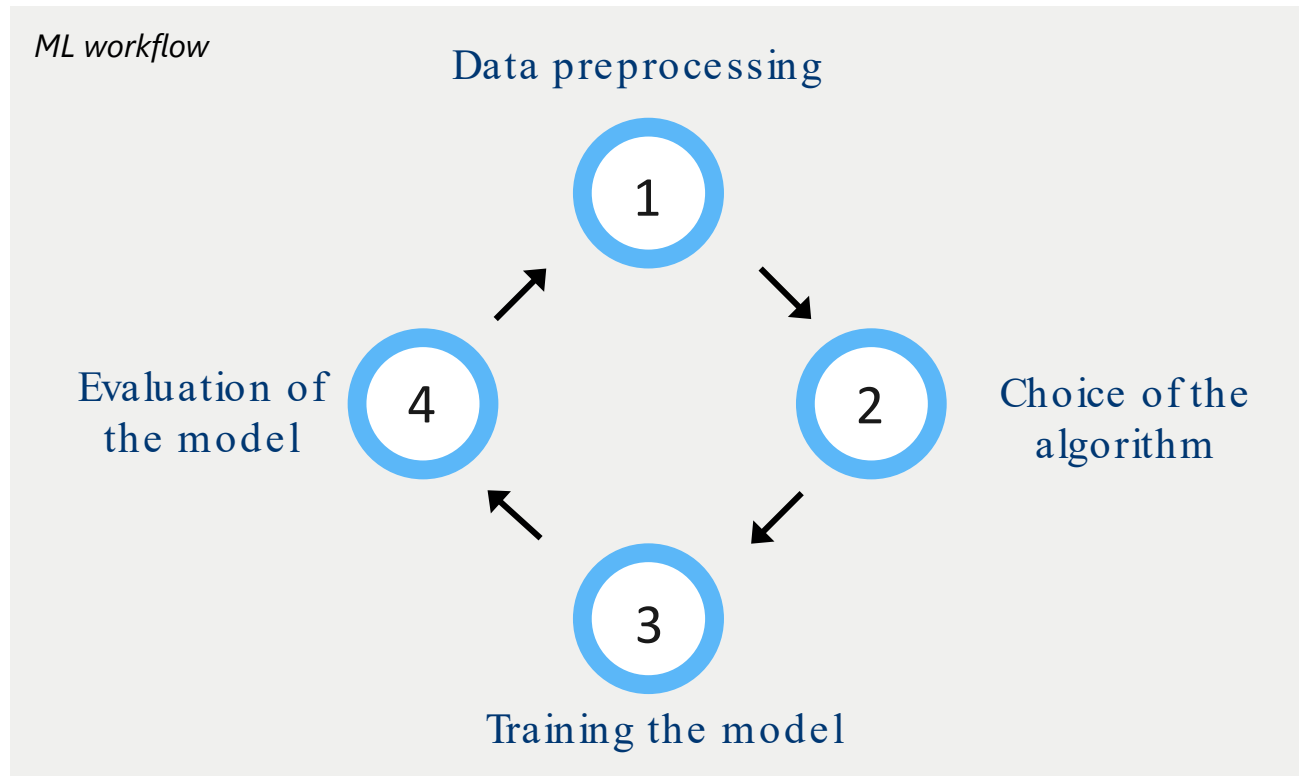
M8

Daily crashes frequency



AI modeling

A model is built through a Machine Learning workflow

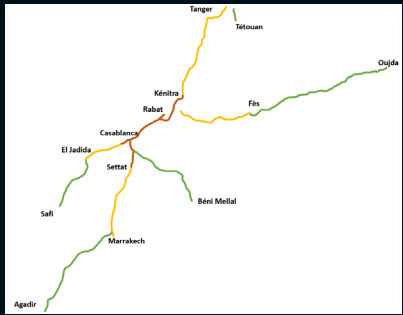


M1 Crash occurrence
(binary result)

Algorithm:

