

DeepMove: Predicting Human Mobility with Attentional Recurrent Networks

***Jie Feng¹, Yong Li¹, Chao Zhang²,
Funing Sun³, Fanchao Meng³, Ang Guo³, Depeng Jin¹***

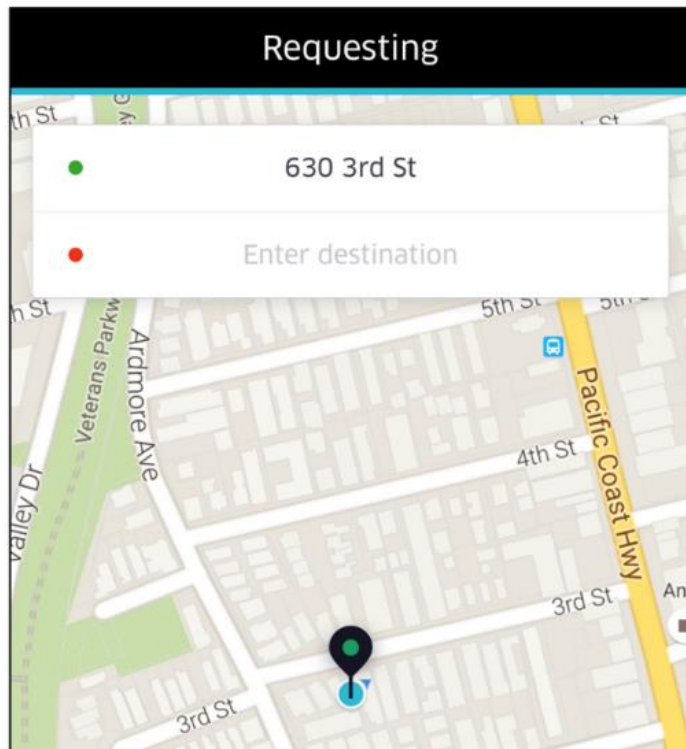
***Tsinghua University¹
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign²
Tencent Inc.³***

Background

Human mobility prediction is of great importance for a lot of location-based applications

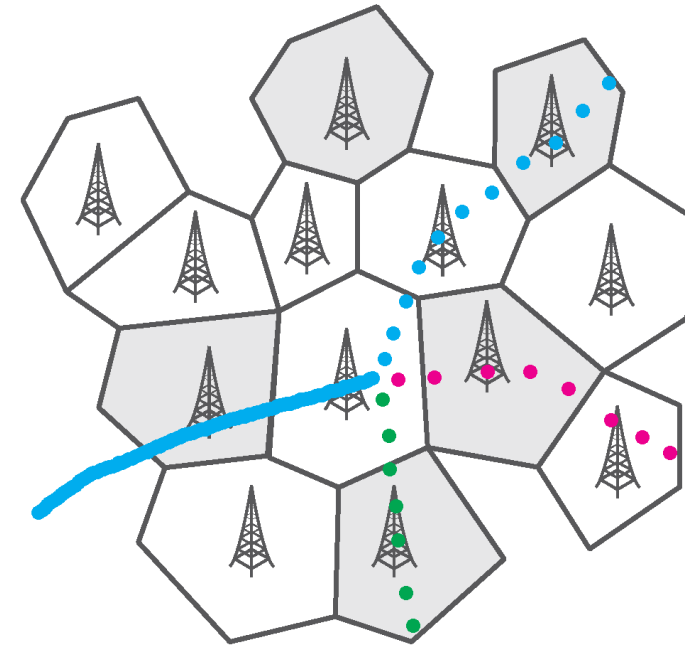
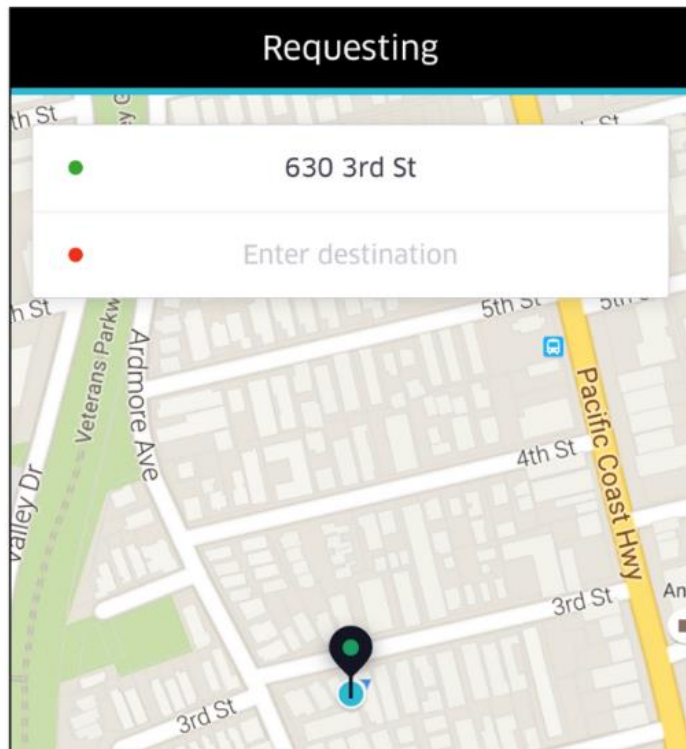
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- ***Estimating travel demand for Uber and Didi***



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- ***Mobility management in mobile cellular network***



Problem Description

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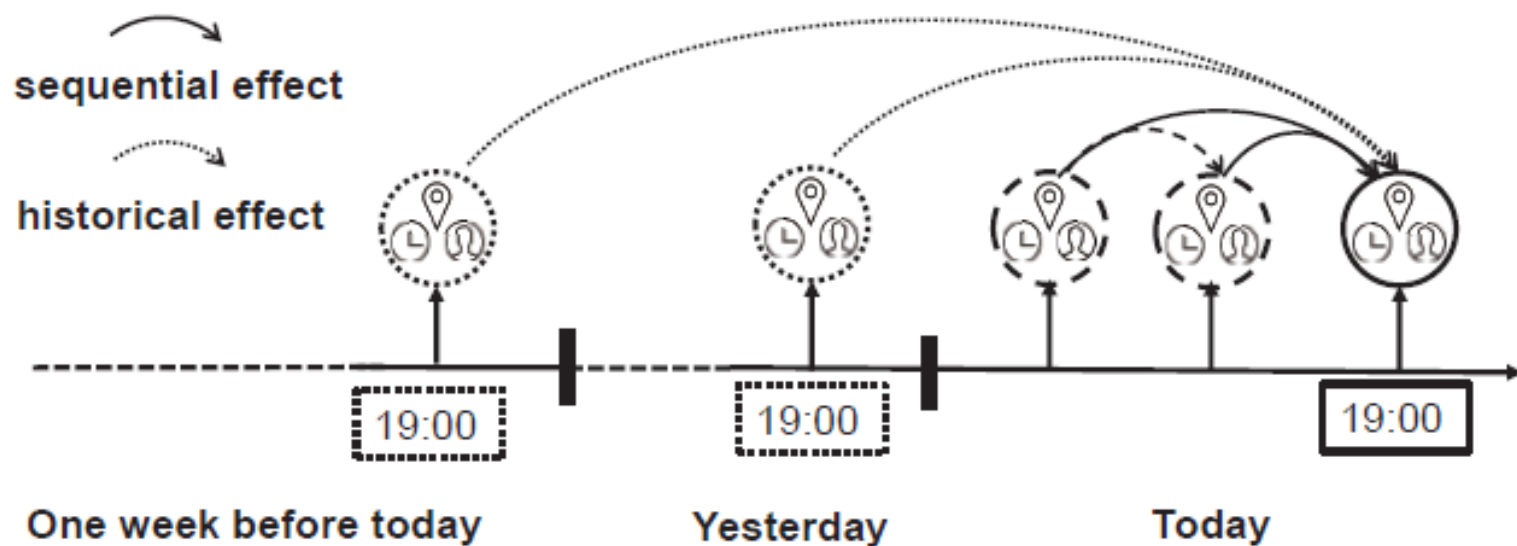
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- ***Given a spatial-temporal points sequence (trajectory), predict the next spatial-temporal point of it***
 - *With the fixed temporal resolution, we only care about predicting the spatial context: location*
- ***We divide the whole trajectory of each person into two parts: current trajectory and trajectory history***
 - *predict the next location of the current trajectory with the help of current trajectory and trajectory history*

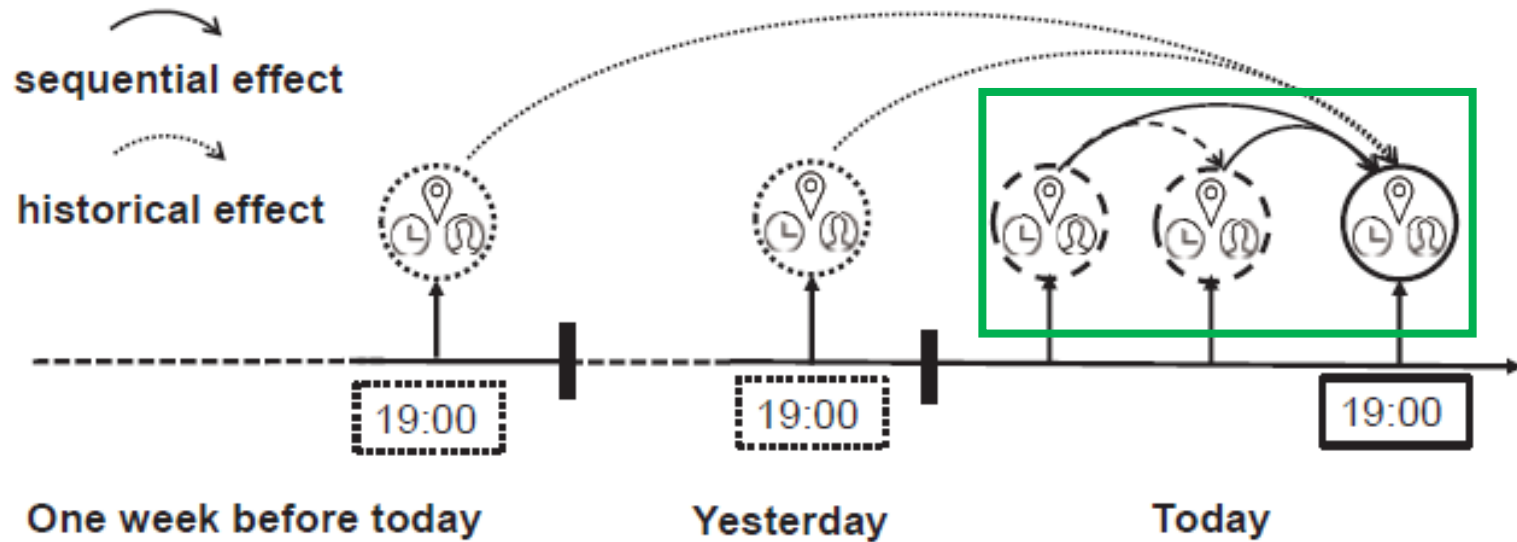
Our Intuition

*Multi-level periodicity of human mobility:
daily routines, weekend leisure, yearly festivals,
and even other **personal periodic activities***

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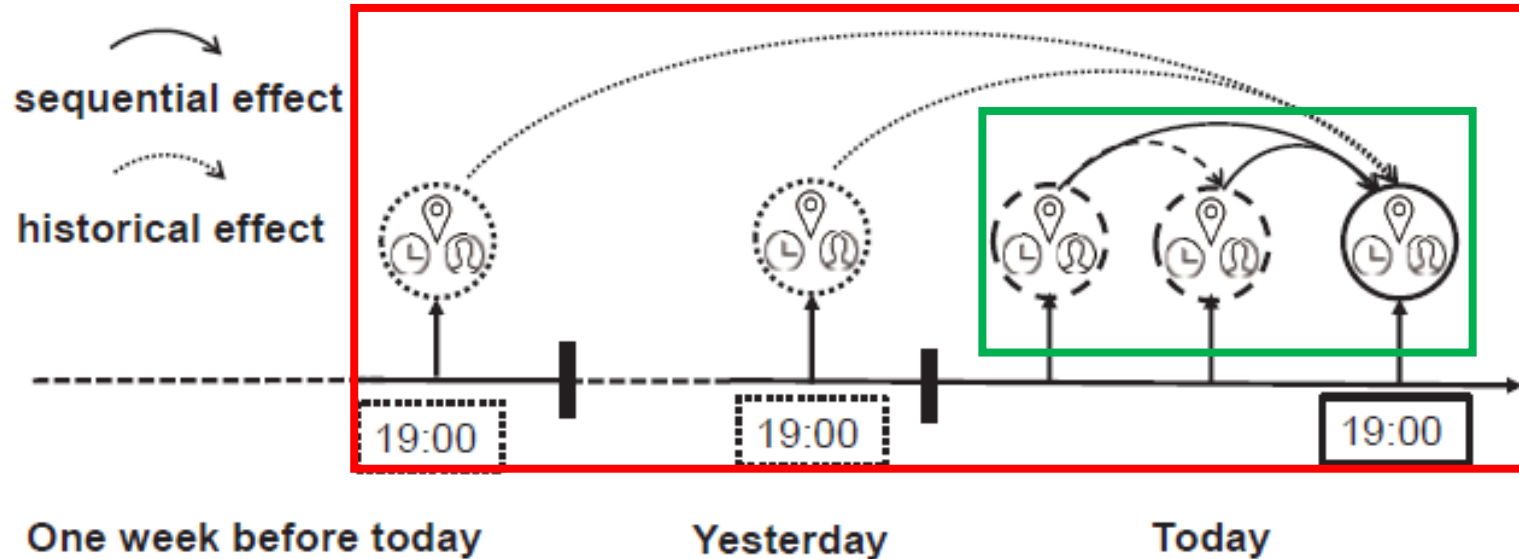


Our Intuition



the sequential information influences the next mobility status

Our Intuition



the sequential information influences the next mobility status

the periodical information takes effects

Challenges

- ***Multi-level periodicity of human mobility***
 - *daily routines, weekend leisure, yearly festivals and even other personal periodic activities*

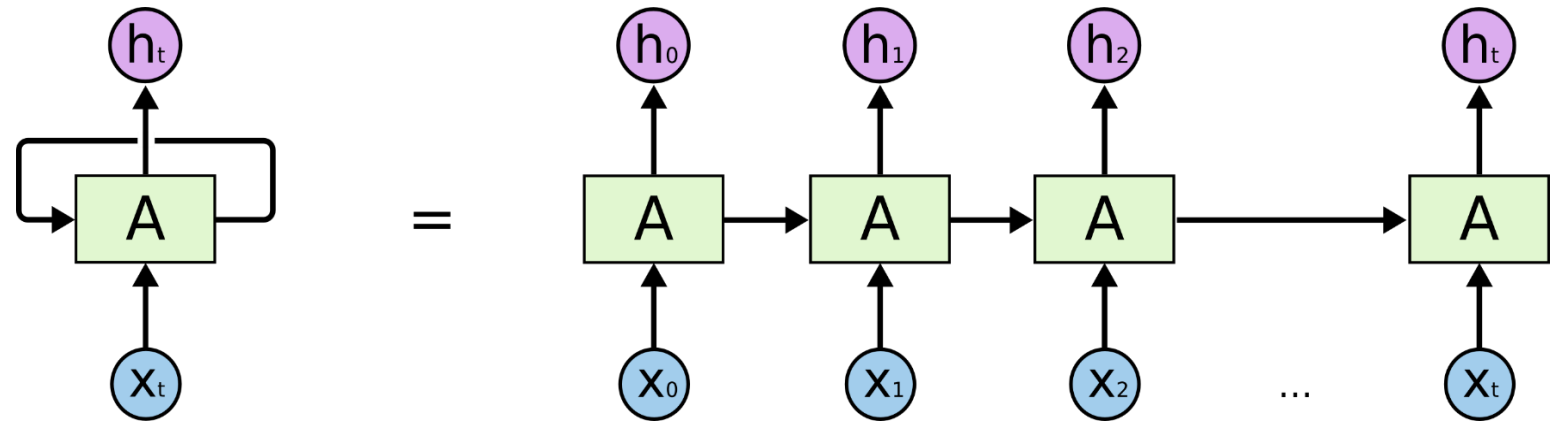
Challenges

- ***Multi-level periodicity of human mobility***
 - *daily routines, weekend leisure, yearly festivals and even other personal periodic activities*
- ***Complex sequential transition regularities***
 - *time-dependent and high-order transitions in human mobility*

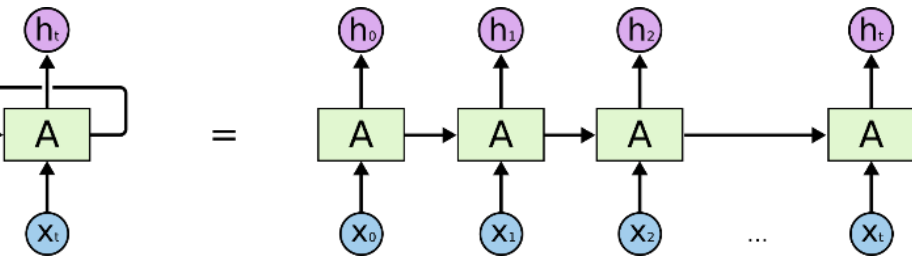
Challenges

- ***Multi-level periodicity of human mobility***
 - *daily routines, weekend leisure, yearly festivals and even other personal periodic activities*
- ***Complex sequential transition regularities***
 - *time-dependent and high-order transitions in human mobility*
- ***Heterogeneity and sparsity of collected data***
 - *low-sampling and random-sampling nature in the data recording human mobility*

