

云南大学-软件学院 学术型硕士研究生 毕业答辩

结合天气因素的交通流量预测: 一种基于特征融合的时空图卷积网络方法

Combining weather data to predict traffic flow: Attention Feature Fusion base on spatial-temporal GCN

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选题背景

■ 背景

- 很多国家在致力于构建智慧交通系统(ITS)
- 交通预测是智慧交通系统必不可少的一部分
- 交通拥堵会引起严重的经济损失
- 天气因素对于交通状况有较大影响

■意义

- 交通管理效率&风险预测
- 城市规划合理性
- 出行体验



不良天气的拥堵画面

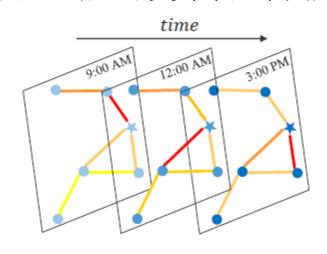


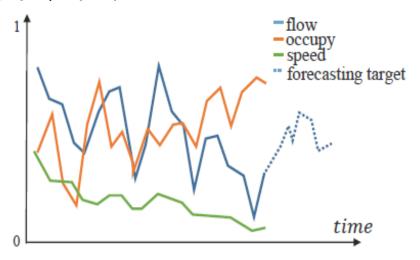


理论基础

■ 交通网络

- 空间
 - 一个交通网络: G = (V, E, A)
- 时间
 - 交通网络G上的每个节点都以相同的采样频率检测F个测量值





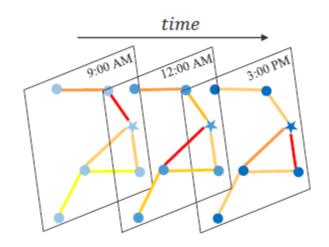
$$\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3, \cdots \mathbf{X}_{\tau-1}, \mathbf{X}_{\tau}) \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{F} \times \tau}$$

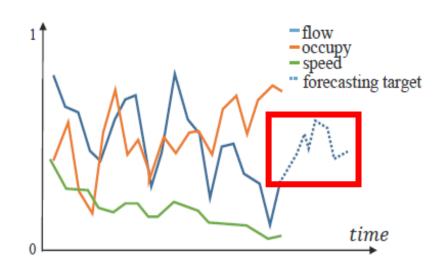


理论基础

■ 交通流量预测

给定交通网络上所有节点在过去时间片上的各种历史测量值, 预测所有节点在以下时间片上未来的交通流序列。







理论基础

■ 天气因素

$$\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3, \cdots, \mathbf{X}_{\tau-1}, \mathbf{X}_{\tau}) \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{F} \times \tau}$$



预测模型



$$\mathbf{Y} = (\mathbf{Y}_{\tau+1}, \mathbf{Y}_{\tau+2}, \mathbf{Y}_{\tau+3}, \cdots \mathbf{Y}_{\tau+k-1}, \mathbf{Y}_{\tau+k-1}) \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N} \times \tau}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{X}_{1}, \mathbf{X}_{2}, \mathbf{X}_{3}, \cdots, \mathbf{X}_{\tau-1}, \mathbf{X}_{\tau}) \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{F} \times \tau} \\ \mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{M}_{1}, \mathbf{M}_{2}, \mathbf{M}_{3}, \cdots, \mathbf{M}_{\tau-1}, \mathbf{M}_{\tau}) \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{F} \times \tau} \end{cases}$$



预测模型



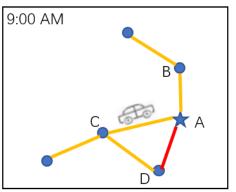
$$\mathbf{Y} = (\mathbf{Y}_{\tau+1}, \mathbf{Y}_{\tau+2}, \mathbf{Y}_{\tau+3}, \cdots \mathbf{Y}_{\tau+k-1}, \mathbf{Y}_{\tau+k-1}) \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N} \times \tau}$$

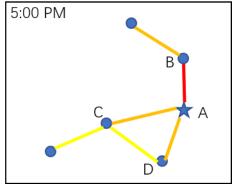


研究难点

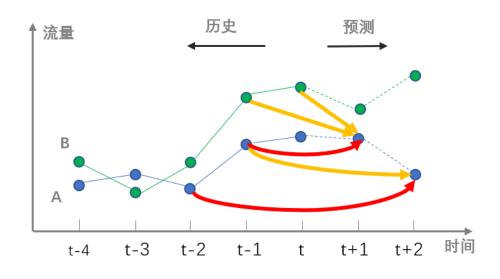
■ 动态时空相关

- 空间
- ●时间





(a) 空间上不同时间对交通流量的影响



(b) 时间维度对交通流量的影响



研究难点

■ 结合天气因素

- 难以找到与交通数据相匹配的天气数据
- 如何结合天气因素进行交通预测







相关工作

■ 交通预测

- 统计模型
 - HA
 - ARIMA, VAR
- 图神经网络模型
 - GTCN^[3]