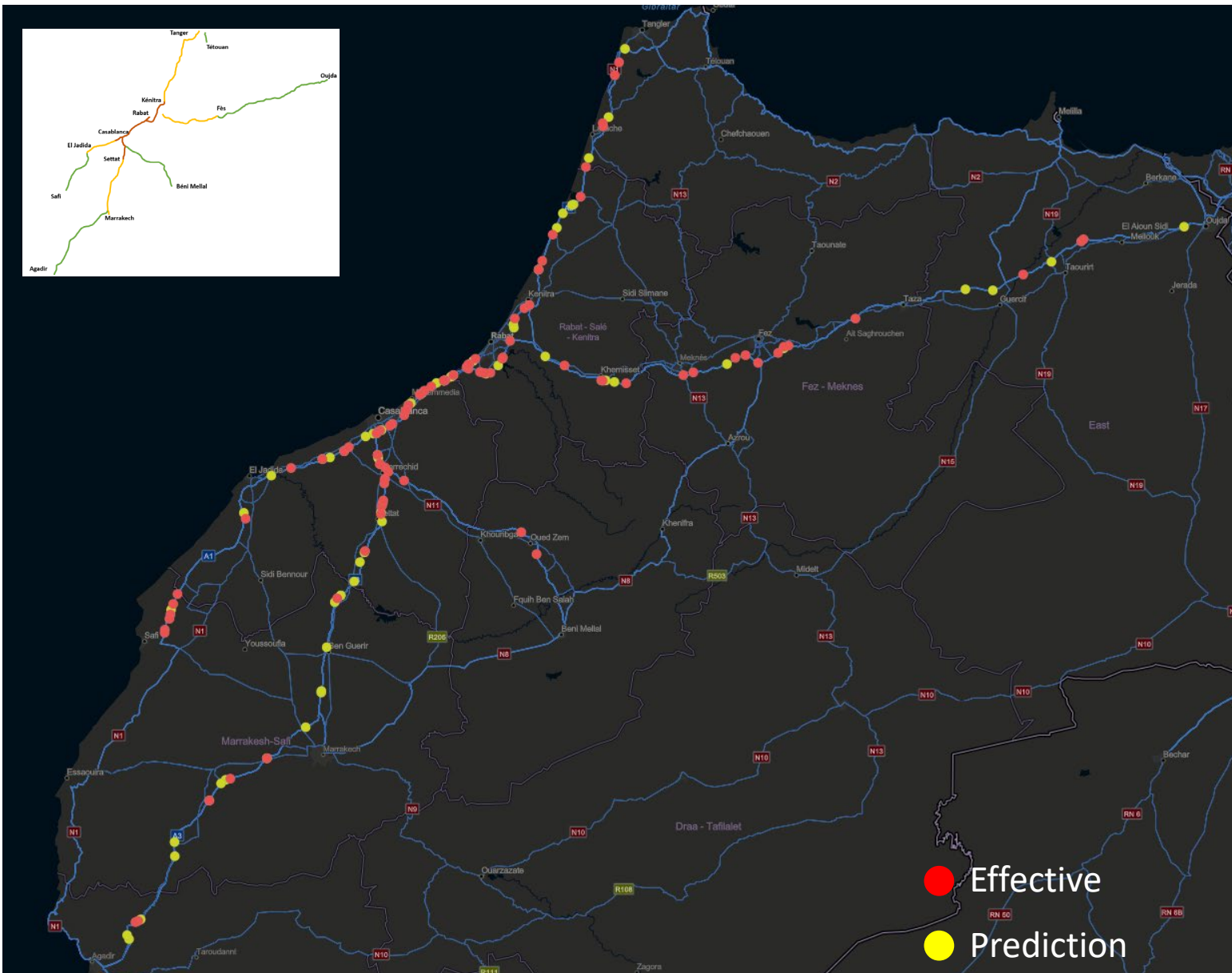
- two-dimensional convolutional neural networks (2DCNN) [Precision : 0,85]
- Decision Tree Classifier [Precision: 0,88]