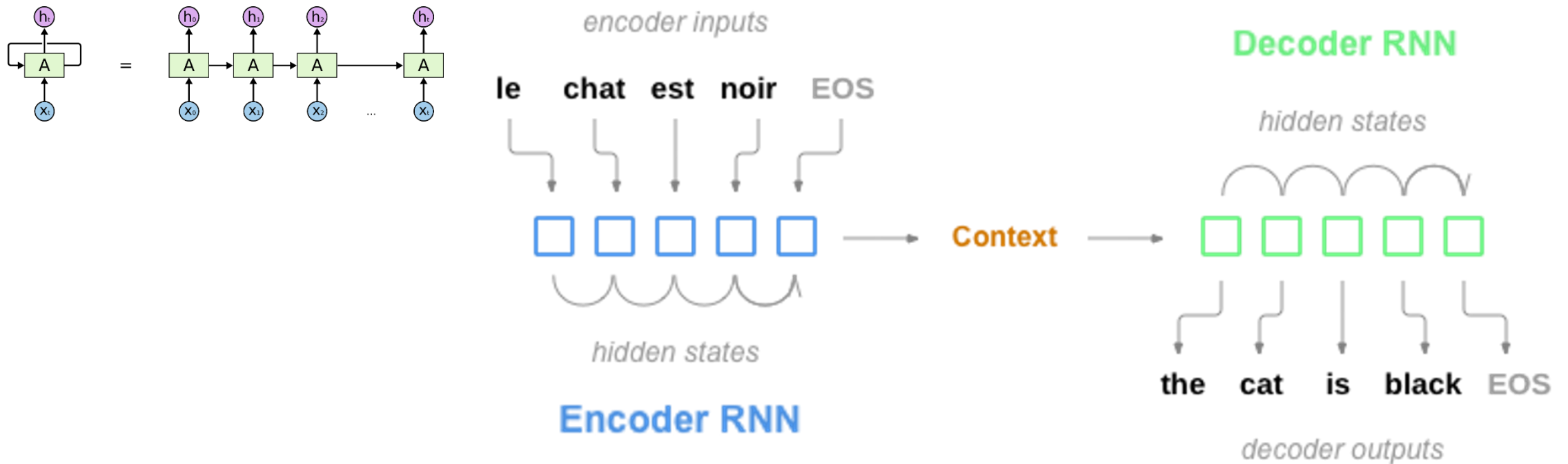
Recap: Recurrent Network & Attention



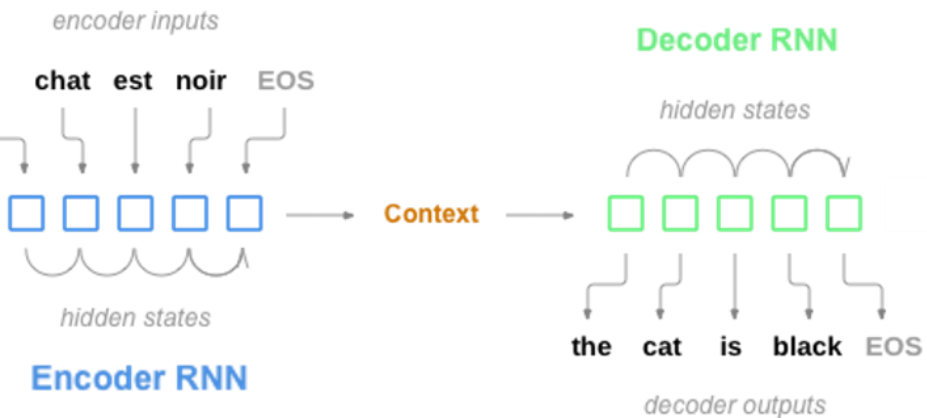
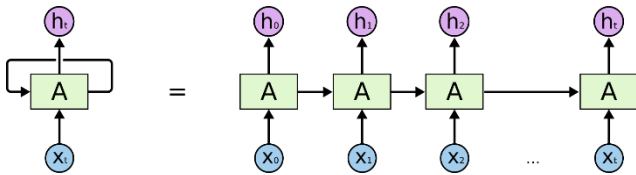
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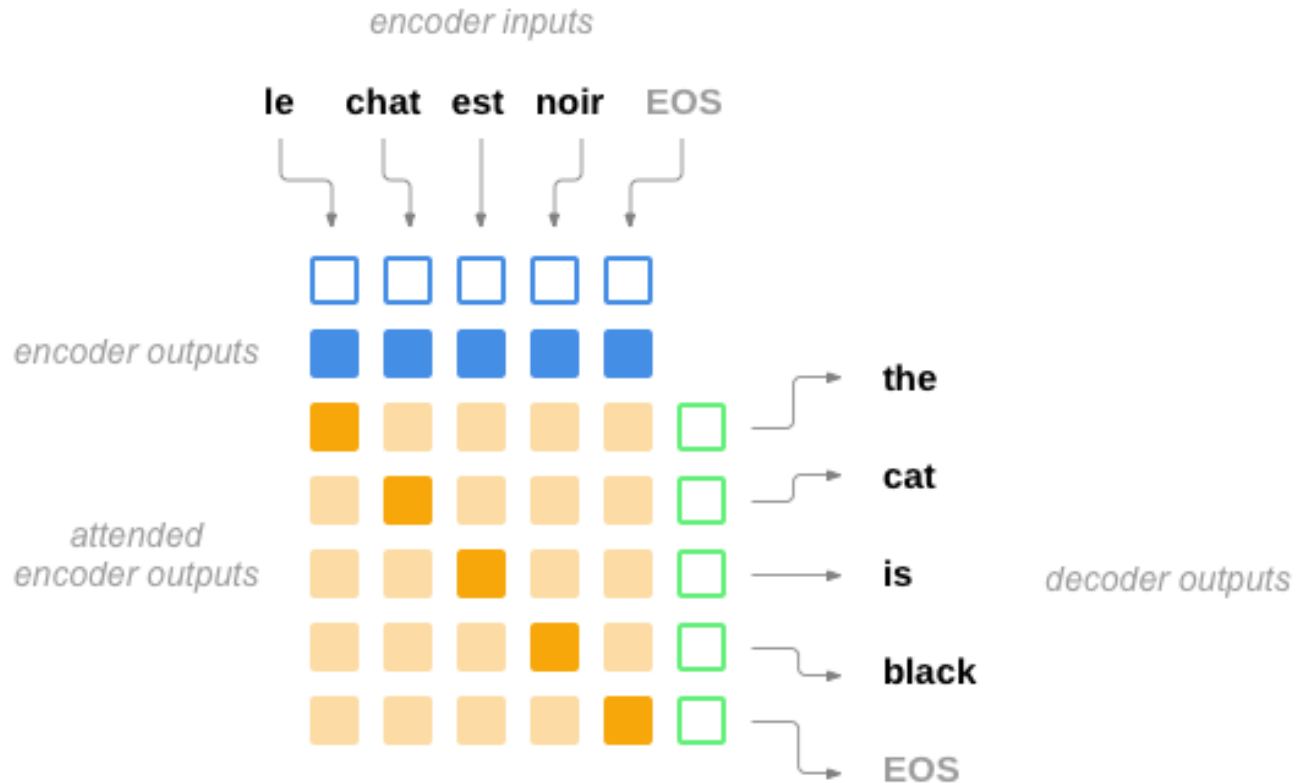
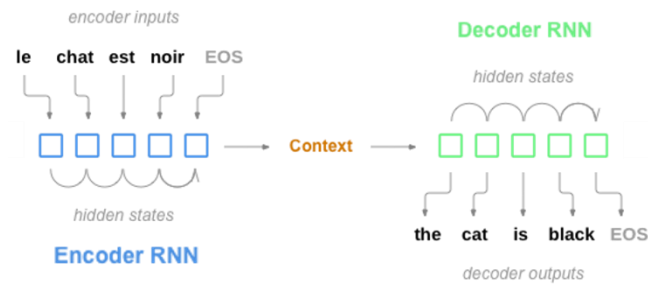
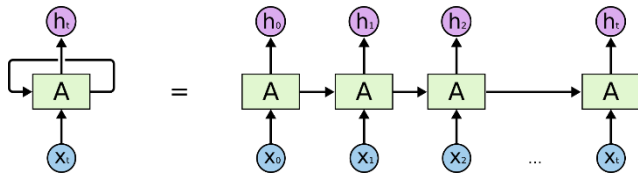
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<http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/>

<https://github.com/spro/practical-pytorch/blob/master/seq2seq-translation/seq2seq-translation.ipynb>