- 传统机器学习模型
 - KNN, SVR

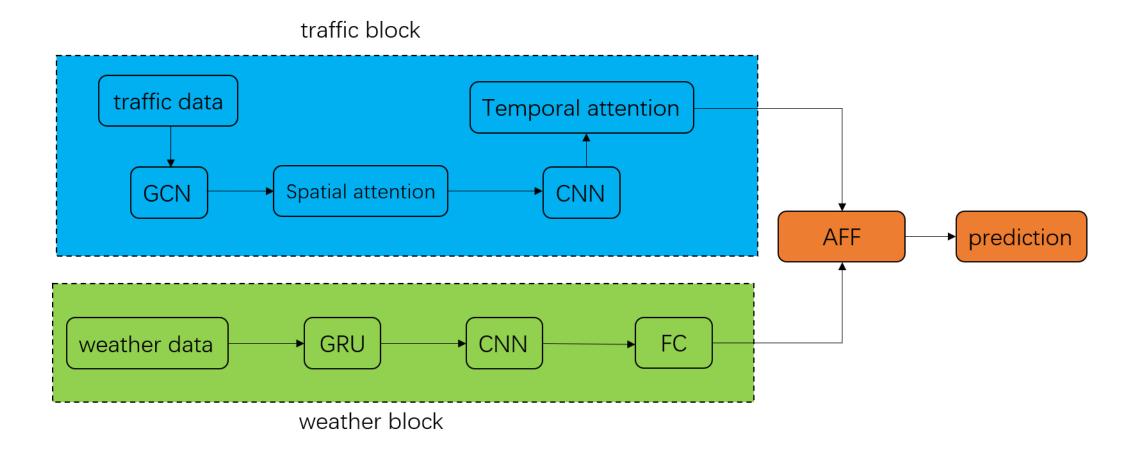
- 深度学习模型
 - CNN^[1], RNN^[2]

- 考虑天气的交通预测
 - (DBNs+天气)^[4], (RNN+天气)^[5]
- [1] W. Zhang, Y. Yu, Y. Qi, F. Shu, and Y. Wang, "Short-term traffic flow prediction based on spatio-temporal analysis and CNN deep learning," Transportmetrica A: Transport Science, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 1688–1711, 2019.
- [2] Z. Lv, J. Xu, K. Zheng, H. Yin, P. Zhao, and X. Zhou, "Lc-rnn: A deep learning model for traffic speed prediction.," in International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, 2018, pp. 3470–3476.
- [3] Ge L, Li H, Liu J, et al. Temporal Graph Convolutional Networks for Traffic Speed Prediction Considering External Factors [C]// 2019 20th IEEE International Conference on Mobile Data Management (MDM). IEEE, 2019.
- [4] Koesdwi Ad Y A, Soua R, Karray F. Improving Traffic Flow Prediction With Weather Information in Connected Cars: A Deep Learning Approach[J]. IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 2016, 65(12):9508-9517.
- [5] Zhang D, Kabuka M R. Combining Weather Condition Data to Predict Traffic Flow: A GRU Based Deep Learning Approach[J]. IET Intelligent Transport Systems, 2018, 12(7):578-585.



本文模型 (AFFGCN)

Attention Feature Fusion base on spatial-temporal Graph Convolutional Network





本文模型 (AFFGCN)

■ 交通模块

• 切比雪夫多项式

$$T_k(x) = 2x \cdot T_{k-1}(x) - T_{k-2}(x)$$

• 切比雪夫图卷积

$$g_{\theta} *_{G} \mathbf{x} = g_{\theta}(\mathbf{L})\mathbf{x} = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_{k} T_{k}(\tilde{\mathbf{L}})\mathbf{x}$$

● 空间间注意力

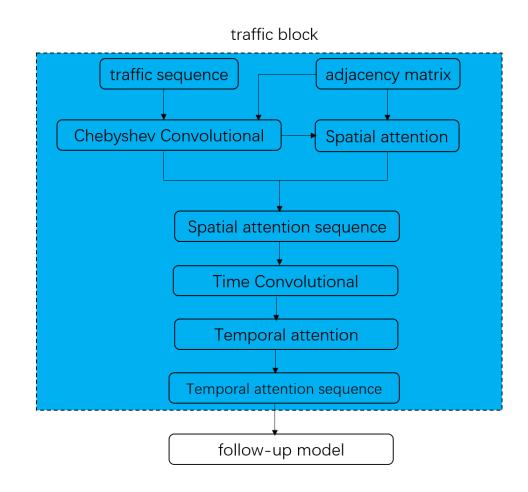
$$S_{ij} = attention([\mathbf{h}_i \parallel \mathbf{h}_j]), j \in N_i$$

$$S'_{ij} = \frac{\exp(Leaky \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{LU}(e_{ij}))}{\sum_{k \in N_i} \exp(Leaky \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{LU}(e_{ik}))}$$

