

# Traffic Volume & API Research – Road Report AI

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## 1. Historic Traffic Volume Data (AI Training Support)

To properly train the AI model on both crash and non-crash scenarios, historic traffic volume data is required to measure vehicle exposure (how many vehicles travel on a road segment). This allows the model to normalize crash frequency relative to traffic density.

### Primary Source: Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

#### TxDOT Traffic Count Maps (AADT Data)

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) provides an estimate of average vehicles per day on monitored road segments.

- Includes historical yearly counts
- Provides GIS-compatible traffic station data
- Covers highways and major roads near Plano, TX

Link:

<https://www.txdot.gov/data-maps/traffic-count-maps.html>

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### STARS II – Statewide Traffic Analysis and Reporting System

Provides detailed station-level traffic count tables, including historical traffic volume statistics.

- Road segment vehicle counts
- Historical annual volume data
- Traffic monitoring station data

Link:

<https://www.txdot.gov/data-maps/traffic-count-maps/stars.html>

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### Regional & Local Supplemental Sources

## **North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG)**

Regional transportation and mobility data for the Dallas–Fort Worth area, which includes Plano.

Link:

<https://www.nctcog.org/trans>

[Data Management](#)

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## **Why Traffic Volume Matters for the AI Model**

Traffic volume allows the model to calculate crash exposure metrics, such as:

- Crash rate per 100,000 vehicles
- Crash density relative to vehicle flow
- Comparison between high-volume and low-volume roads

This improves predictive fairness and prevents high-traffic roads from being labeled dangerous purely due to volume.

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## **2. Google Maps API Research**

The Google Maps Platform will support:

- Interactive map display
- Geocoding road names to coordinates
- Snapping coordinates to road segments
- Overlaying AI-generated risk predictions

Google Maps Platform Overview:

<https://developers.google.com/maps>

Pricing Overview:

<https://developers.google.com/maps/billing-and-pricing/overview>

[Google Maps Platform core services pricing list](#) | [Pricing and Billing](#) | [Google for Developers](#)

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## **Relevant Google APIs**

**Maps JavaScript API**

- Renders interactive web maps
- Allows overlays, markers, and polylines

### **Geocoding API**

- Converts road names or addresses to coordinates

### **Roads API**

- Snaps latitude/longitude points to actual road geometry

### **Traffic Layer**

- Displays real-time traffic conditions visually
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## **Google Maps Pricing (Pay-As-You-Go Model)**

Google Maps uses usage-based billing.

Approximate pricing (subject to change):

- Dynamic Maps: ~\$7 per 1,000 map loads
- Geocoding API: ~\$5 per 1,000 requests
- Roads API: billed per 1,000 requests

Google provides free monthly usage credits depending on account type. For a university-scale project with limited traffic, usage is expected to remain low and manageable.

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## **3. Google Maps Cost Optimization Strategy**

To minimize API costs:

### **1. Cache Geocoding Results**

Store road name → coordinate mappings in the database after first lookup to prevent repeated geocoding calls.

### **2. Cache AI Risk Scores**

Precompute risk predictions for common road segments and store them in the database. Only recompute when needed.

### **3. Limit Map Reloads**

Update overlays dynamically instead of reloading the entire map instance.

### **4. Backend API Mediation**

Route Google API calls through the backend to prevent duplicate frontend requests.

### **5. Use Static Demo Data**

For presentations, use stored road geometries to reduce live API calls.

These strategies ensure minimal cost exposure while maintaining full functionality.

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## **4. Map Display & Risk Overlay Implementation**

The Google Maps JavaScript API supports visual overlays that allow risk predictions to be displayed directly on the map.

Potential overlay methods:

### **A. Color-Coded Road Segments**

Roads will be highlighted using polylines:

- Green → Low Risk
- Yellow → Moderate Risk
- Orange → High Risk
- Red → Severe Risk

This allows intuitive visualization of AI classifications.

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### **B. Clickable Risk Popups**

When a user selects a road segment:

Displayed Information:

- Risk Level
- AI Confidence Percentage
- Summary explanation

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## 5. Alternative Map & Traffic APIs (Researched)

While Google Maps is the primary platform, additional APIs were researched:

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### Mapbox

Interactive map rendering and optional traffic data.

Pricing Page:

<https://www.mapbox.com/pricing>

- Includes free tier (limited map loads and geocoding)
  - Usage-based billing beyond free limits
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Historical traffic volume data from US Department of Transportation

[Special Tabulations / U.S Traffic Volume Data - Policy | Federal Highway Administration](#)

Texas Department of Transportation has several links from a traffic count map to a traffic analysis and reporting system

[Traffic count maps](#)