An Overview of DeepMove

Recurrent Module

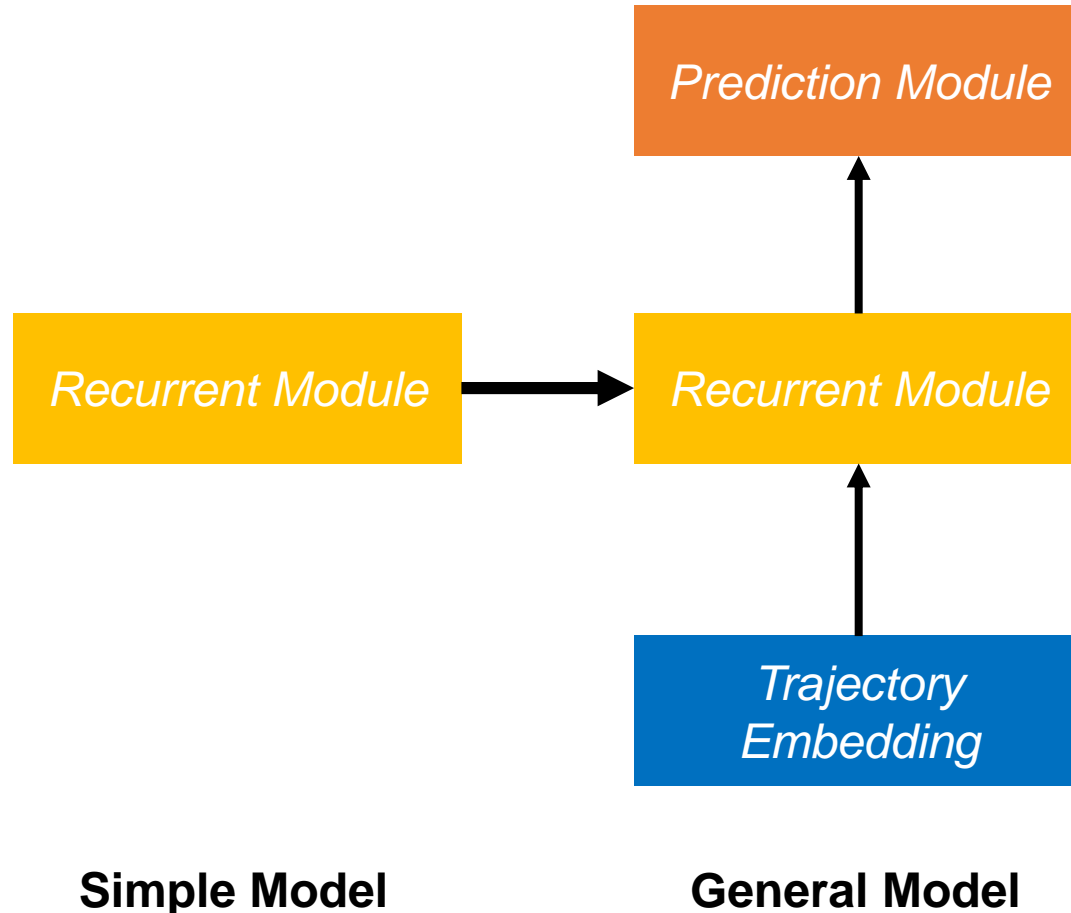
Simple Model

An Overview of DeepMove

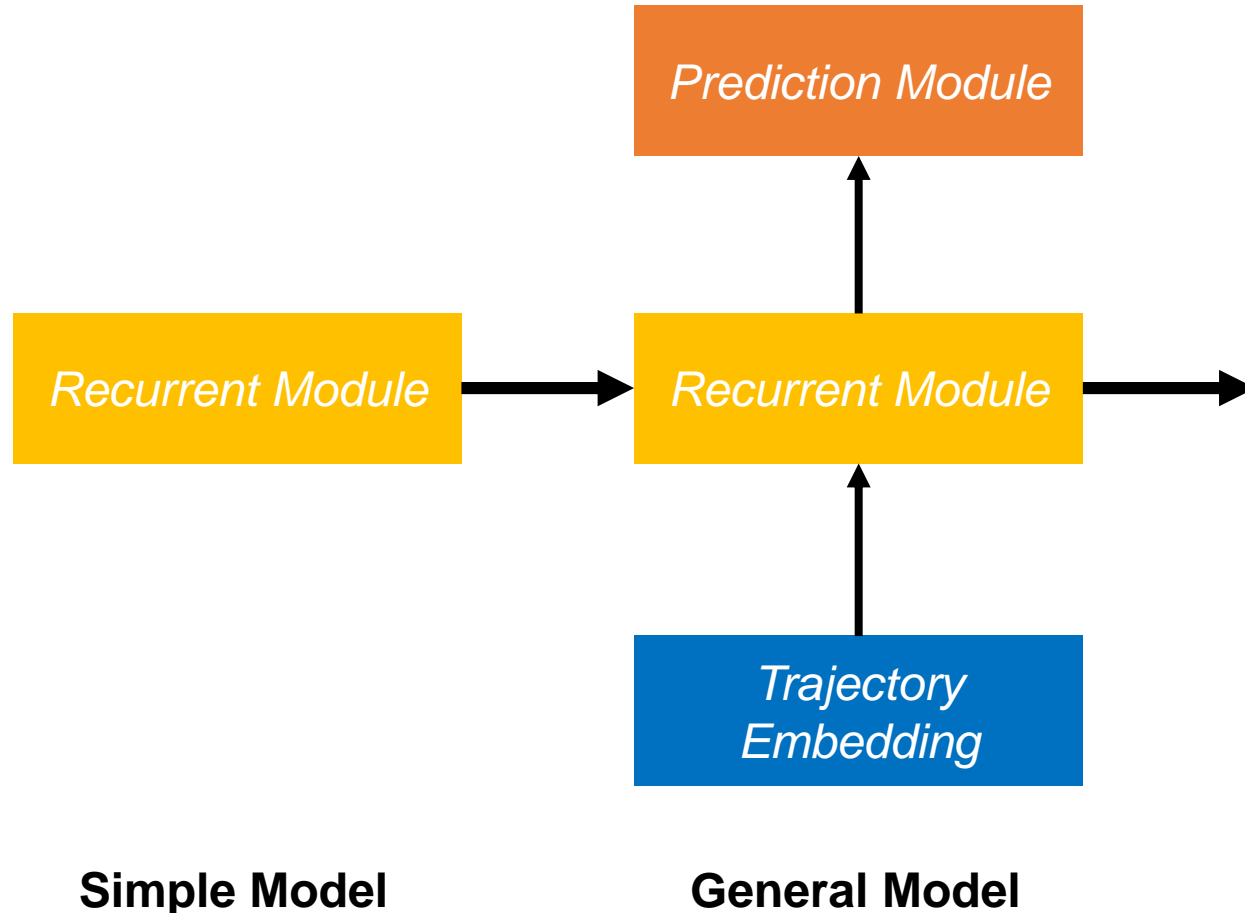


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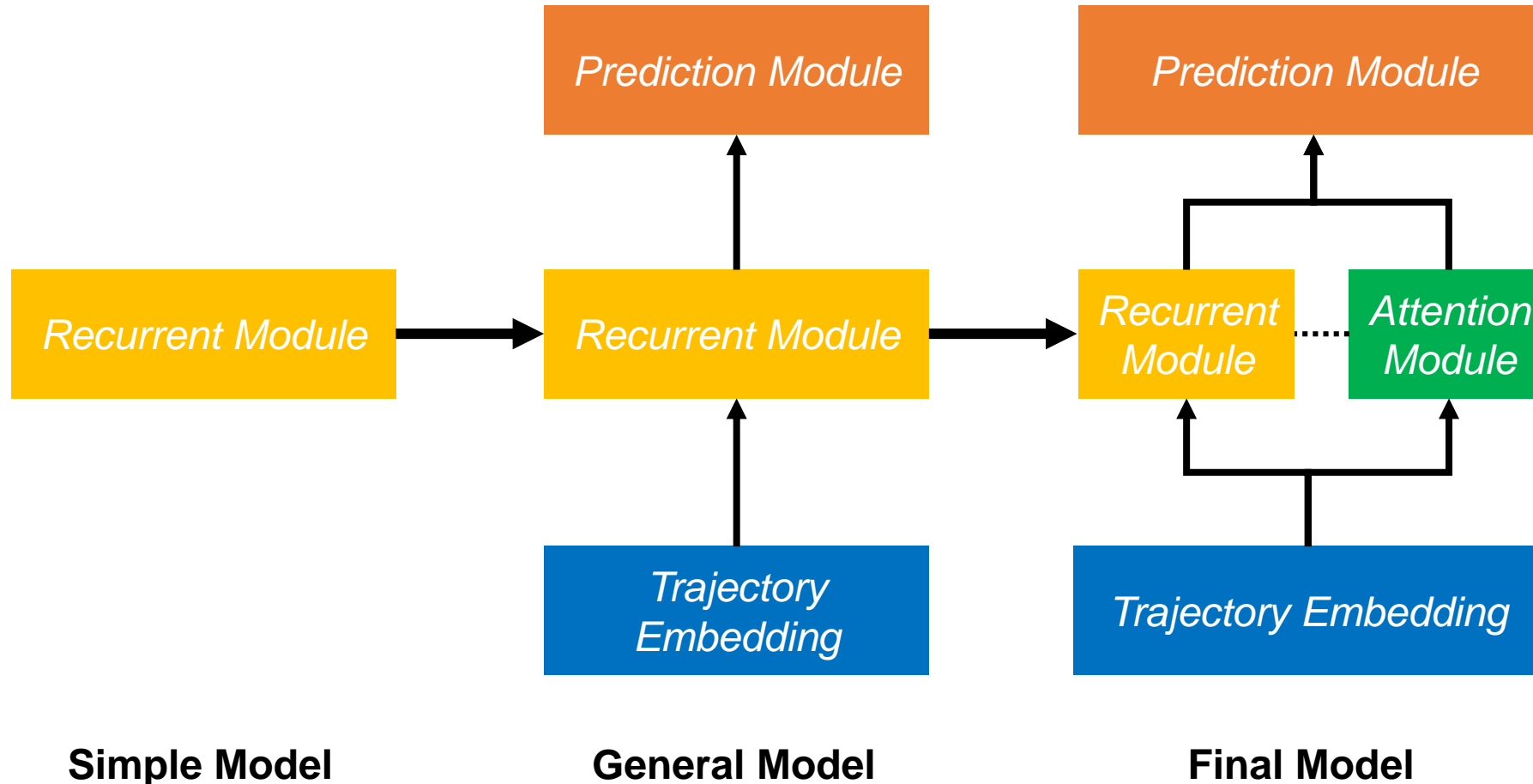
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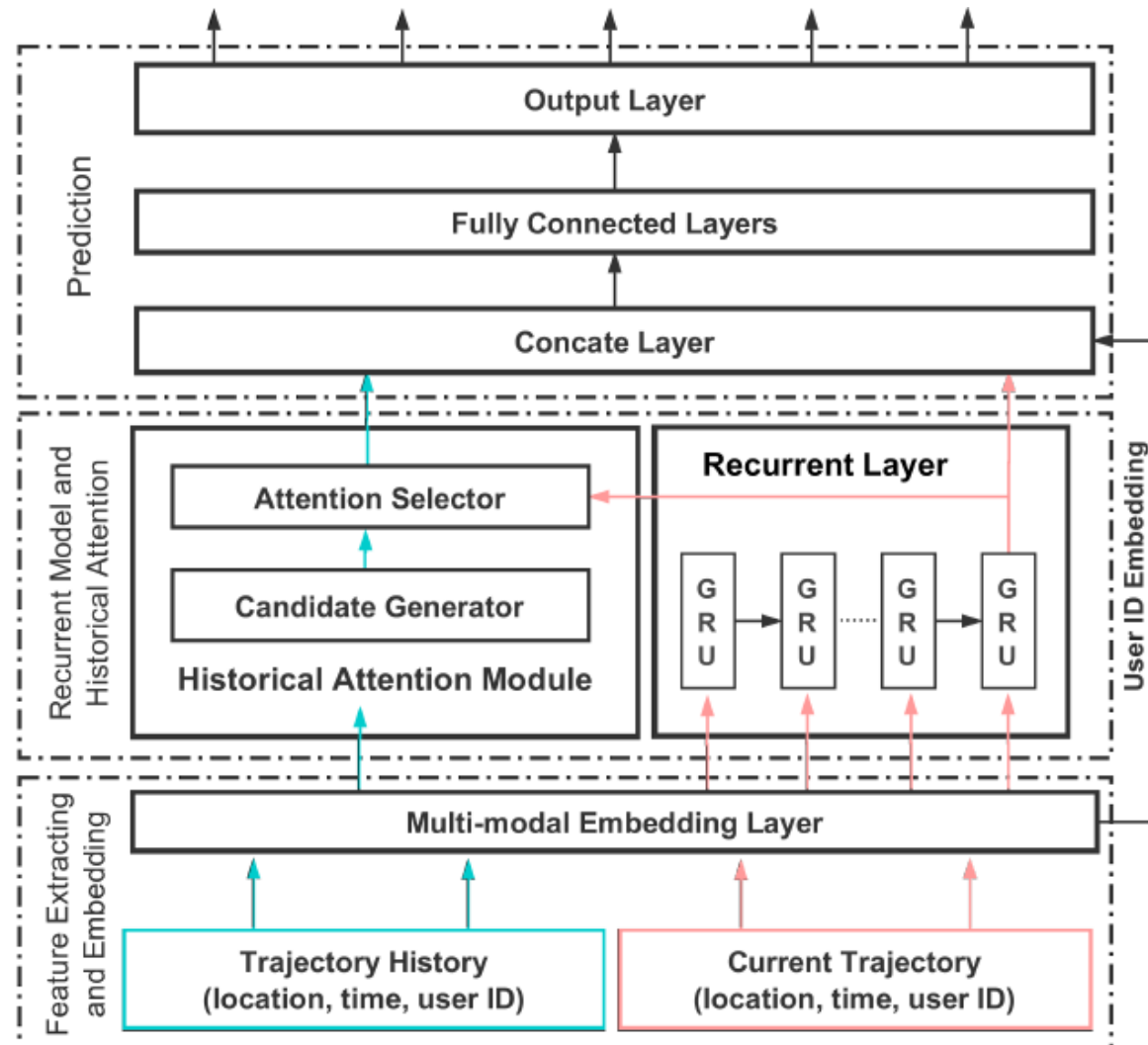
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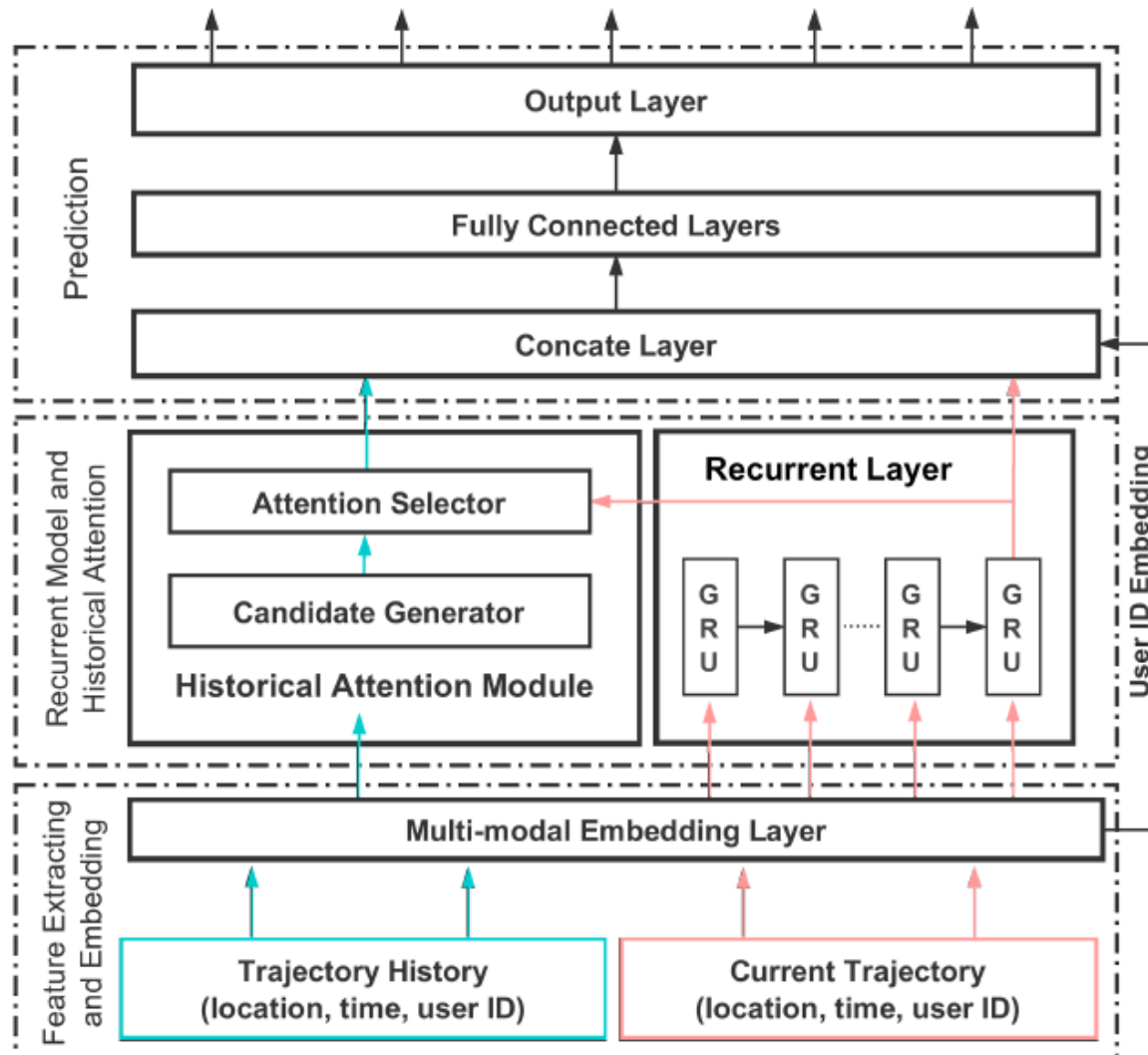
An Overview of DeepMove



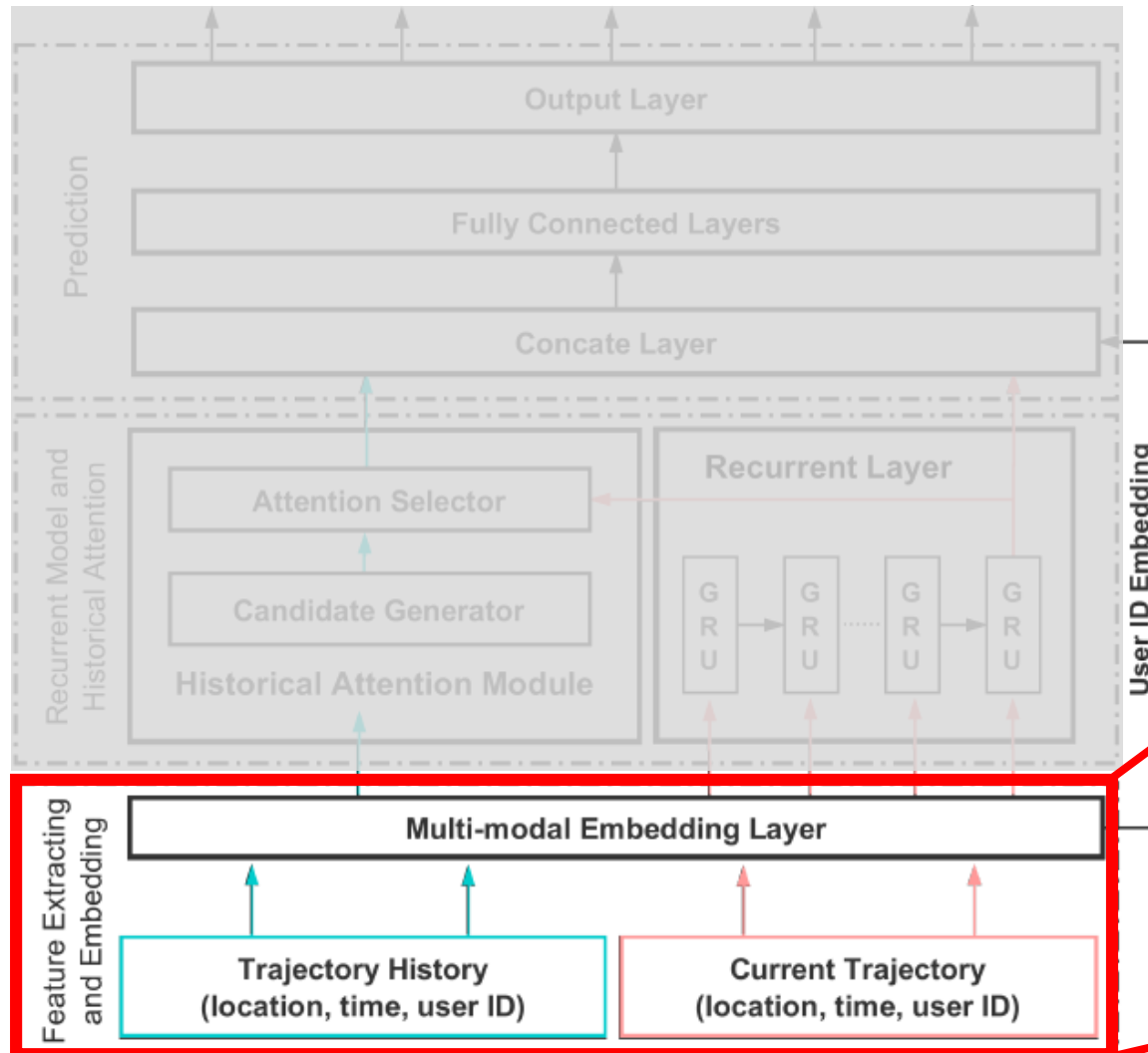
DeepMove



DeepMove

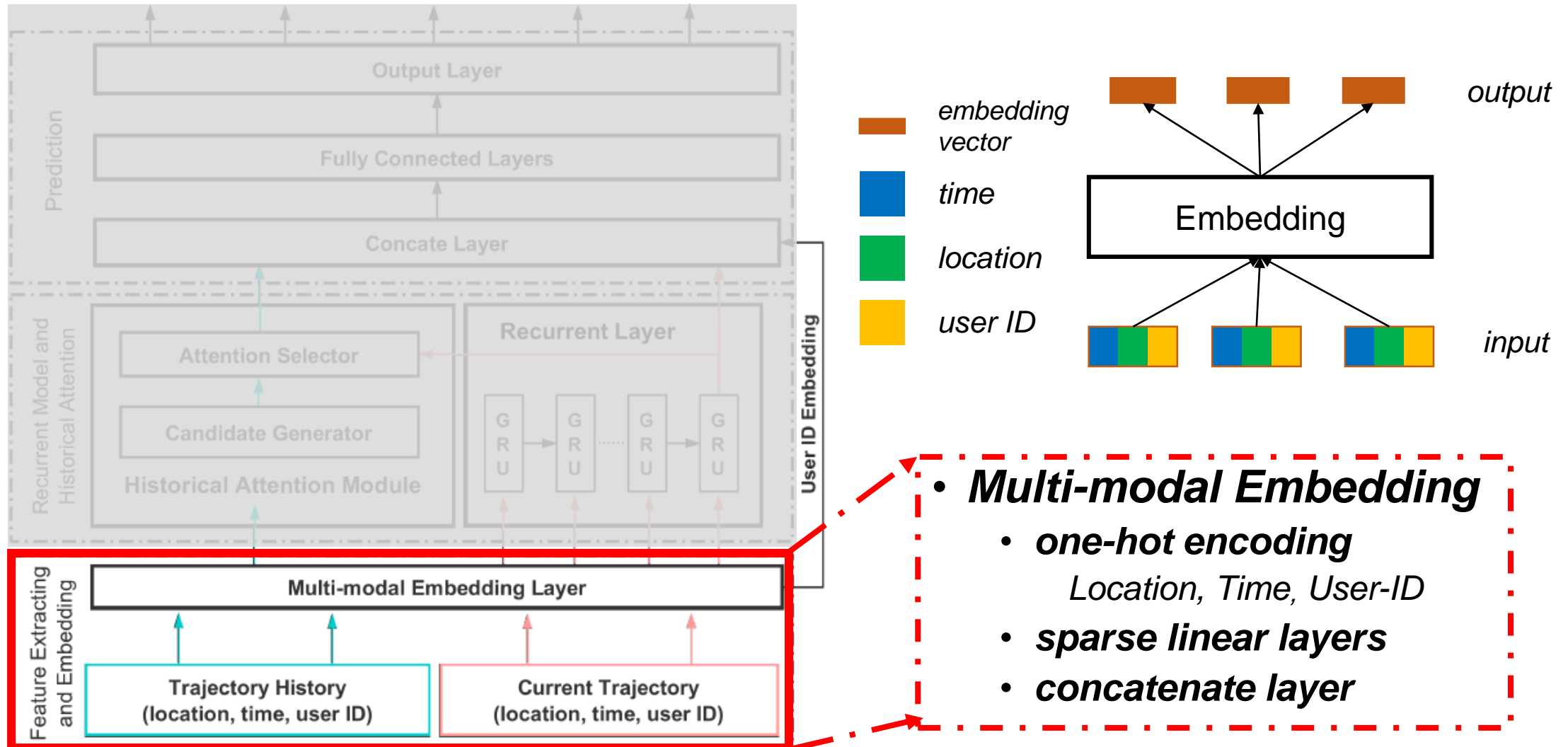


DeepMove-Multi-modal Embedding

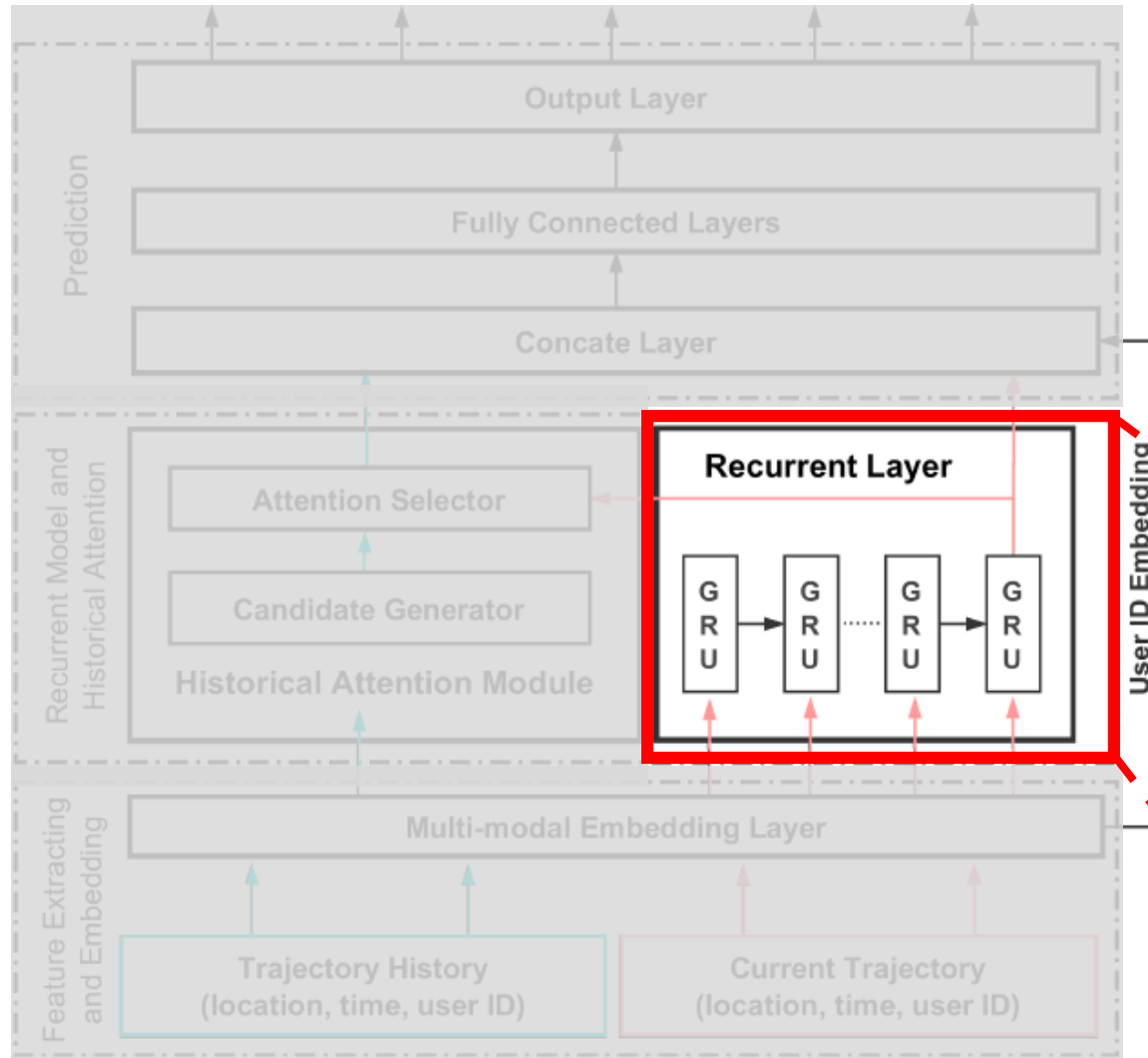


- **Multi-modal Embedding**
 - **one-hot encoding**
Location, Time, User-ID
 - **sparse linear layers**
 - **concatenate layer**