• 时间注意力

$$T_{ij} = attention([\mathbf{h}_i \parallel \mathbf{h}_j]), j \in N_i$$

$$T_{ij} = \frac{\exp(Leaky \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{LU}(e_{ij}))}{\sum_{k \in N_i} \exp(Leaky \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{LU}(e_{ik}))}$$





本文模型(AFFGCN)

交通模块补充

● 构建拉普拉斯矩阵

$$D = diag(sum(A, 1))$$

● 代入切比多项式

$$T_k(\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}}) = 2\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}} \cdot T_{k-1}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}}) - T_{k-2}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}})$$

● 空间注意力

$$S_{ij} = attention([\mathbf{h}_{i}^{s} \parallel \mathbf{h}_{j}^{s}]), j \in N_{i}$$

$$S'_{ij} = \frac{\exp(Leaky \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{LU}(e_{ij}))}{\sum_{k \in N_i} \exp(Leaky \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{LU}(e_{ik}))}$$

● 空间间注意力

$$g_{\theta} *_{G} x = g_{\theta}(L)x = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_{k}(T_{k}(\tilde{L}) \odot \mathbf{S})x$$

$$L = D - A$$

$$L = D - A$$
 $\lambda_{\text{max}} = \max(eigs(L, 1))$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}} = \frac{2}{\lambda_{\text{max}}} \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{I}_{N}$$

● 改写为图卷积

$$g_{\theta} *_{G} \mathbf{x} = g_{\theta}(\mathbf{L})\mathbf{x} = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_{k} T_{k}(\tilde{\mathbf{L}})\mathbf{x}$$

● 时间注意力

$$\mathbf{T}_{ij} = attention([\mathbf{h}_{i}^{t} \parallel \mathbf{h}_{j}^{t}]), j \in \mathbf{N}_{i}$$

$$T_{ij}^{'} = \frac{\exp(Leaky \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{LU}(e_{ij}))}{\sum_{k \in N_i} \exp(Leaky \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{LU}(e_{ik}))}$$

● 时间注意力重构

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}} = (\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{1}, \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{2}, \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{3}, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\tau-1}, \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\tau}) = (\mathbf{h}_{1}, \mathbf{h}_{2}, \mathbf{h}_{3}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_{\tau-1}, \mathbf{h}_{\tau}) \cdot \mathbf{T}$$



本文模型 (AFFGCN)

■ 天气模块

- 天气数据生成
- 天气数据预测

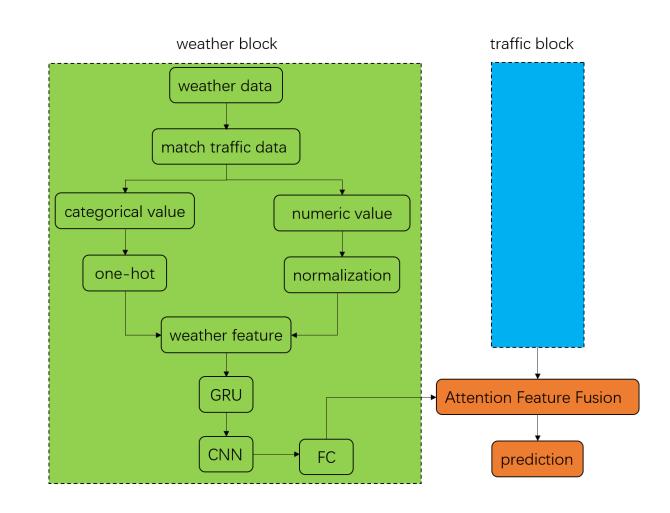
one-hot

■ GRU+CNN

- 归一化
- 注意力特征融合
 - 天气、交通特征 $\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{h}_{tf} = f_{tf}(\mathbf{X}) \\ \boldsymbol{h}_{wx} = f_{wx}(\mathbf{M}) \end{cases}$
 - 参考Transformer $\begin{cases} Q = W_q \cdot h_{tf} \\ K = W_k \cdot h'_{wx} \end{cases}$ $V = W_v \cdot h'_{wx}$

$$score_1 = ([q_1 || k_1], [q_1 || k_2], [q_1 || k_3], \cdots, [q_1 || k_N])$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathrm{FC}(\boldsymbol{h}_{tf} + \boldsymbol{h}'_{wx} \boldsymbol{\cdot} \mathbf{Att})$$