Application : M1 Crash occurrence

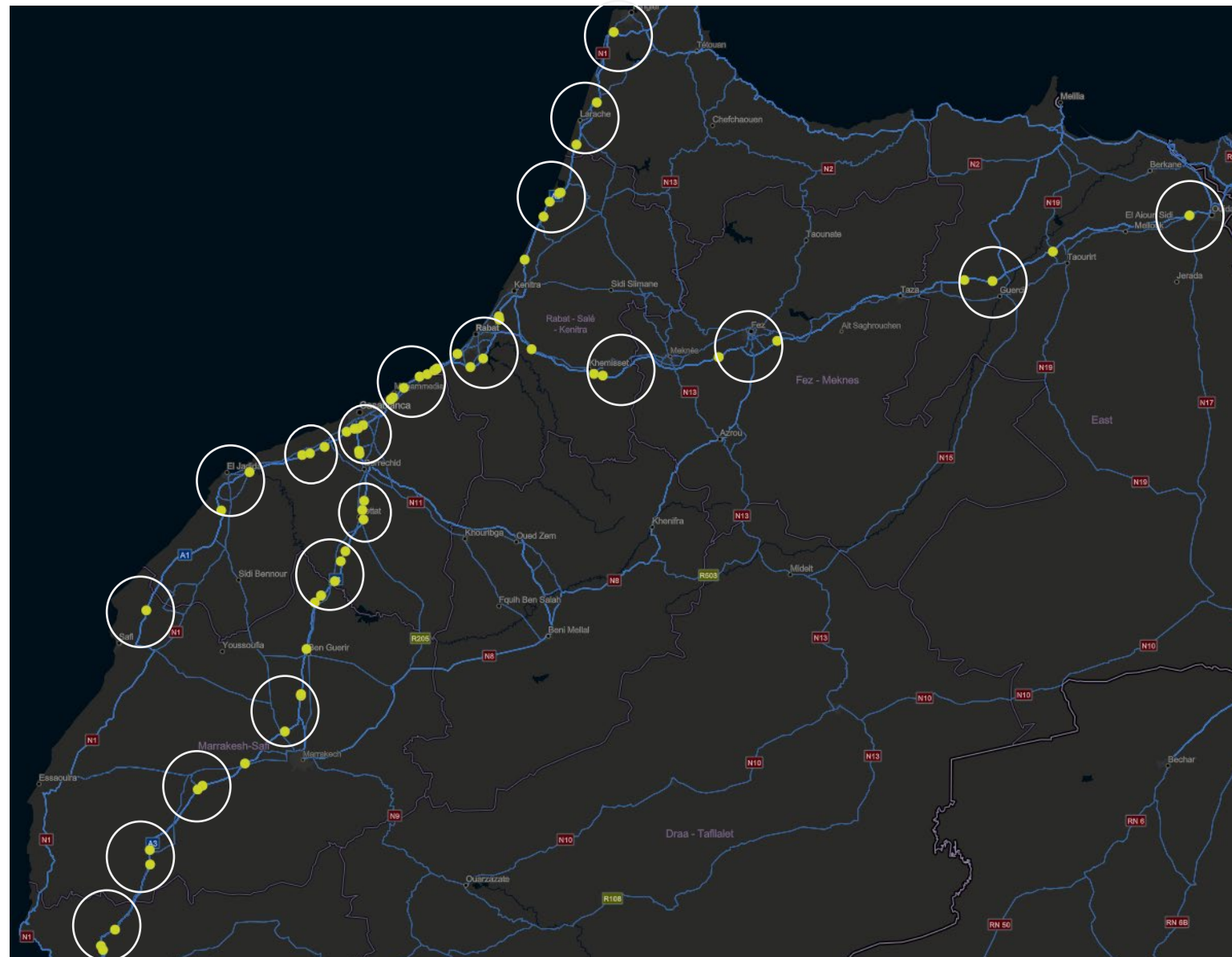


Example of a Week prediction vs effective crashes

● Effective
● Prediction



Application : M1 Crash occurrence



Preventive actions :