DeepMove-Multi-modal Embedding



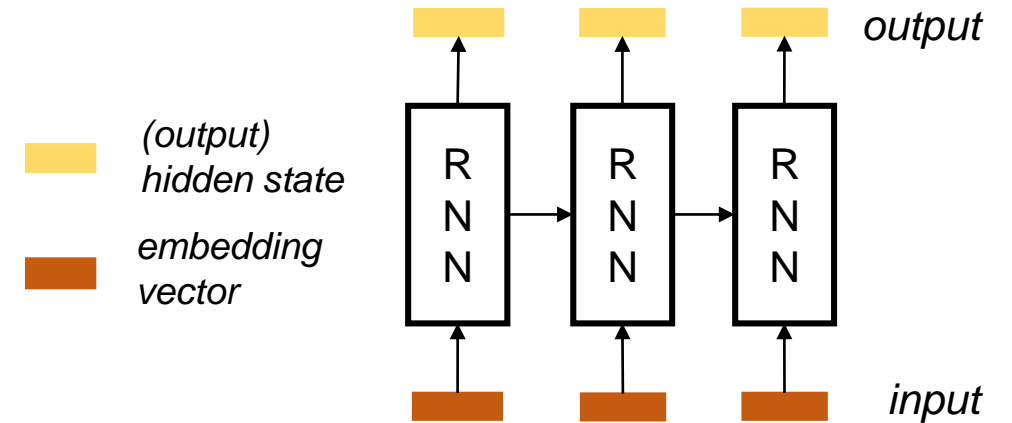
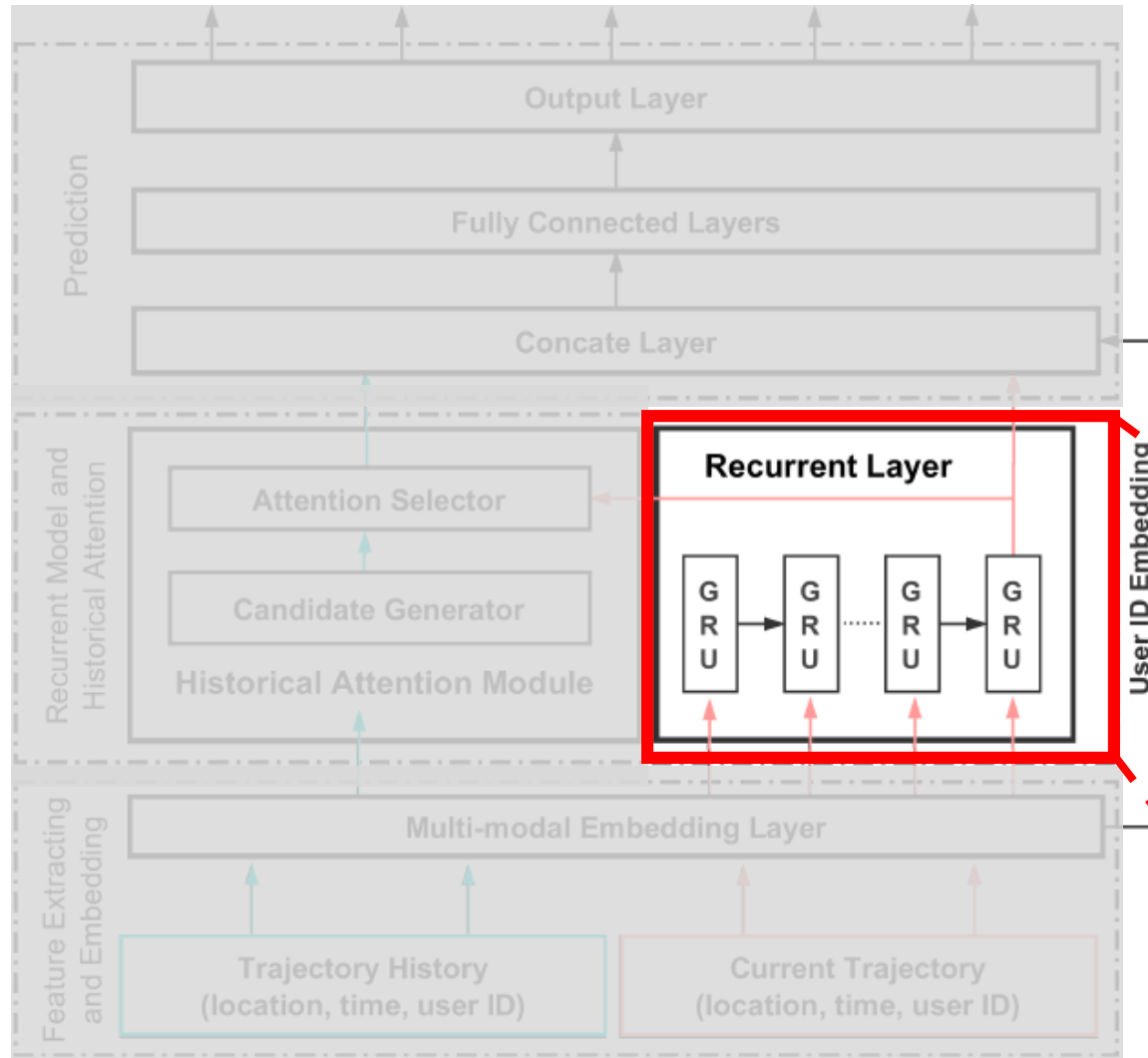
DeepMove-Recurrent Network



- **Recurrent Network**

- **Recurrent Units:**
GRU, LSTM
- **Input:** sequence of trajectory embedding vectors
- **Output:** sequence of trajectory hidden states

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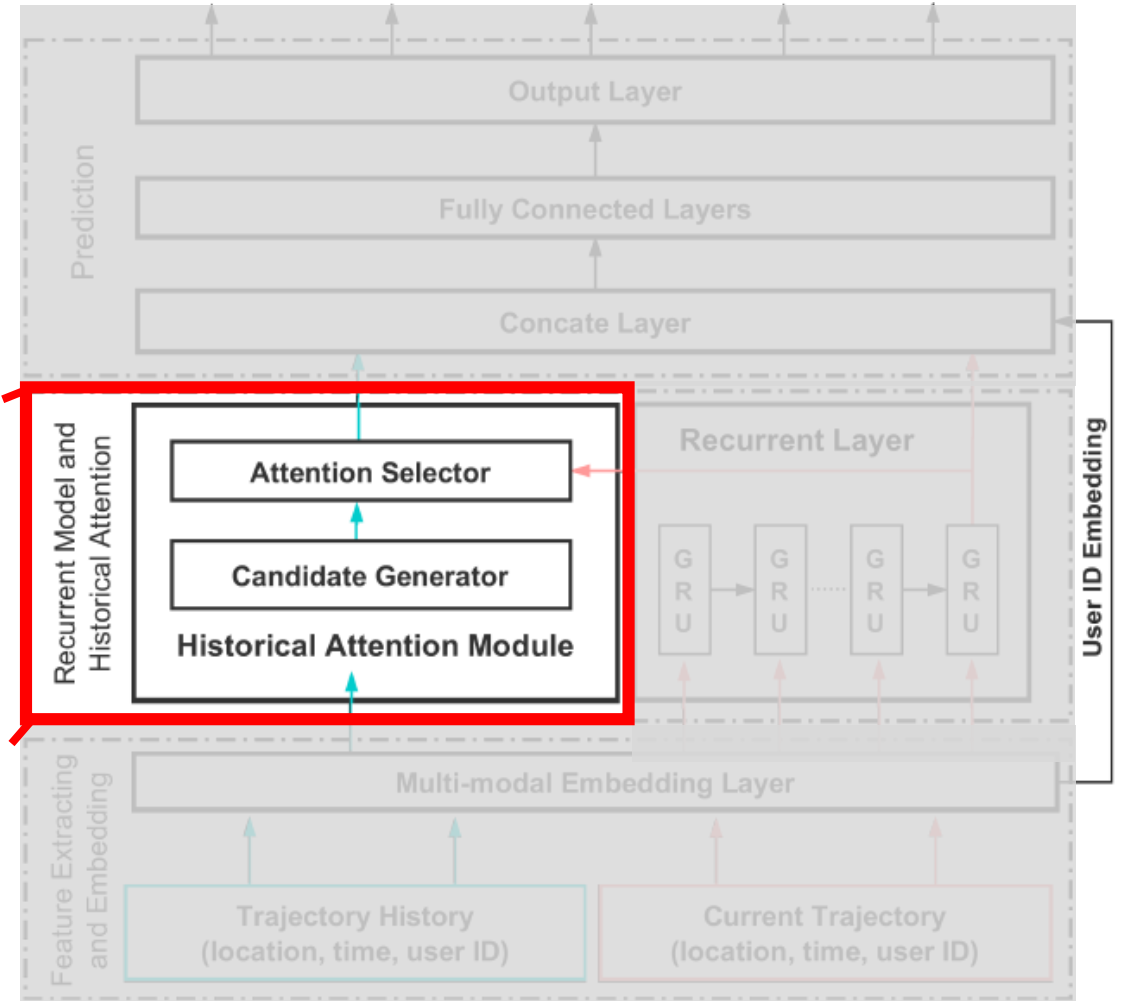


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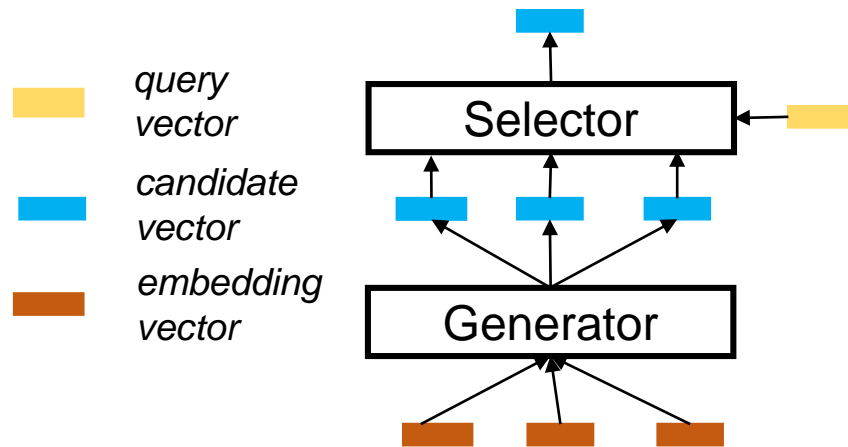
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DeepMove-Historical Attention

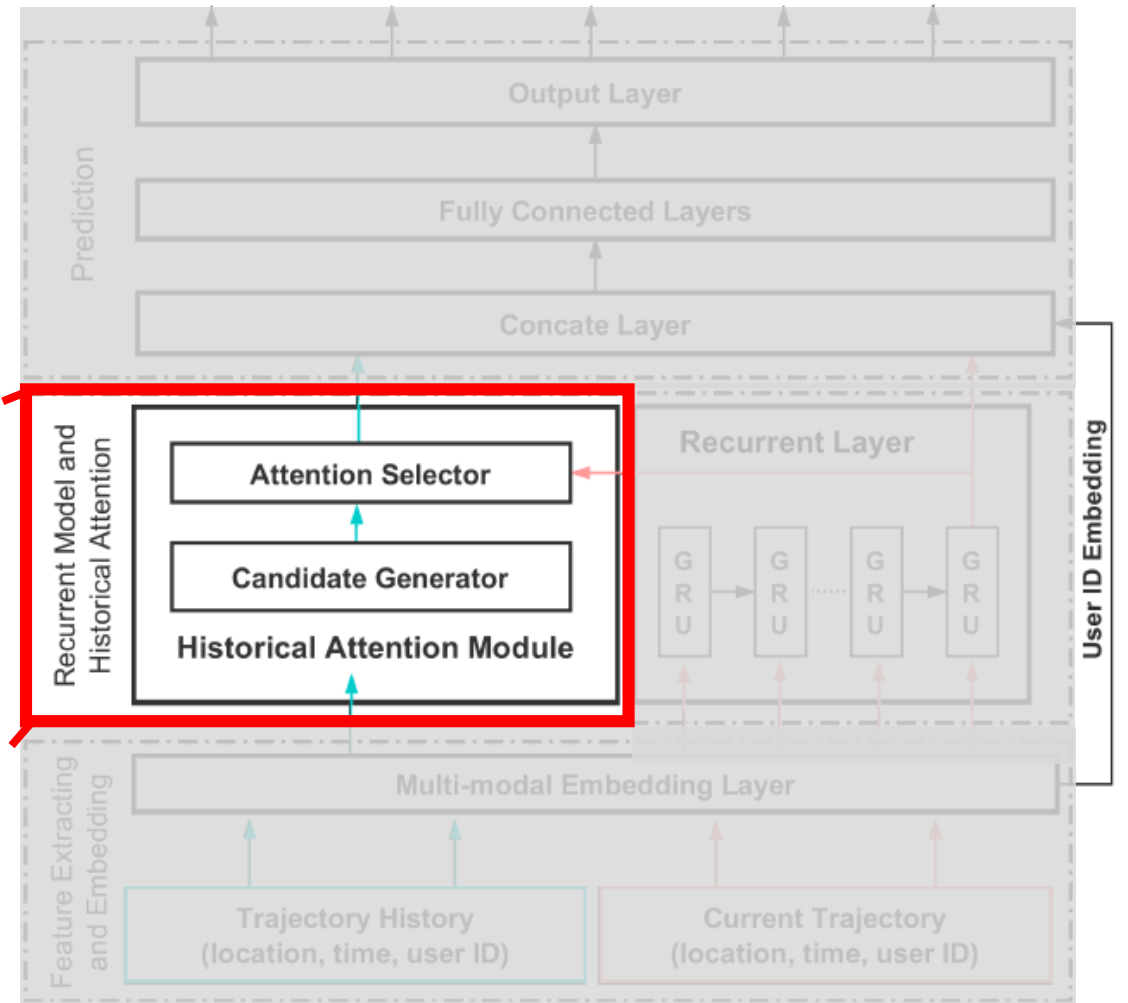
- **Candidate Generator**
 - *MLP-based Generator*
 - *RNN-based Generator*
- **Attention Selector**
 - *Score Layer for “correlation”*
 - *Soft-max Layer*
 - *Weighted Sum Layer*



DeepMove-Historical Attention

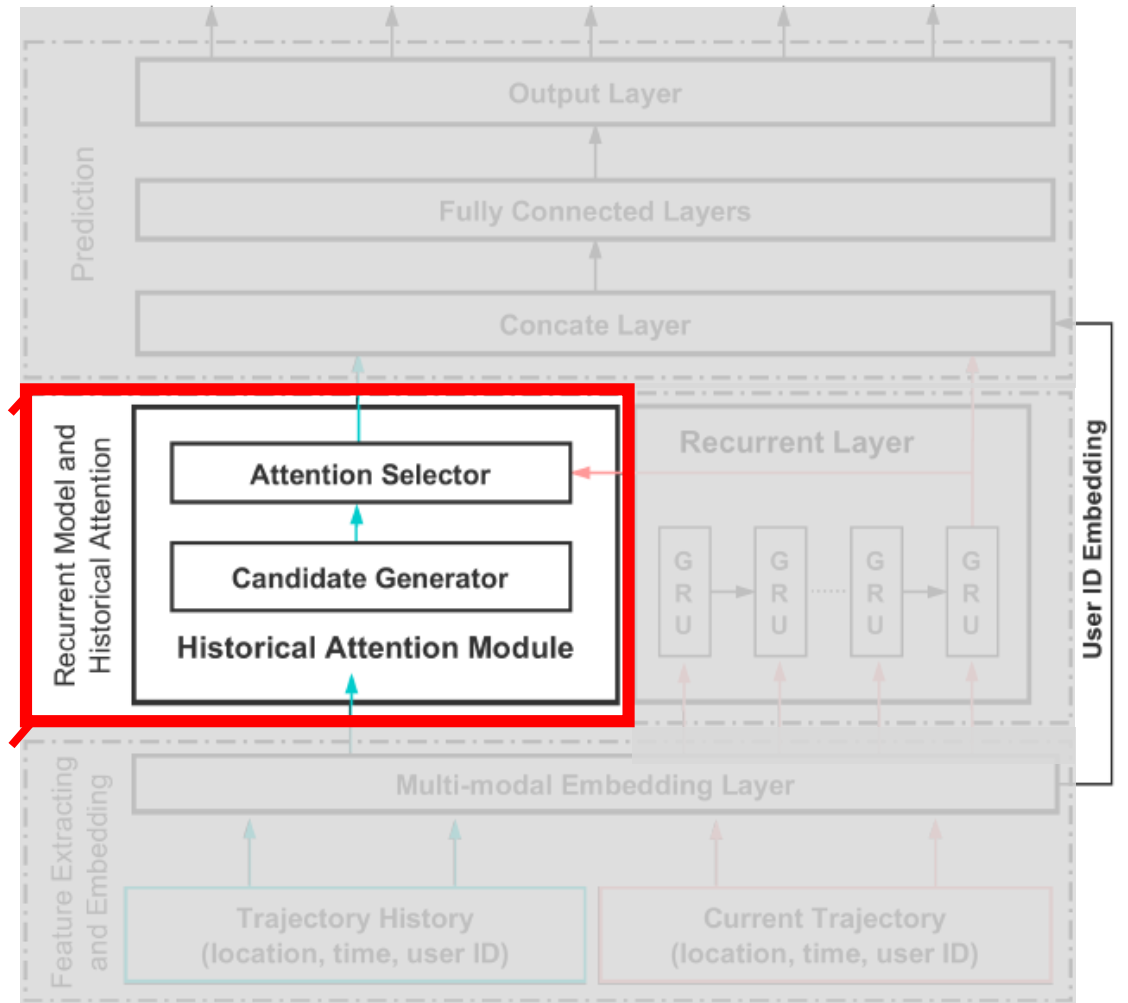


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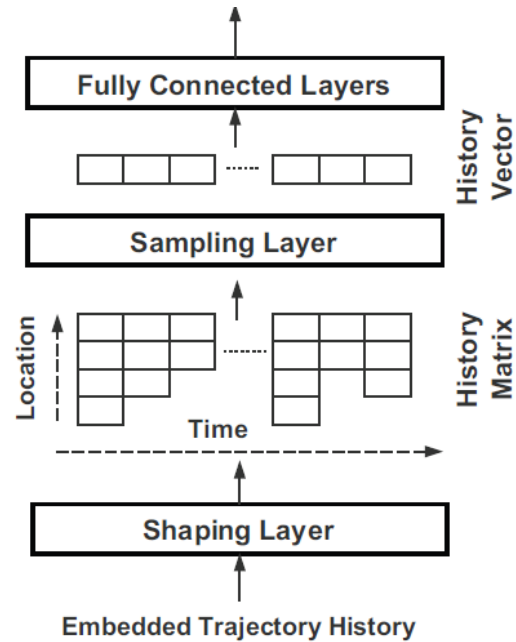