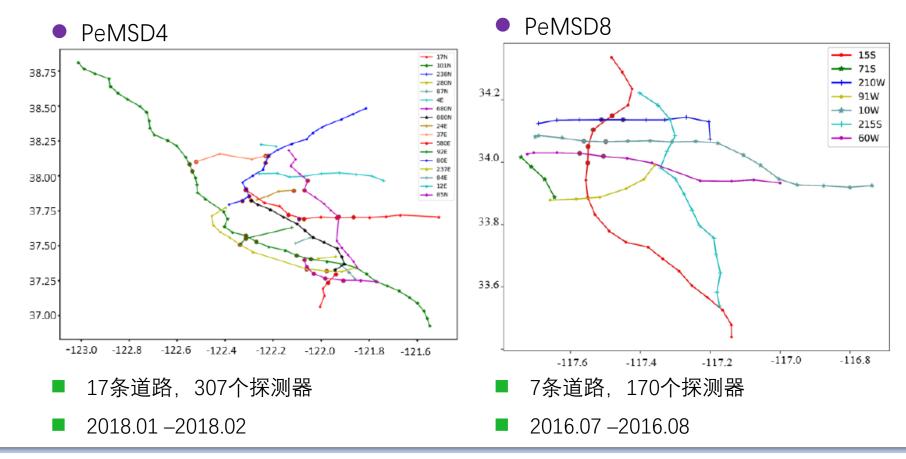
valid	tmpf	dwpf	relh	drct	sknt	alti	vsby	gust	skyc1	skyc2	skyl1	skyl2	wxcodes	feel
2016/7/1 0:05	96.44	53.6	23.81	260	12	29.79	10	16	CLR	BKN			HZ	94.21
2016/7/1 0:24	95	54.32	25.55	260	12	29.8	10		CLR					92.9
2016/7/1 0:44	93.74	53.6	25.88	280	9	29.8	10	14	CLR					91.41
2016/7/1 0:49	93.2	53.6	26.31	250	11	29.8	7		FEW		7000			90.86
2016/7/1 1:05	92.84	54.5	27.5	260	11	29.8	10		CLR					90.73
2016/7/1 1:24	91.76	55.04	29.01	250	9	29.8	10		CLR					89.79
2016/7/1 1:44	90.68	56.3	31.41	260	11	29.81	10		CLR					89.07
2016/7/1 1:47	89.6	55.4	31.45	230	9	29.81	7		FEW		7000			87.78
2016/7/1 2:05	88.34	57.2	34.93	240	10	29.81	10		CLR					87.08
2016/7/1 2:24	86.54	57.56	37.46	230	7	29.82	10		CLR					85.54
2016/7/1 2:44	85.1	58.1	40	240	9	29.83	10		CLR					85.1
2016/7/1 2:50	75.2	57.2	53.55	240	8	29.83	7		CLR					75.2
2016/7/1 3:04	83.48	58.64	42.96	240	7	29.83	10		CLR					83.23
2016/7/1 3:24	82.4	59	45.07	250	8	29.84	10		CLR					82.46
2016/7/1 3:44	81.32	59.18	46.98	240	8	29.85	10		CLR					81.68
2016/7/1 4:04	80.24	59.36	48.98	260	7	29.86	10		CLR					80.92
2016/7/1 4:25	79.16	59.36	50.75	240	5	29.87	10		CLR	BKN			HZ	79.16
2016/7/1 4:44	78.8	59.36	51.35	240	5	29.88	10		CLR					78.8
2016/7/1 5:04	77.9	59.54	53.24	250	7	29.89	10		CLR					77.9
2016/7/1 5:25	77	59.9	55.56	240	6	29.89	10		CLR					77
2016/7/1 5:44	76.28	59.9	56.9	240	6	29.89	10		CLR					76.28
2016/7/1 6:04	75.2	60.08	59.37	240	6	29.89	10		CLR					75.2
2016/7/1 6:25	74.3	60.26	61.57	250	6	29.89	10		CLR					74.3
2016/7/1 6:44	73.4	60.26	63.46	260	5	29.9	10		CLR					73.4
2016/7/1 7:04	72.5	60.26	65.42	250	6	29.9	10		CLR					72.5
2016/7/1 7:25	71.78	60.44	67.46	270	8	29.89	10		CLR					71.78
2016/7/1 7:44	71.24	60.44	68.71	250	6	29.9	10		CLR					71.24
2016/7/1 8:04	70.7	60.44	69.98	250	7	29.9	10		CLR					70.7
2016/7/1 8:25	69.98	60.44	71.72	250	5	29.9	10		CLR					69.98
2016/7/1 8:44	69.8	60.8	73.09	240	5	29.9	10		CLR					69.8
2016/7/1 9:04	69.26	60.8	74.46	260	4	29.9	10		CLR					69.26
2016/7/1 9:25	68.9	60.8	75.38	250	5	29.9	10		CLR					68.9
2016/7/1 9:44	68.9	60.8	75.38	260	3	29.9	7		CLR					68.9
2016/7/1 10:04	68.9	60.8	75.38			29.9	10		CLR					68.9
2016/7/1 10:25	68.72	60.8	75.85			29.9	10		CLR					68.72
2016/7/1 10:44	68.36	60.8	76.79			29.89	10		CLR				1	68.36
2016/7/1 11:04	68.18	60.8	77.27	250	3	29.89	7		CLR					68.18
2016/7/1 11:25	68	60.8	77.75	250	3	29.89	7		CLR				1	68
2016/7/1 11:44	68	60.8	77.75	260	3	29.89	7		CLR					68
2016/7/1 12:04	67.64	60.8	78.72	260	3	29.9	7		CLR					67.64