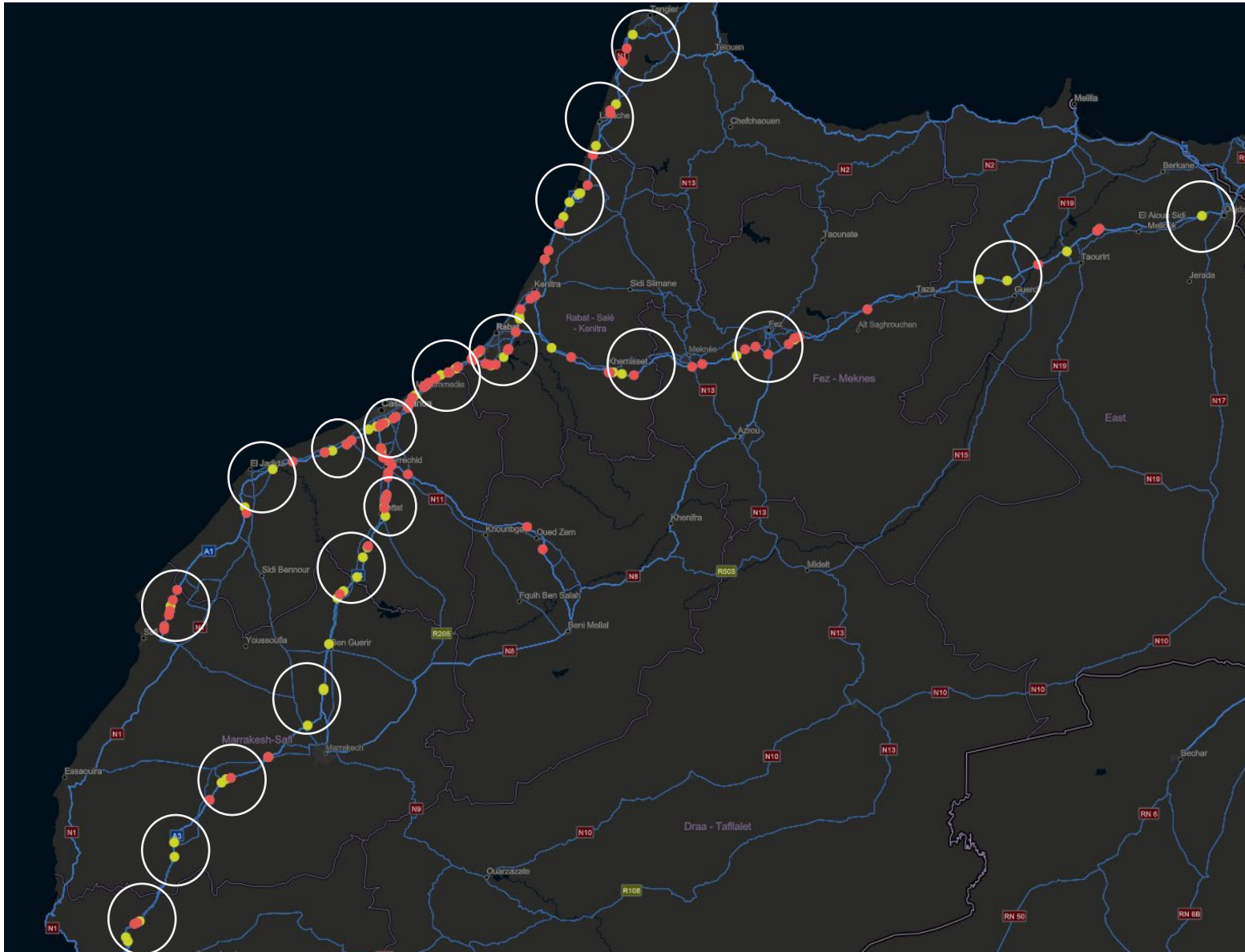
- The Management of the operating mode of patrols (Repositioning of the hold points)
- Dissemination of road safety awareness messages by the call center, ADM Traffic App, and also through VMS near sections with predicted crashes
- Monitoring risk sections through cameras at the control tower