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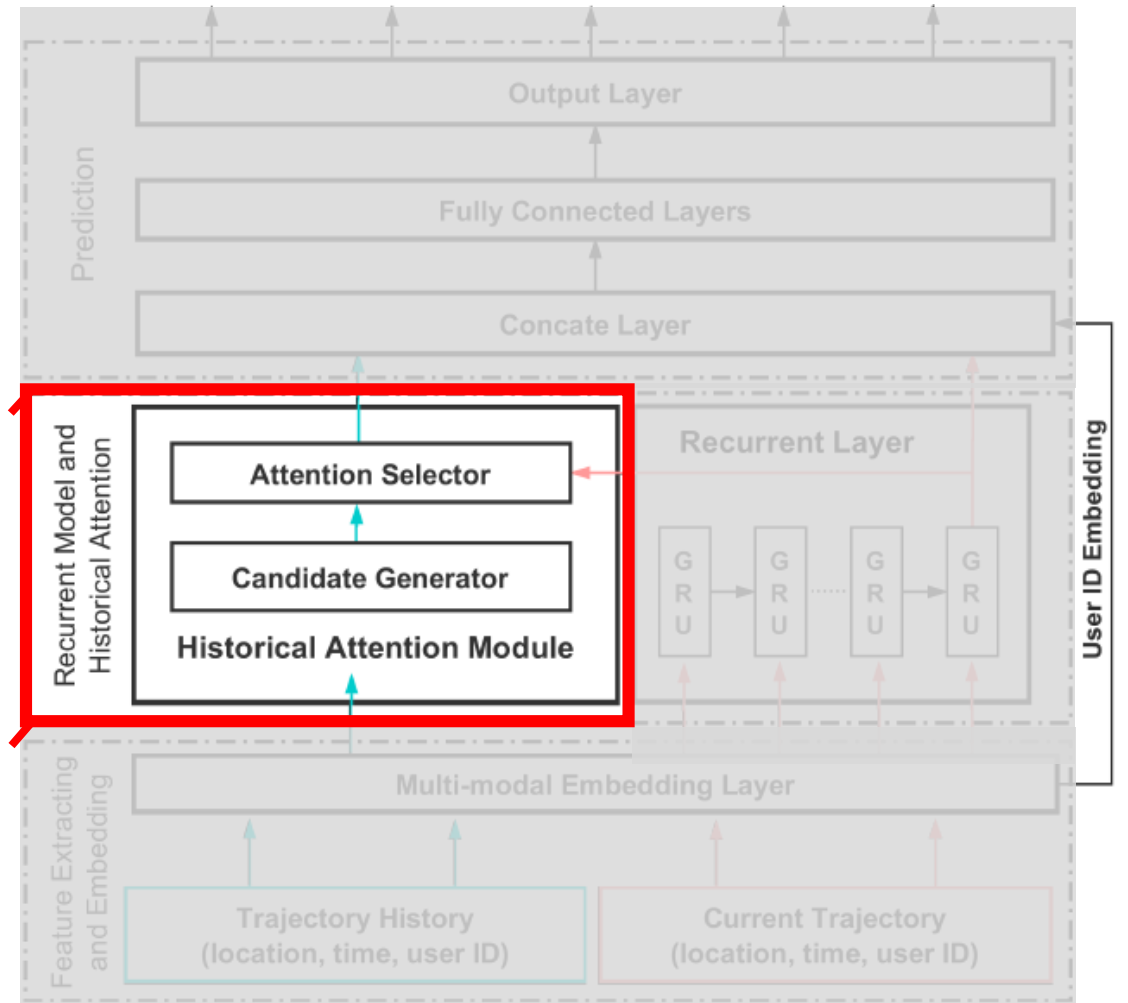
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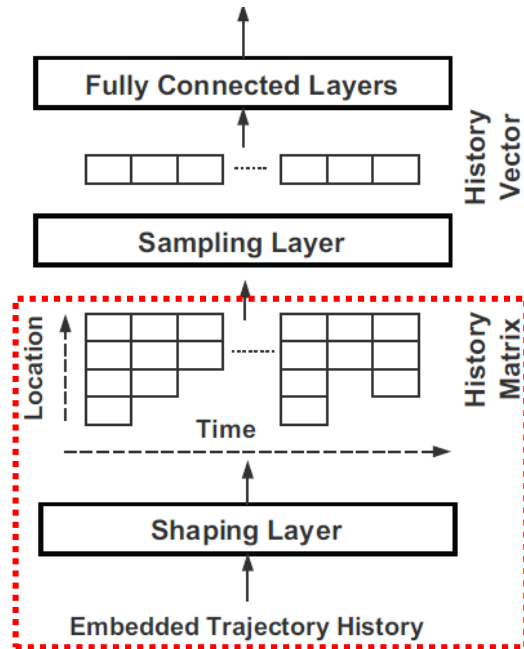
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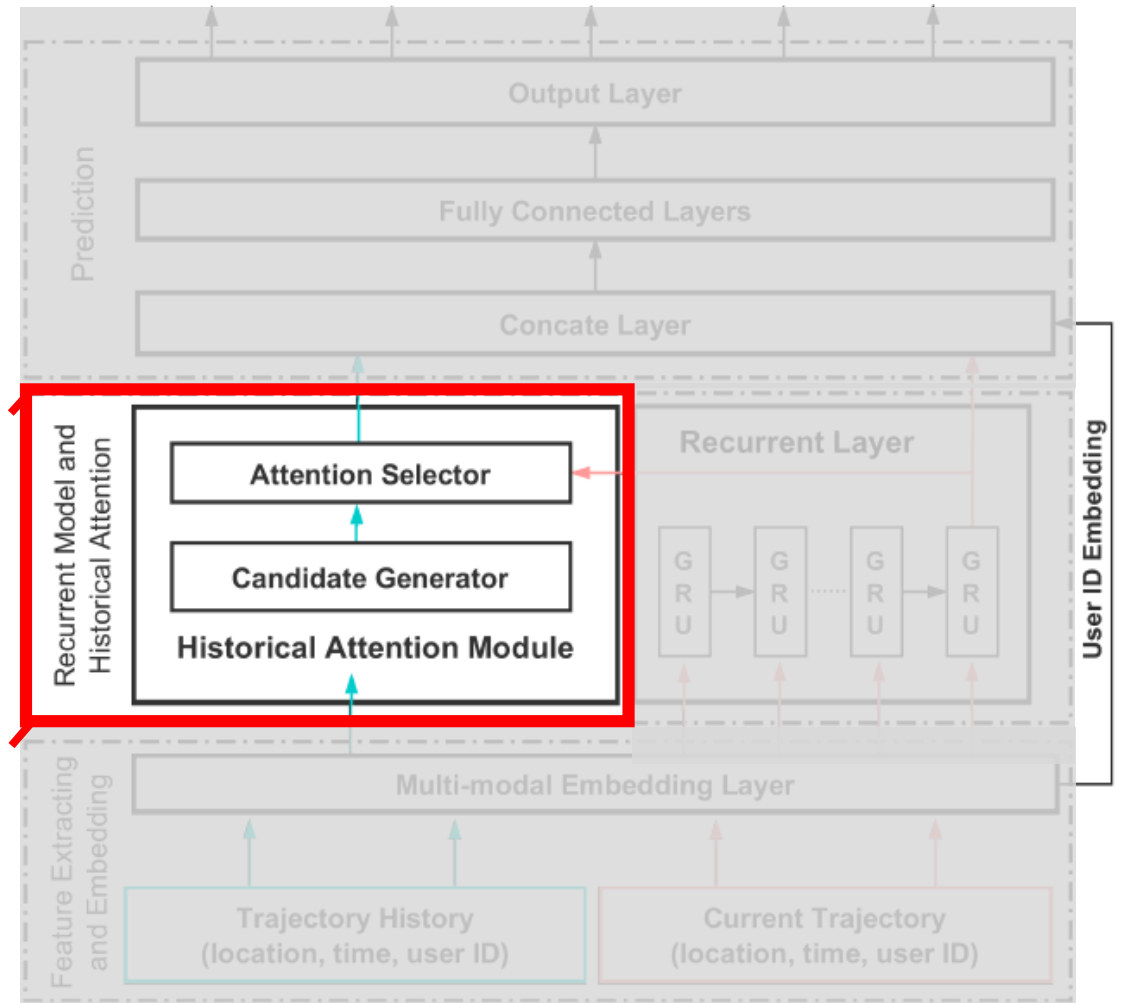


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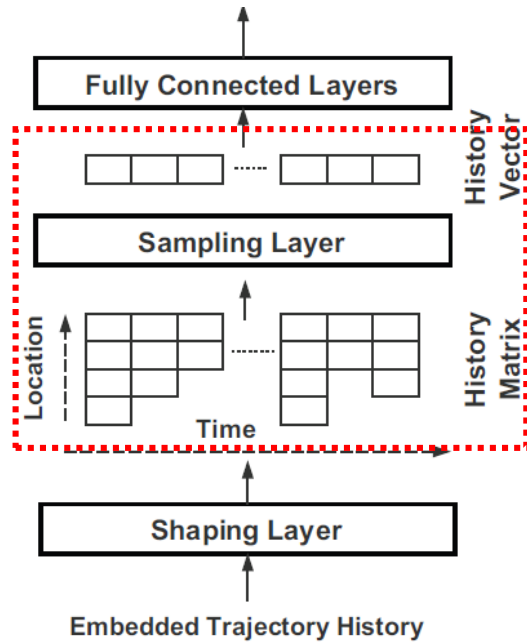


Shaping Layer

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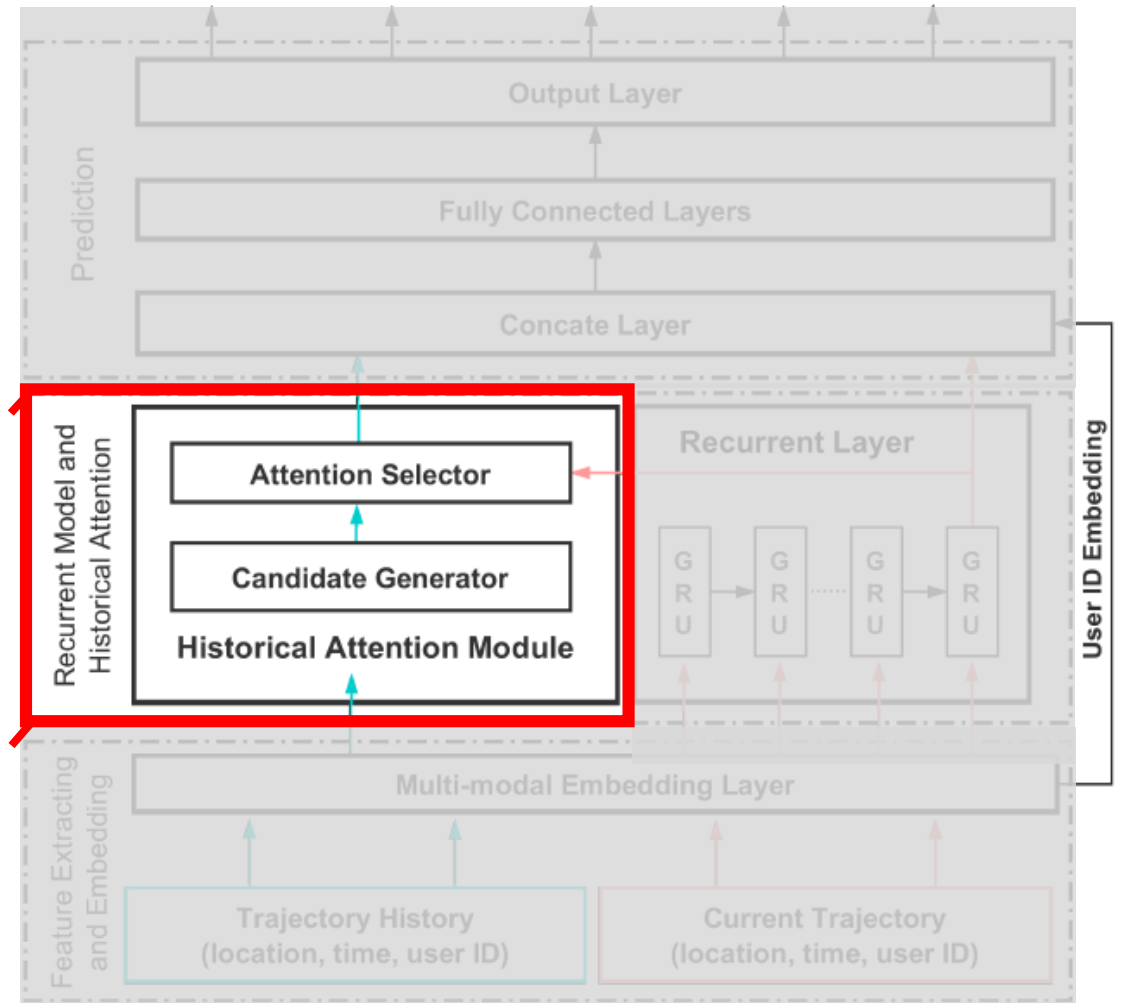


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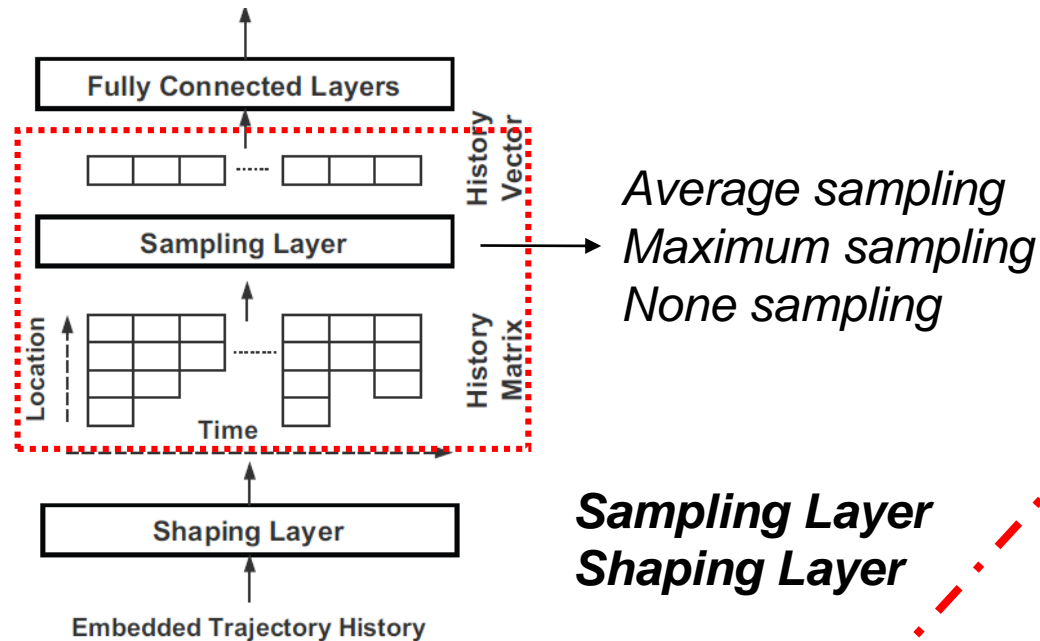