valid	时间戳	观察的时间戳
tmpf	气温	华氏气温,通常为 2 米
dwpf	露点温度	以华氏度为单位的露点温度,通常为2米
relh		相对湿度(%)
drct	风向	以度数为单位的风向 *true* 北
sknt	风速	以节为单位的风速
p01i	降雨量	从观测时间到前一小时降水重置时间的一小时降水。这因站点而异。值以英寸为单位。该值可能包含也可能不包含由传感器上的某些设备融化或通过某些其他方式估计的冻结降水。不幸的是,我们不知道一个权威的数据库来表示哪个站有哪个传感器。
alti	海拔	以英寸为单位的压力高度计
mslp	气压	以毫巴为单位的海平面压力
vsby	能见度	能见度(英里)
gust	阵风	以节为单位的阵风
skyc1	天空 1	天空1级覆盖范围
skyc2	天空 2	天空 2 级覆盖范围
skyc3	天空 3	天空 3 级覆盖范围
skyc4	天空 4	天空 4 级覆盖范围
skyl1	海拔1	天空1级海拔高度(以英尺为单位)
skyl2	海拔2	天空2级海拔高度(以英尺为单位)
skyl3	海拔3	天空3级海拔高度(英尺)
skyl4	海拔4	天空 4 级海拔高度 (英尺)
wxcodes	天气代码	当前天气代码(空格分隔)
ice_accretion_1hr	积冰1	1 小时以上的积冰(英寸)
ice_accretion_3hr	积冰3	3小时以上的积冰(英寸)
ice_accretion_6hr	积冰6	6 小时以上的积冰(英寸)
peak_wind_gust	高峰阵风风值	Peak Wind Gust (from PK WND METAR remark) (knots)
peak_wind_drct	高峰阵风方向	高峰阵风方向(来自 PK WND METAR 备注)(度)
peak_wind_time	高峰阵风时刻	阵风高峰时间(来自 PK WND METAR 备注)
feel	风寒或热指数	以华氏为单位的表观温度(风寒或热指数)
metar	报告	METAR 格式的未处理报告观测
snowdepth	雪深	雪深(4组)[英寸]



■ 交通数据集

- **三个检测值(每5min):** 交通流量,平均速度,平均占有率
- 目标: 两个小时的历史观测值, 预测未来15min、30min、60min的交通流量





■ 交通数据集

PeMSD4

PeMSD8

time stamp	0	1	•••	306
2012/3/1 00:00	(62, 0.0077, 67.9)	(56, 0.0112, 68.4)	•••	(38, 0.0094, 68.2)
2012/3/1 00:05	(61, 0.0074, 67.3)	(40, 0.008, 68.6)	•••	(35, 0.0085, 68.8)
2012/3/1 00:10	(71, 0.0093, 68.4)	(28, 0.0068, 67.4)	•••	(45, 0.0111, 69.5)
2012/3/1 00:15		(47, 0.0089, 69.5)	•••	(81, 0.0199, 68.8)
2012/6/30 23:55	(77, 0.0103, 67.4)	(73, 0.0166, 65.8)	•••	(43, 0.0118, 69.1)
2012/6/30 23:59	(74, 0.0098, 67)	(71, 0.0166, 68.7)	•••	(40, 0.0107, 69.7)
	2012/3/1 00:00 2012/3/1 00:05 2012/3/1 00:10 2012/3/1 00:15 2012/6/30 23:55	2012/3/1 00:00 (62, 0.0077, 67.9) 2012/3/1 00:05 (61, 0.0074, 67.3) 2012/3/1 00:10 (71, 0.0093, 68.4) 2012/3/1 00:15 (86, 0.0112, 67.8) 2012/6/30 23:55 (77, 0.0103, 67.4)	2012/3/1 00:00 (62, 0.0077, 67.9) (56, 0.0112, 68.4) 2012/3/1 00:05 (61, 0.0074, 67.3) (40, 0.008, 68.6) 2012/3/1 00:10 (71, 0.0093, 68.4) (28, 0.0068, 67.4) 2012/3/1 00:15 (86, 0.0112, 67.8) (47, 0.0089, 69.5) 2012/6/30 23:55 (77, 0.0103, 67.4) (73, 0.0166, 65.8)	2012/3/1 00:00 (62, 0.0077, 67.9) (56, 0.0112, 68.4) 2012/3/1 00:05 (61, 0.0074, 67.3) (40, 0.008, 68.6) 2012/3/1 00:10 (71, 0.0093, 68.4) (28, 0.0068, 67.4) 2012/3/1 00:15 (86, 0.0112, 67.8) (47, 0.0089, 69.5) 2012/6/30 23:55 (77, 0.0103, 67.4) (73, 0.0166, 65.8) 2012/6/30 23:59 (74, 0.0098, 67) (71, 0.0166, 68.7)