Application : M1 Crash occurrence

The prediction model will allow us a maximum coverage of effective crashes

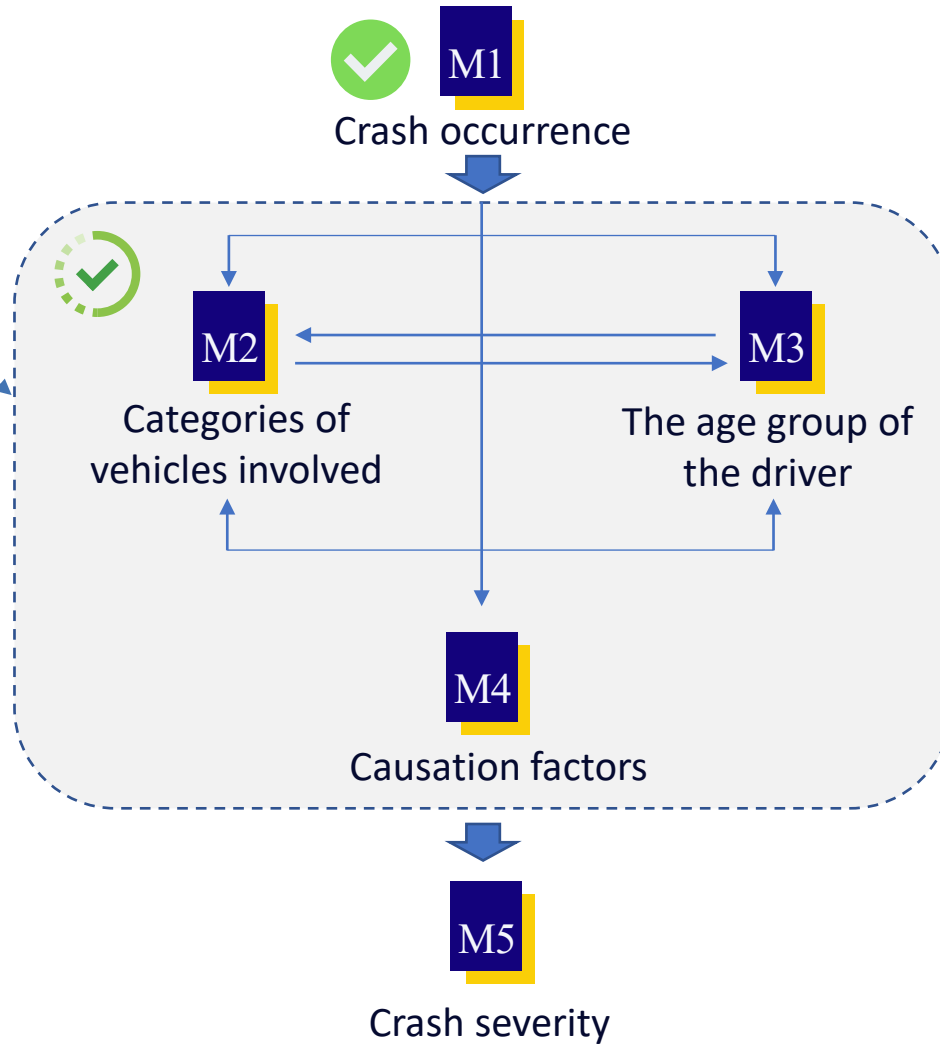


- Road users with awareness-rise (avoiding crashes)
- Reducing warning and intervention time (Targeted management at the operational level)



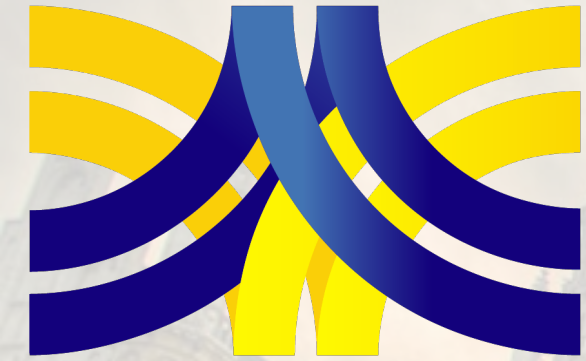
What's next?

Different scenarios between models



- M6 Pedestrian crashes
- M7 Crash's location
- M8 Daily crashes frequency

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**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**

MOUNJI YOUNES

mounji.younes@adm.co.ma

Autoroutes Du Maroc