*Sampling Layer
Shaping Layer*

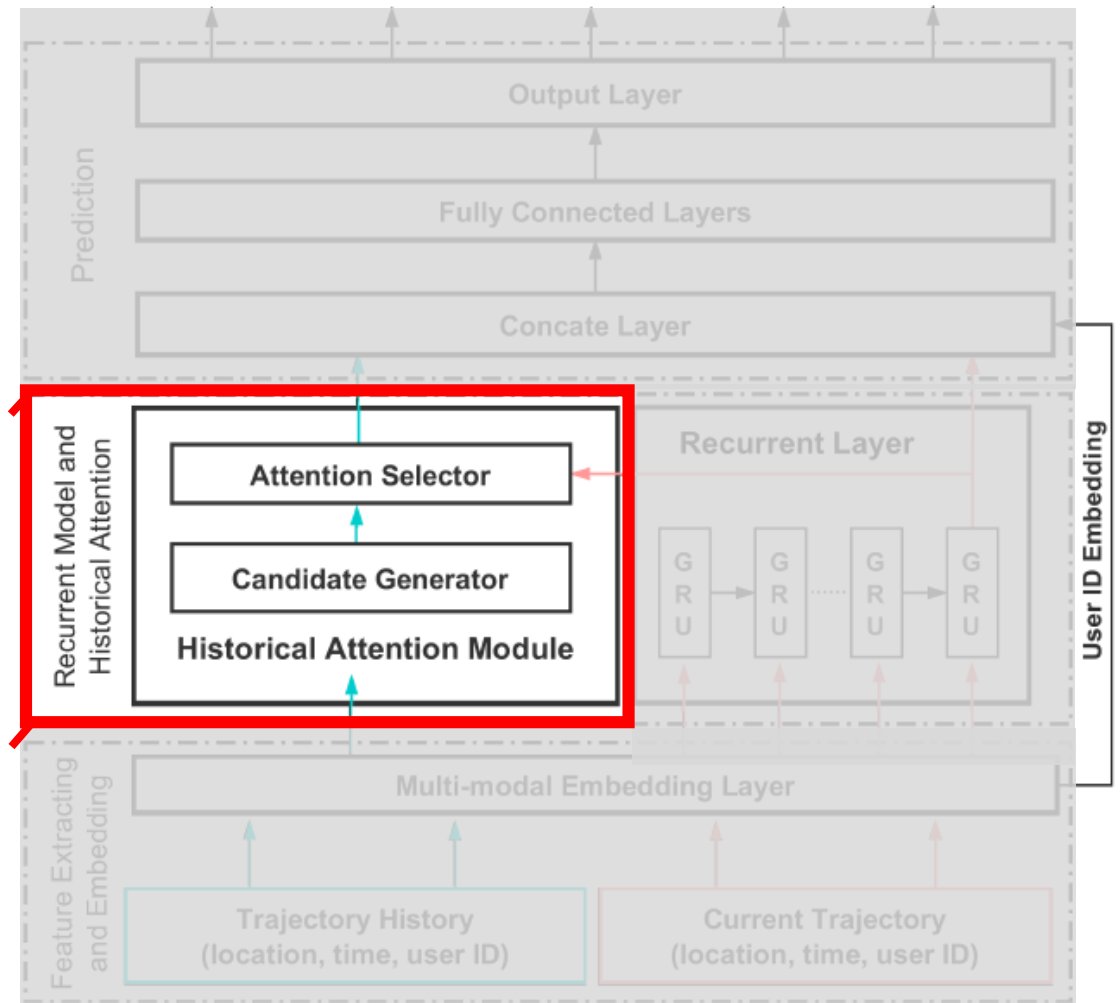
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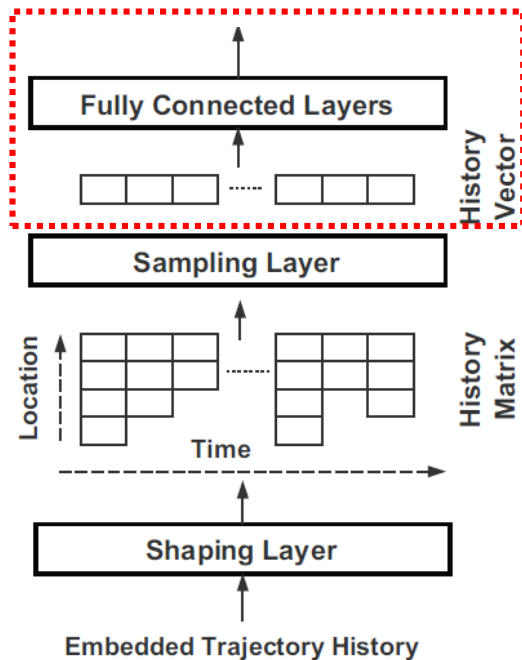
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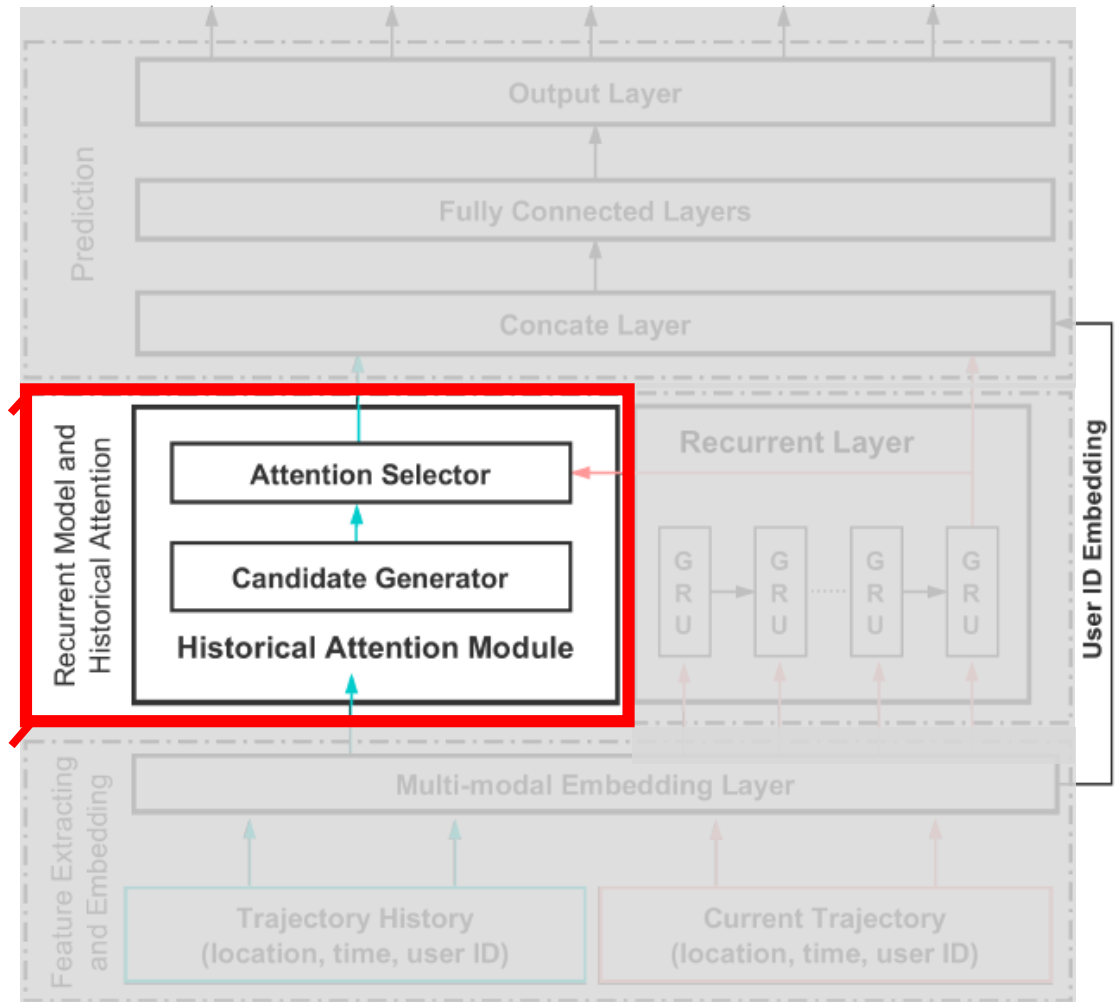


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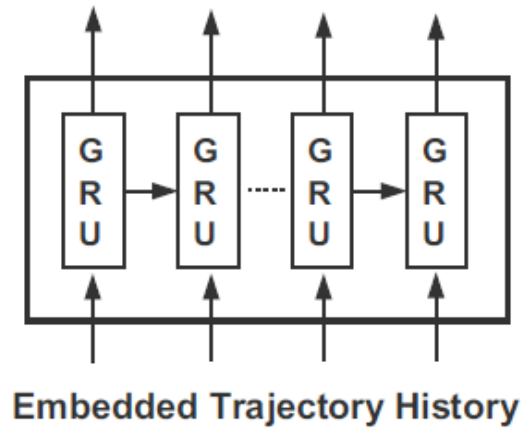


***FCN Layer
Sampling Layer
Shaping Layer***

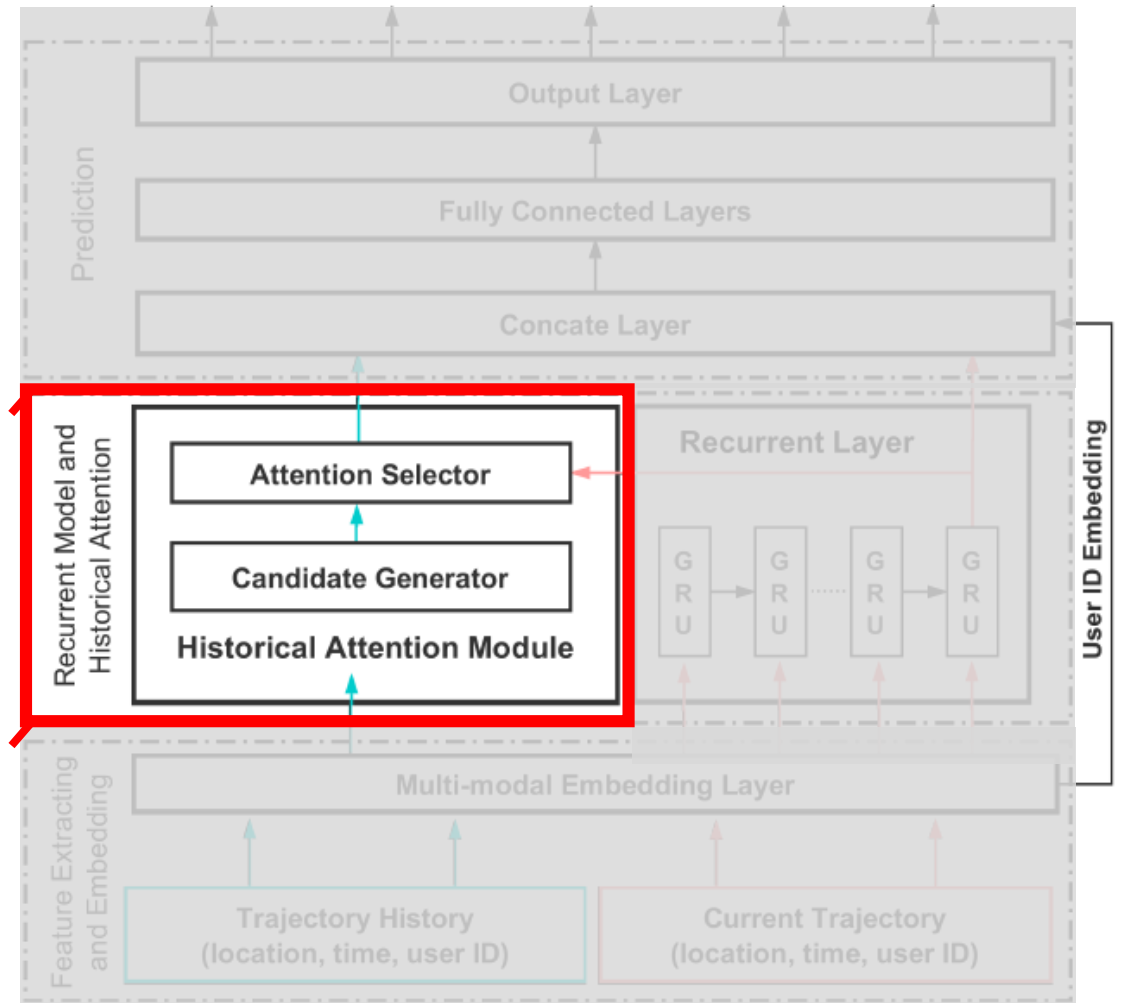
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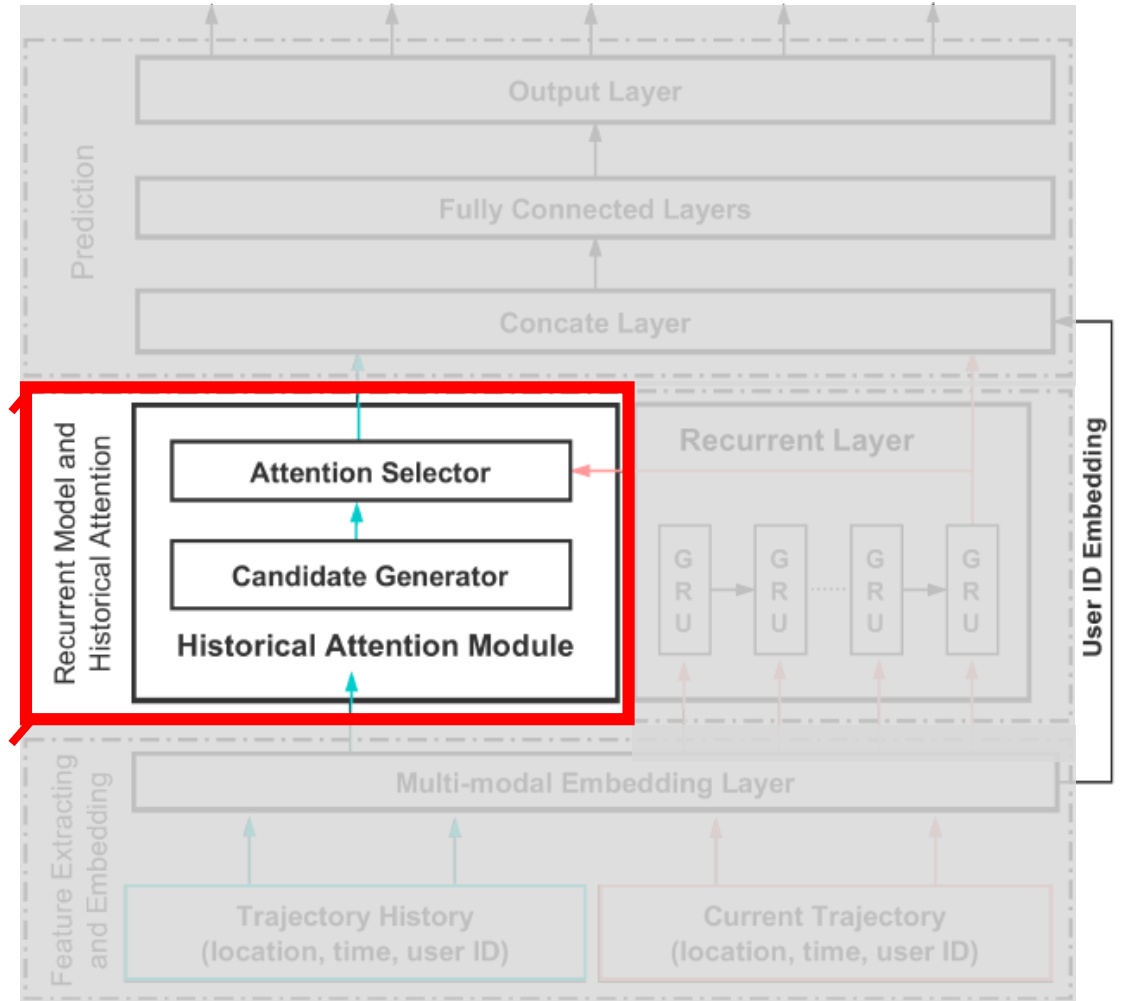
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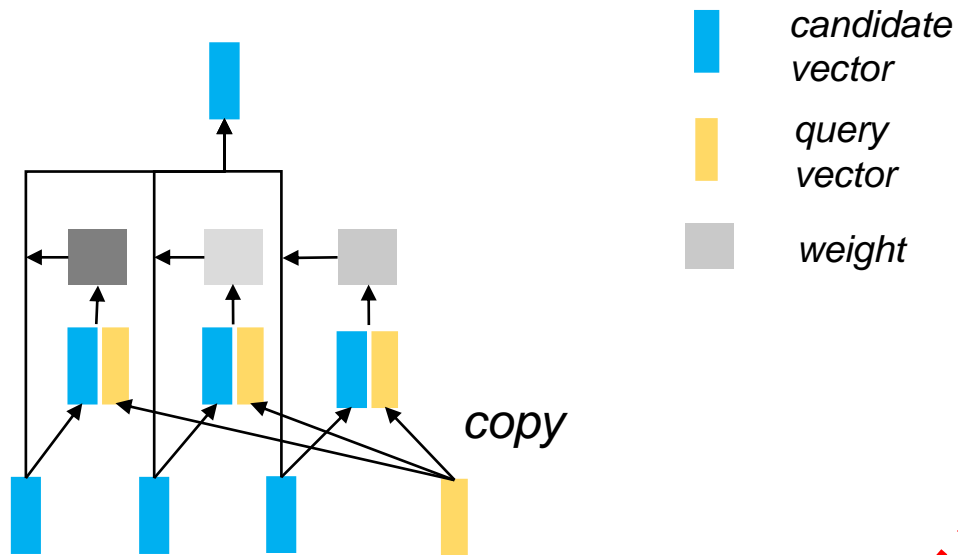