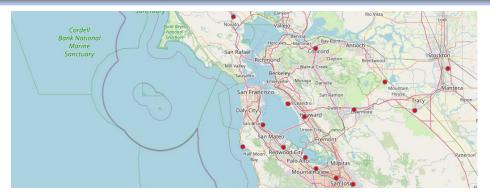
time stamp	0	1	•••	169
2017/1/1 00:00	(133, 0.0603,65.8)	(210,	•••	(6, 0.0031, 65)
		0.0589,69.6)		
2017/1/1 00:05	(114, 0.0532,66.9)	(185, 0.055, 68.5)	•••	(4, 0.0018, 65)
2017/1/1 00:10	(140, 0.0622,66.8)	(171, 0.0466,69.9)	•••	(4, 0.0021, 64.9)
2017/1/1 00:15	(106, 0.0452,68.9)	(174, 0.0529, 68)	•••	(2, 0.001, 64.9)
2017/6/30 23:55	(102, 0.0579,61.4)	(165, 0.0492,67.2)	•••	(2, 0.001, 65.2)
2017/6/30 23:59	(102, 0.0565,61.7)	(166, 0.0502,67.6)	•••	(6, 0.0026, 65.2)
·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

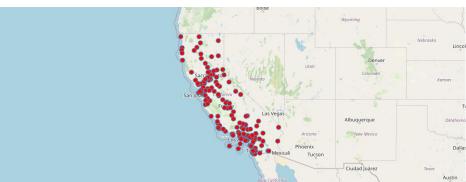


■ 天气数据集

- PeMSD4
 - 旧金山湾区
 - 2018.01 -2018.02
 - one-hot特征, 25维
 - 数值特征,13维

- PeMSD8
 - 圣贝纳迪诺市
 - **2**016.07 –2016.08
 - one-hot特征,16维
 - 数值特征,11维







valid	tmpf	dwpf	relh	drct	sknt	alti	vsby	gust	skyc1	skyc2	skyl1	skyl2	wxcodes	feel
2016/7/1 0:05	96.44	53.6	23.81	260	12	29.79	10	16	CLR	BKN			HZ	94.21
2016/7/1 0:24	95	54.32	25.55	260	12	29.8	10		CLR					92.9
2016/7/1 0:44	93.74	53.6	25.88	280	9	29.8	10	14	CLR					91.41
2016/7/1 0:49	93.2	53.6	26.31	250	11	29.8	7		FEW		7000			90.86
2016/7/1 1:05	92.84	54.5	27.5	260	11	29.8	10		CLR					90.73
2016/7/1 1:24	91.76	55.04	29.01	250	9	29.8	10		CLR					89.79
2016/7/1 1:44	90.68	56.3	31.41	260	11	29.81	10		CLR					89.07
2016/7/1 1:47	89.6	55.4	31.45	230	9	29.81	7		FEW		7000			87.78
2016/7/1 2:05	88.34	57.2	34.93	240	10	29.81	10		CLR					87.08
2016/7/1 2:24	86.54	57.56	37.46	230	7	29.82	10		CLR					85.54
2016/7/1 2:44	85.1	58.1	40	240	9	29.83	10		CLR					85.1
2016/7/1 2:50	75.2	57.2	53.55	240	8	29.83	7		CLR					75.2
2016/7/1 3:04	83.48	58.64	42.96	240	7	29.83	10		CLR					83.23
2016/7/1 3:24	82.4	59	45.07	250	8	29.84	10		CLR					82.46
2016/7/1 3:44	81.32	59.18	46.98	240	8	29.85	10		CLR					81.68
2016/7/1 4:04	80.24	59.36	48.98	260	7	29.86	10		CLR					80.92
2016/7/1 4:25	79.16	59.36	50.75	240	5	29.87	10		CLR	BKN			HZ	79.16
2016/7/1 4:44	78.8	59.36	51.35	240	5	29.88	10		CLR					78.8
2016/7/1 5:04	77.9	59.54	53.24	250	7	29.89	10		CLR					77.9
2016/7/1 5:25	77	59.9	55.56	240	6	29.89	10		CLR					77
2016/7/1 5:44	76.28	59.9	56.9	240	6	29.89	10		CLR					76.28
2016/7/1 6:04	75.2	60.08	59.37	240	6	29.89	10		CLR					75.2
2016/7/1 6:25	74.3	60.26	61.57	250	6	29.89	10		CLR					74.3
2016/7/1 6:44	73.4	60.26	63.46	260	5	29.9	10		CLR					73.4
2016/7/1 7:04	72.5	60.26	65.42	250	6	29.9	10		CLR					72.5
2016/7/1 7:25	71.78	60.44	67.46	270	8	29.89	10		CLR					71.78
2016/7/1 7:44	71.24	60.44	68.71	250	6	29.9	10		CLR					71.24