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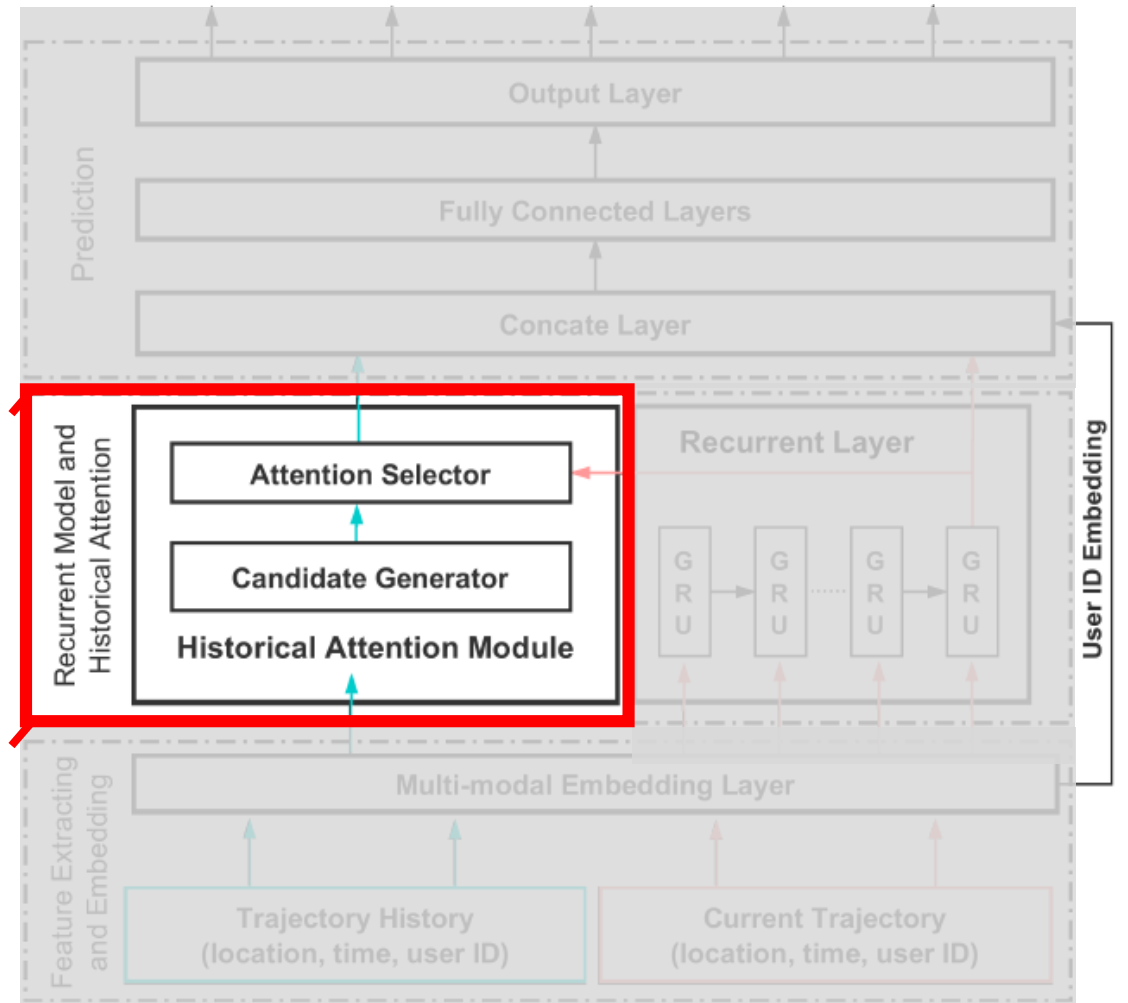


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 - *Score Layer for “correlation”*
 - *Soft-max + Weighted Sum*

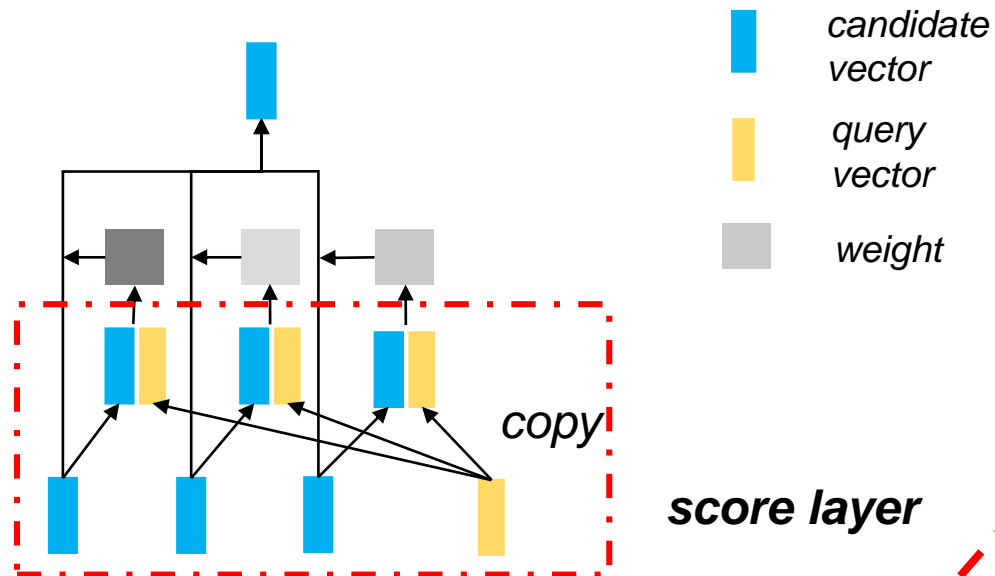
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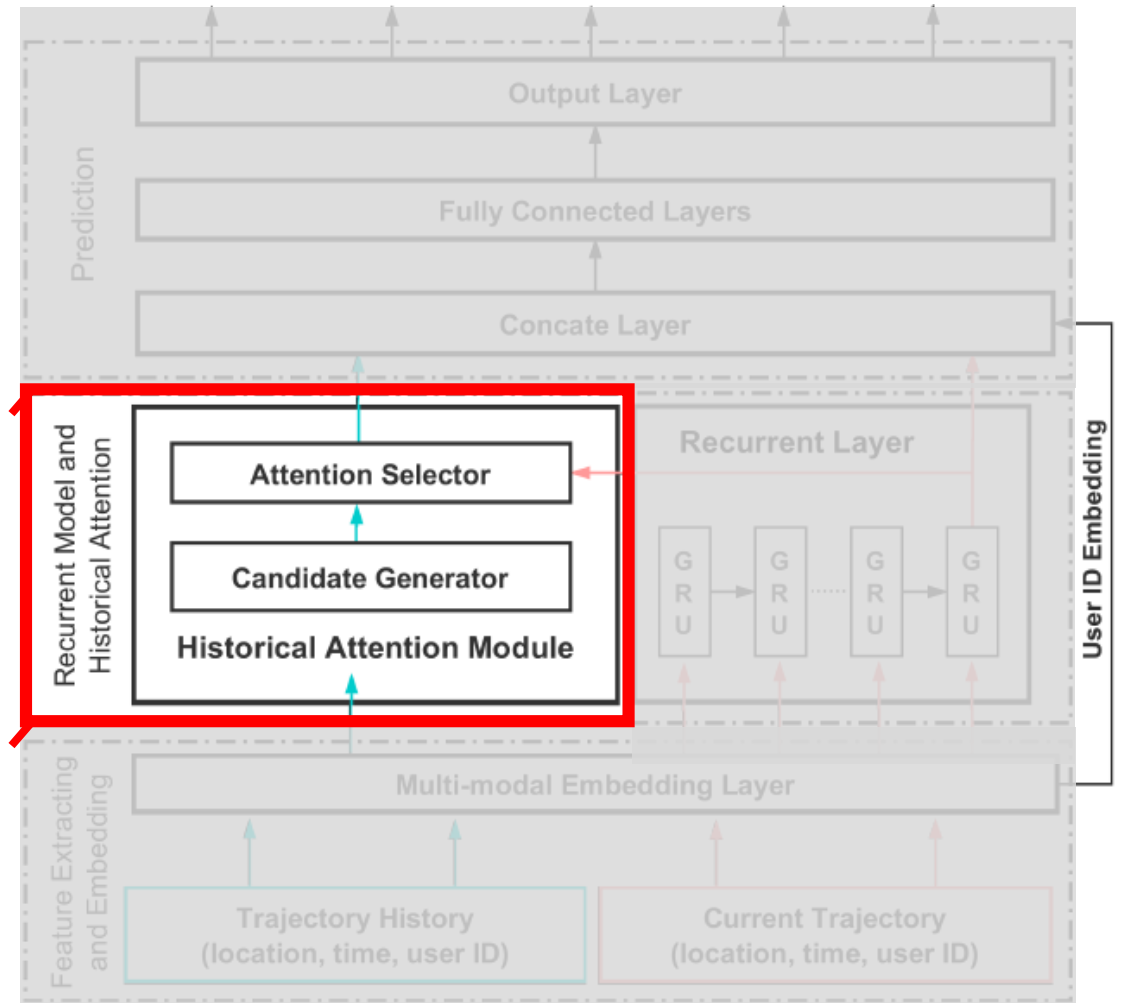
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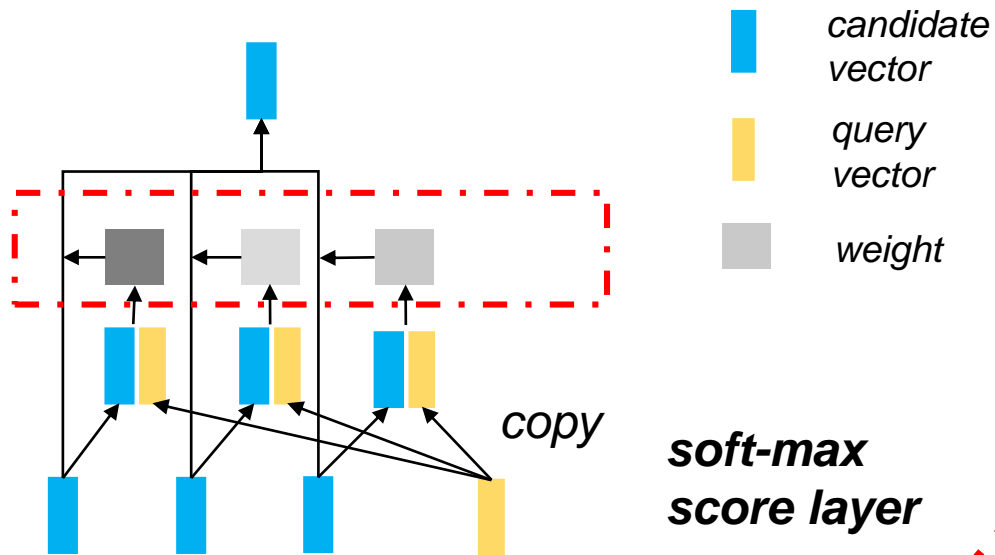
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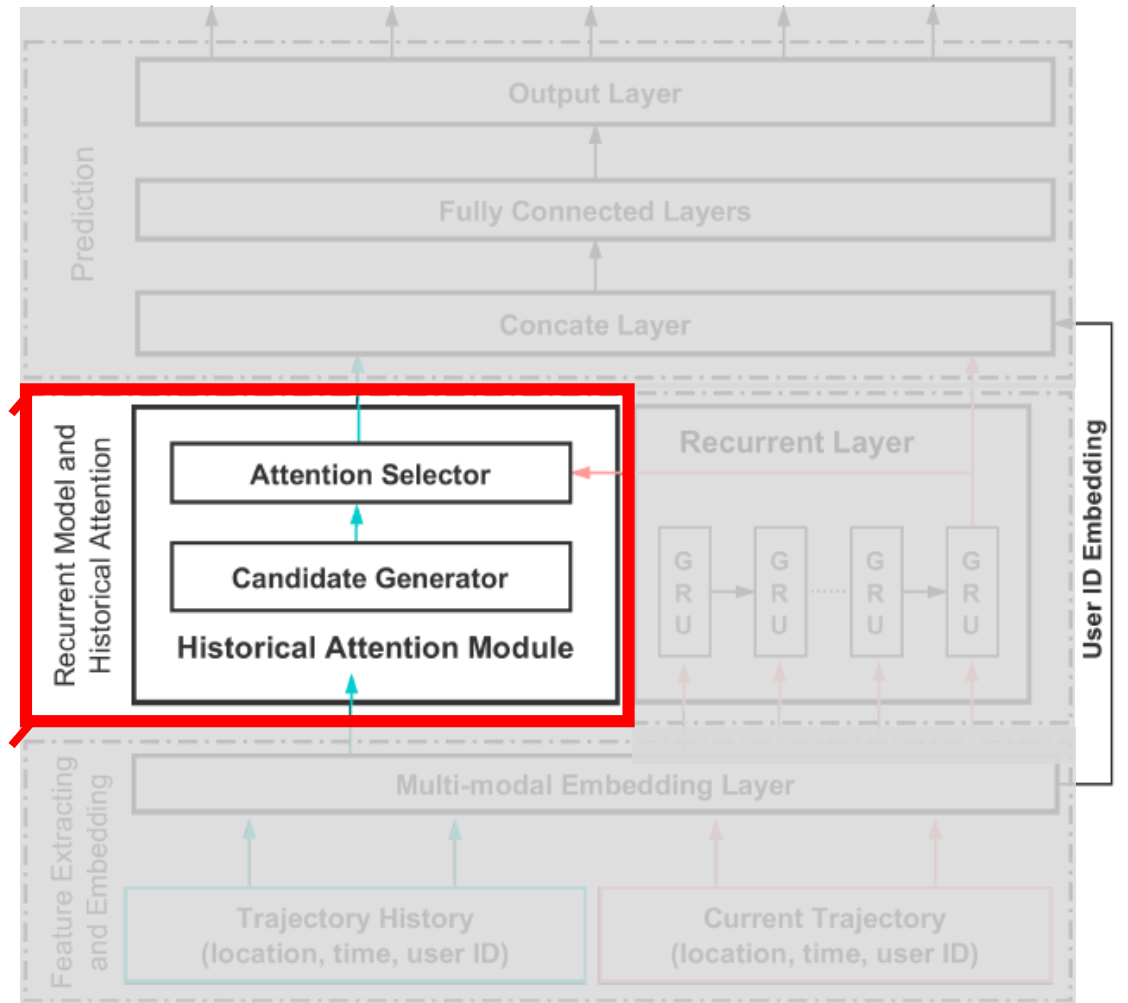
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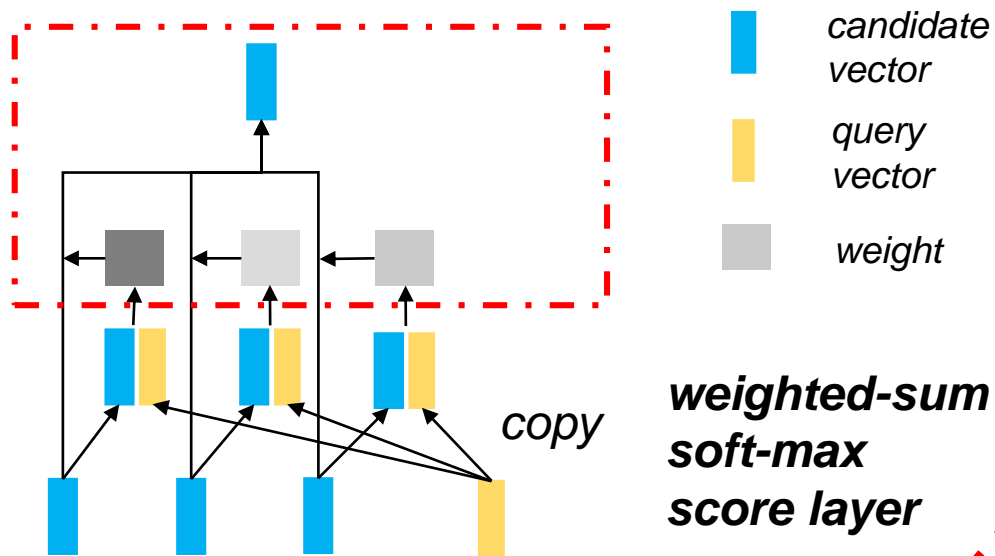
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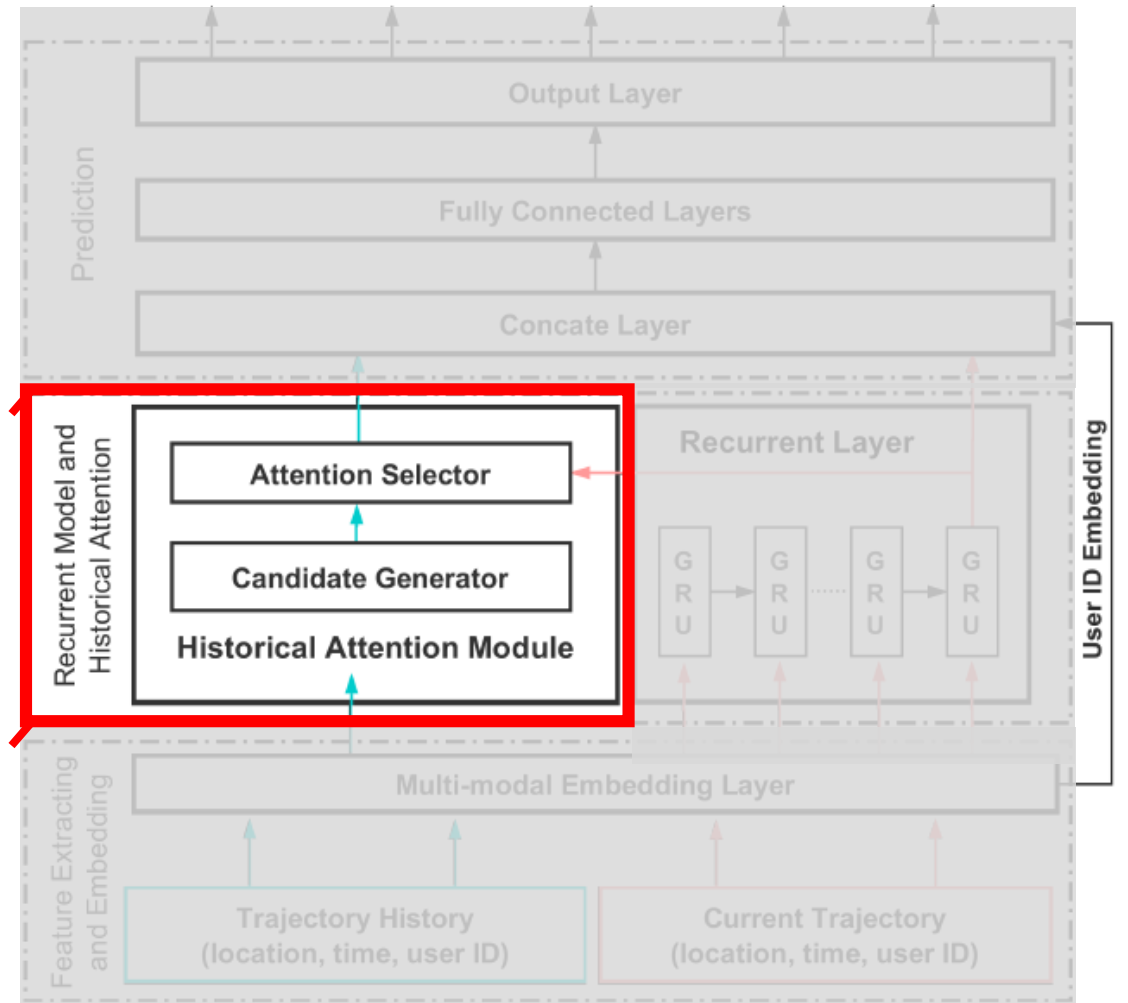
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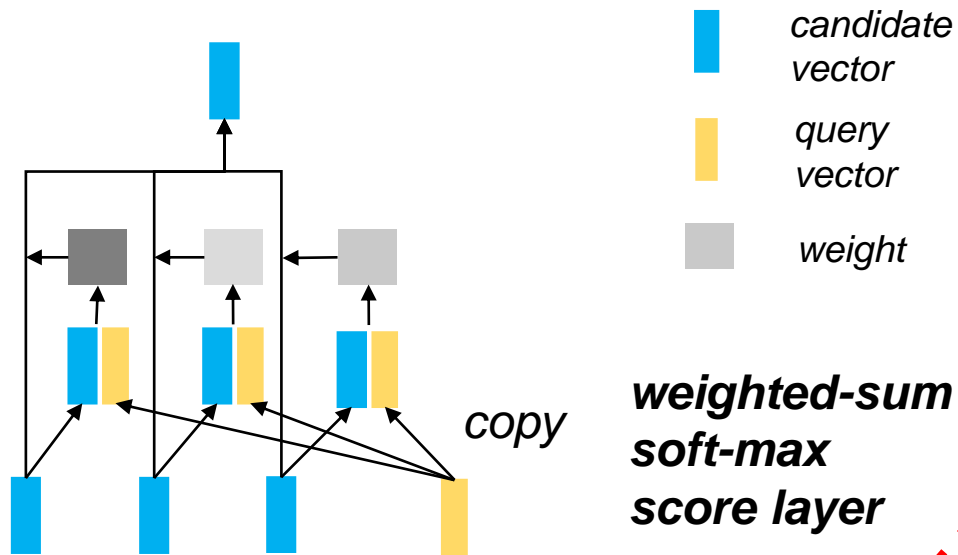
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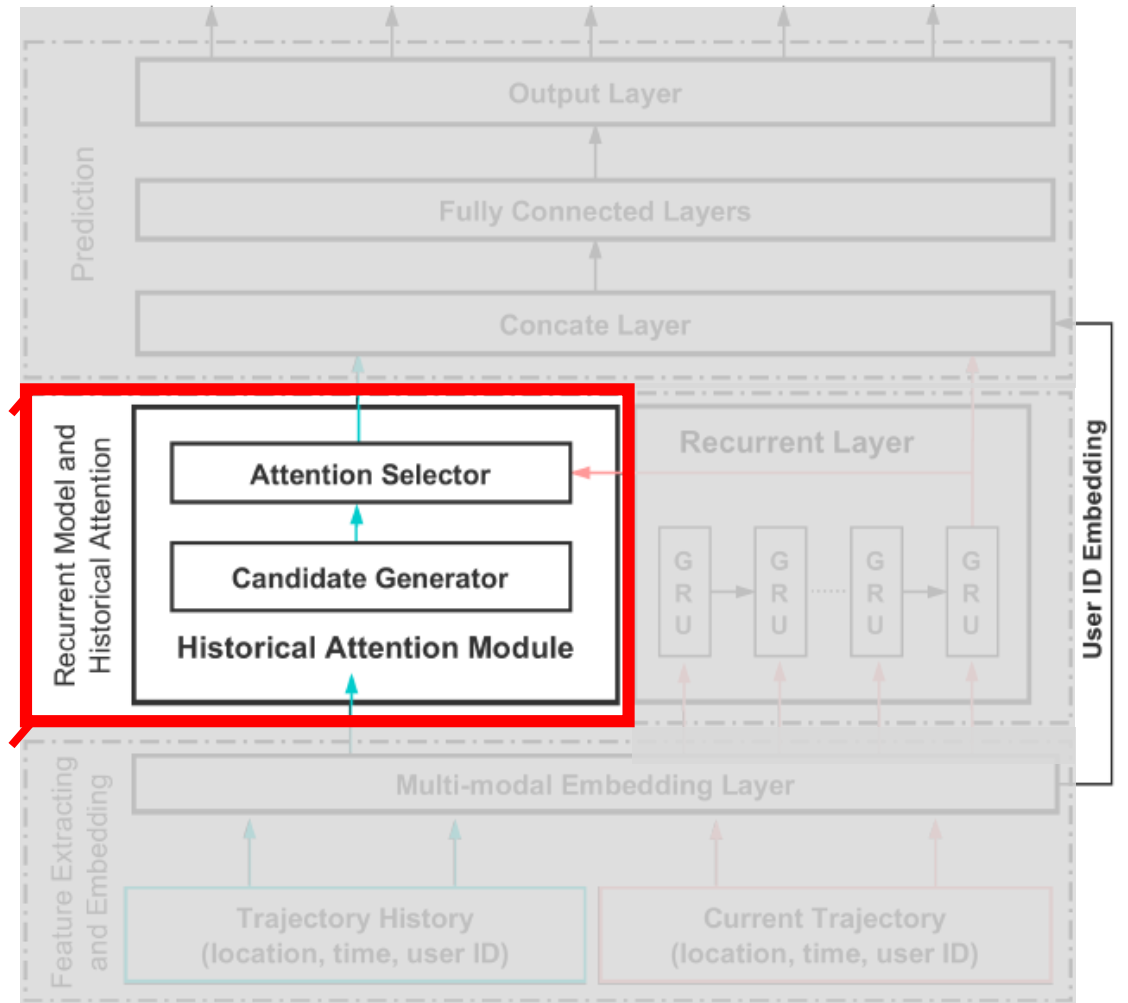
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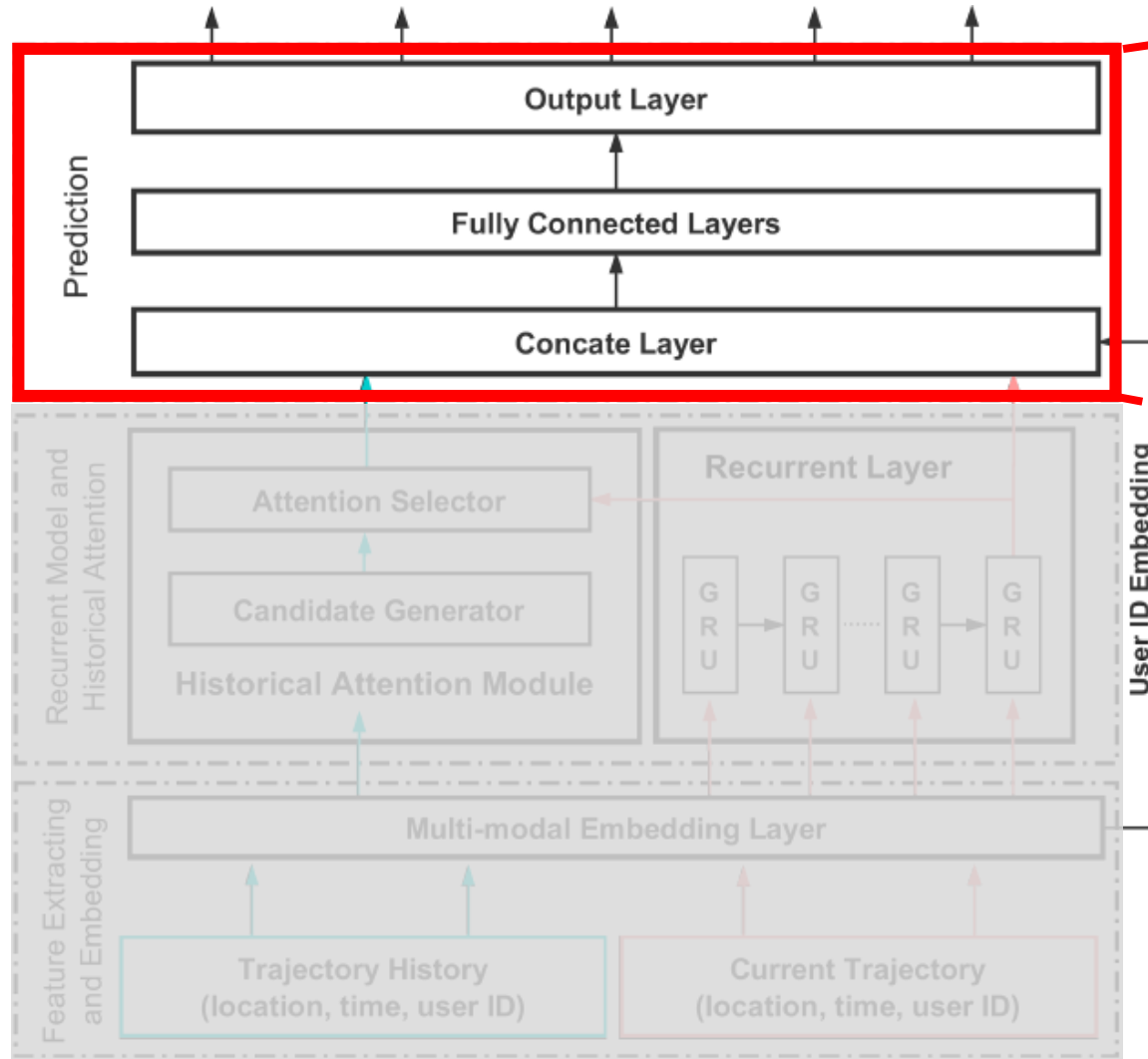
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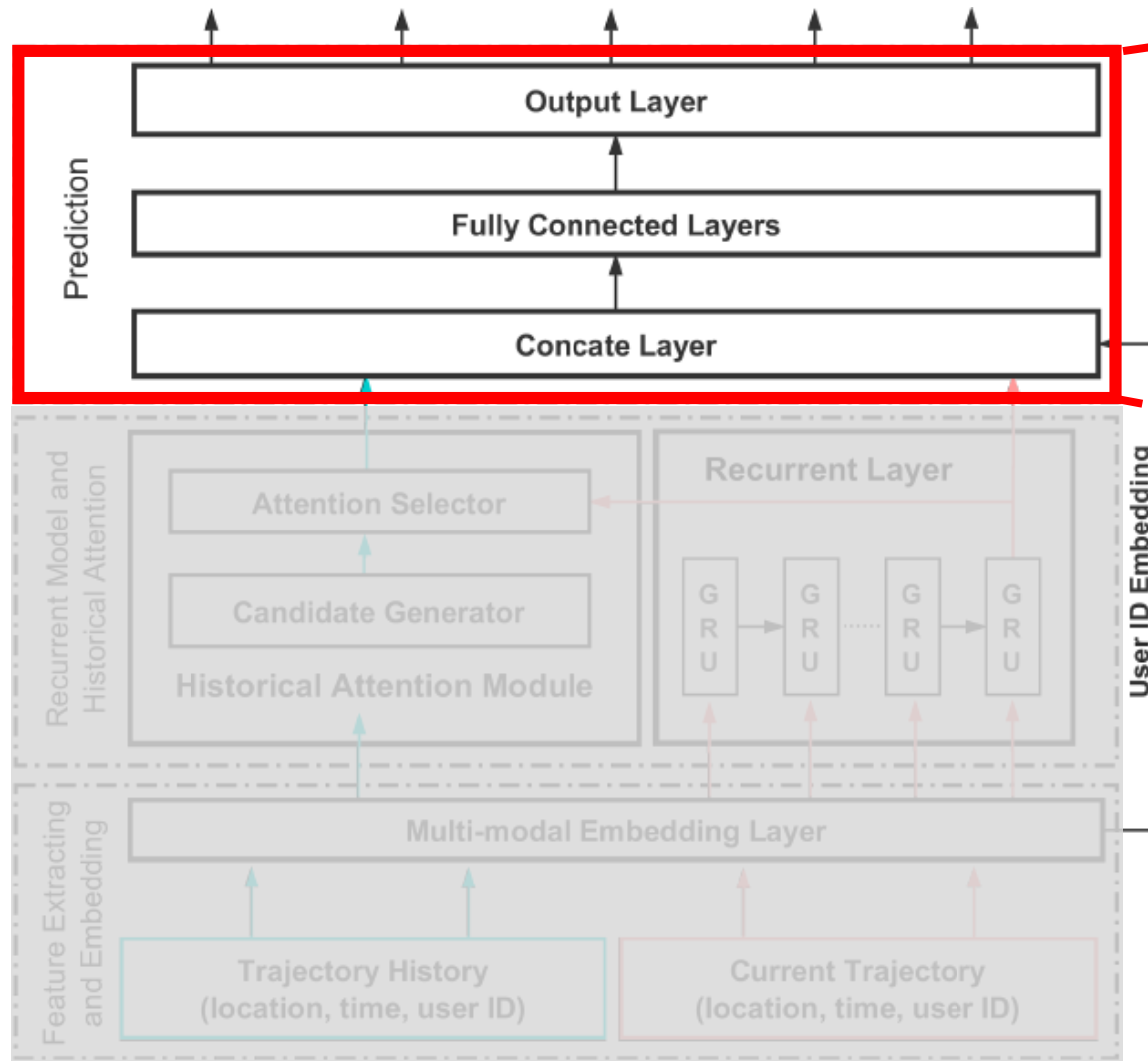
DeepMove-Prediction Module