2016/7/1 8:04	70.7	60.44	69.98	250	7	29.9	10		CLR					70.7
2016/7/1 8:25	69.98	60.44	71.72	250	5	29.9	10		CLR					69.98
2016/7/1 8:44	69.8	60.8	73.09	240	5	29.9	10		CLR					69.8
2016/7/1 9:04	69.26	60.8	74.46	260	4	29.9	10		CLR					69.26
2016/7/1 9:25	68.9	60.8	75.38	250	5	29.9	10		CLR					68.9
2016/7/1 9:44	68.9	60.8	75.38	260	3	29.9	7		CLR					68.9
2016/7/1 10:04	68.9	60.8	75.38			29.9	10		CLR					68.9
2016/7/1 10:25	68.72	60.8	75.85			29.9	10		CLR					68.72
2016/7/1 10:44	68.36	60.8	76.79			29.89	10		CLR				1	68.36
2016/7/1 11:04	68.18	60.8	77.27	250	3	29.89	7		CLR					68.18
2016/7/1 11:25	68	60.8	77.75	250	3	29.89	7		CLR				1	68
2016/7/1 11:44	68	60.8	77.75	260	3	29.89	7		CLR					68
2016/7/1 12:04	67.64	60.8	78.72	260	3	29.9	7		CLR					67.64



one-hot

• skyc1、skyc2

特征代码	One-hot向量
CLR	[1,0,0,0,0,0]
FEW	[0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]
VV	[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
SCT	[0,0,0,1,0,0]
BKN	[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]
OVC	[0,0,0,0,0,1]

wxcodes

特征代码	One-hot向量
HZ	[1,0,0,0,0,0,0]
RA	[0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
BR	[0,0,1,0,0,0,0]
RA BR	[0,0,0,1,0,0,0]
BR	[0,0,0,0,1,0,0]
BCFG	[0,0,0,0,0,1,0]
BCFG	[0,0,0,0,0,0,1]



■ 评价指标

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i} - \hat{x}_{i}| \qquad RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \hat{x}_{i})^{2}} \qquad MAPE(x_{i}, y_{i}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{|x_{i} - y_{i}|}{|x_{i}|}$$

■ 对比方法

- **GRCN**^[6]: Graph-Refined Convolutional Network,结构-精细图卷积网络
- Gate_STGCN: 门控时空图卷积网络
- **DGCN**^[7]: Dynamic Graph Convolution Network, 动态图卷积网络
- DGCN_MASK: 只使用掩码拉普拉斯矩阵的模型的修改版的动态图卷积网络
- DGCN_recent: 只有邻近数据的动态图卷积网络
- DGCN_Res: 只使用残差拉普拉斯矩阵的模型修改版的动态图卷积网络
- DGCN_GAT: 该方法是将DGCN模型的空间特征层GTCL替换为GAT
- ST-GCN: 本文方法(没有使用天气数据,交通模块)



结果分析

■ PeMSD4实验结果

		15min			30min			60min	
模型	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE
GRCN	23.18	35.2	18.18	24.06	36.48	18.82	26.54	39.97	21.24
Gated_STGCN	22.12	33.15	18.62	23.87	35.7	20.09	27.6	41.1	23.54
DGCN_GAT	21.81	34.68	15.91	21.9	34.9	15.83	22.21	35.4	15.86
DGCN_MASK	19.88	31.06	15.23	20.31	31.86	15.39	20.96	33.07	15.65
DGCN_recent	19.11	29.93	13.23	19.54	30.74	13.44	20.25	31.98	13.9
DGCN_Res	19.04	30.54	13.65	19.45	31.31	13.92	20.11	32.46	14.27
DGCN	17.14	27.49	12.29	17.51	28.18	12.53	18.10	29.21	12.84
ST-GCN	20.76	32.5	14.83	21.14	33.29	14.88	22.19	35.16	15.6
AFFGCN	15.26	23.54	11.23	15.68	24.31	11.38	15.71	24.36	11.24



结果分析

■ PeMSD8实验结果

		15min			30min			60min	
模型	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE
GRCN	18.16	26.81	14.04	18.77	27.89	14.3	20.3	30.38	15.47
Gated_STGCN	17.41	25.91	12.86	18.68	28.19	13.94	21.36	32.59	16.23
DGCN_GAT	15.93	24.44	11.35	16.1	24.89	11.39	16.48	25.73	11.53
DGCN_MASK	15.69	23.8	11.57	15.98	24.49	11.64	16.44	25.5	11.83
DGCN_recent	15.5	23.47	10.53	15.87	24.23	10.7	16.6	25.51	11.1
DGCN_Res	15.27	23.44	10.9	15.59	24.14	11.08	16.06	25.16	11.36
DGCN	14.73	22.86	10.17	15	23.51	10.3	15.48	24.5	10.61
ST-GCN	17	25.37	12.1	17.07	25.7	11.91	17.66	26.84	12.2
AFFGCN	13.2	19.42	8.96	13.51	19.88	9.15	13.64	20.07	9.23



总结展望

■ 总结

- 本文所提出的AFFGCN模型方法显著提高了预测的准确性
- 比较好的证明了天气因素对于交通流量预测的有效性。

■ 展望

- 从节点、区域和社区三个层次探索交通网络粗化策略,将宏观、微观节点对交通流量的影响一体纳入预测
- 寻求更加有效的多任务学习方法
- 尝试引入Informer体系解决长期预测的问题



云南大学软件学院 学术型硕士研究生 毕业答辩

Thanks

答辩人:杨安 专业:软件工程理论与方法 导师:王炜 日期: 2022.11.19

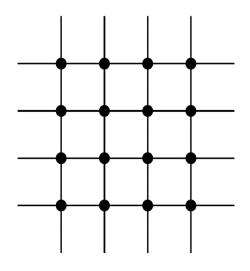




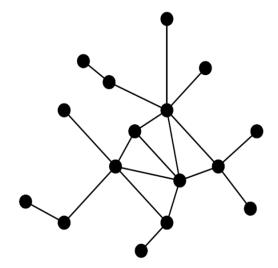
附录1

■ 交通网络抽象方式转变

- 标准网格数据
- 时间序列



- 图结构数据
- 时空序列





附录2

■ HA公式

$$V_{\text{new}} = \alpha V_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha) V_{old}$$

ARIMA公式

$$y_{t} = \mu + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \gamma_{i} y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \theta_{i} \varepsilon_{t-i} + \varepsilon_{t}$$

■ VAR公式

$$Y_t = \varPhi_0 + \varPhi_1 Y_{t-1} + \dots + \varPhi_p Y_{t-p} + B X_t + \epsilon_t$$
 , $\ t=1,2,\cdots,T$

$$Y_t = \left(\begin{array}{c} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \\ \vdots \\ y_{kt} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \quad \epsilon_t = \left(\begin{array}{c} \epsilon_{1t} \\ \epsilon_{2t} \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_{kt} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \quad \varPhi_0 = \left(\begin{array}{c} \varphi_{10} \\ \varphi_{20} \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{k0} \end{array} \right)$$

Vnaw: t时刻的交通流量

V_{old}:过去一个月t时刻的平均交通流量

ARIMA (p, d, q),差分自回归移动平均模型,Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model γ、θ为各自的系数

VAR(Vector Autoregressive向量自回归模型) ARIMA中的AR模型的推广,采 用多方程联立的形式,在模型的每一个方程中,内生变量对模型的全部内生 自变量的滞后项进行回归

$$Y_{t} = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \\ \vdots \\ y_{kt} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varepsilon_{t} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1t} \\ \varepsilon_{2t} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{kt} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varPhi_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{10} \\ \phi_{20} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{k0} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad \varPhi_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{11} \left(i \right) & \phi_{12} \left(i \right) & \cdots & \phi_{1k} \left(i \right) \\ \phi_{21} \left(i \right) & \phi_{22} \left(i \right) & \cdots & \phi_{2k} \left(i \right) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_{k1} \left(i \right) & \phi_{k2} \left(i \right) & \cdots & \phi_{kk} \left(i \right) \end{pmatrix} , \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, p$$



附录3

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