- **Prediction Module**

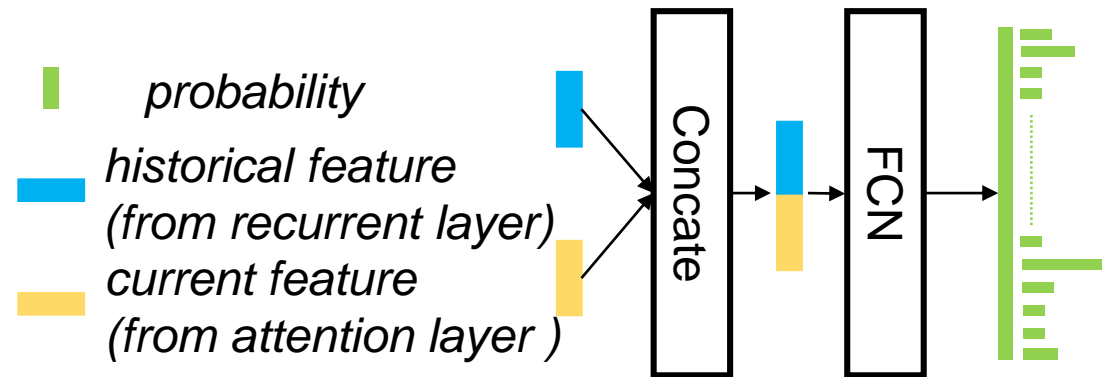
- **concatenate + FCN + soft-max**
- **Input:** vector representations of next location
- **Output:** probability distribution of next location

DeepMove-Prediction Module

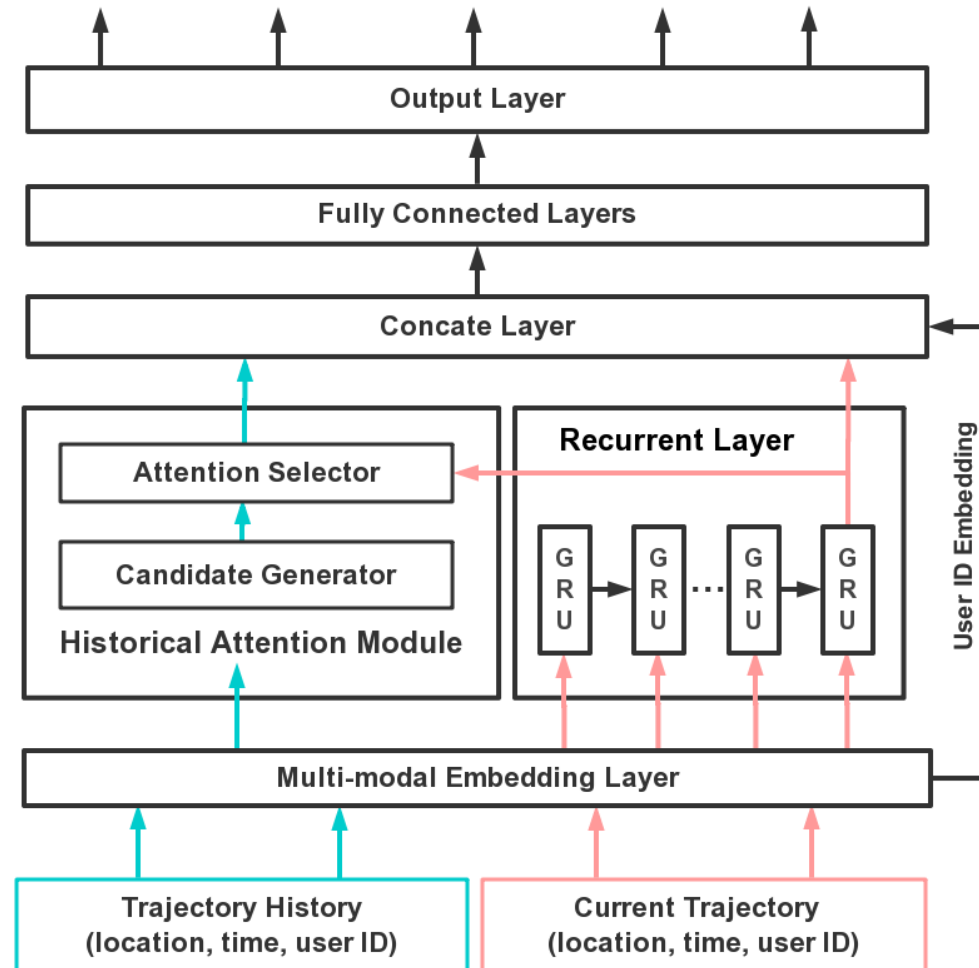


• *Prediction Module*

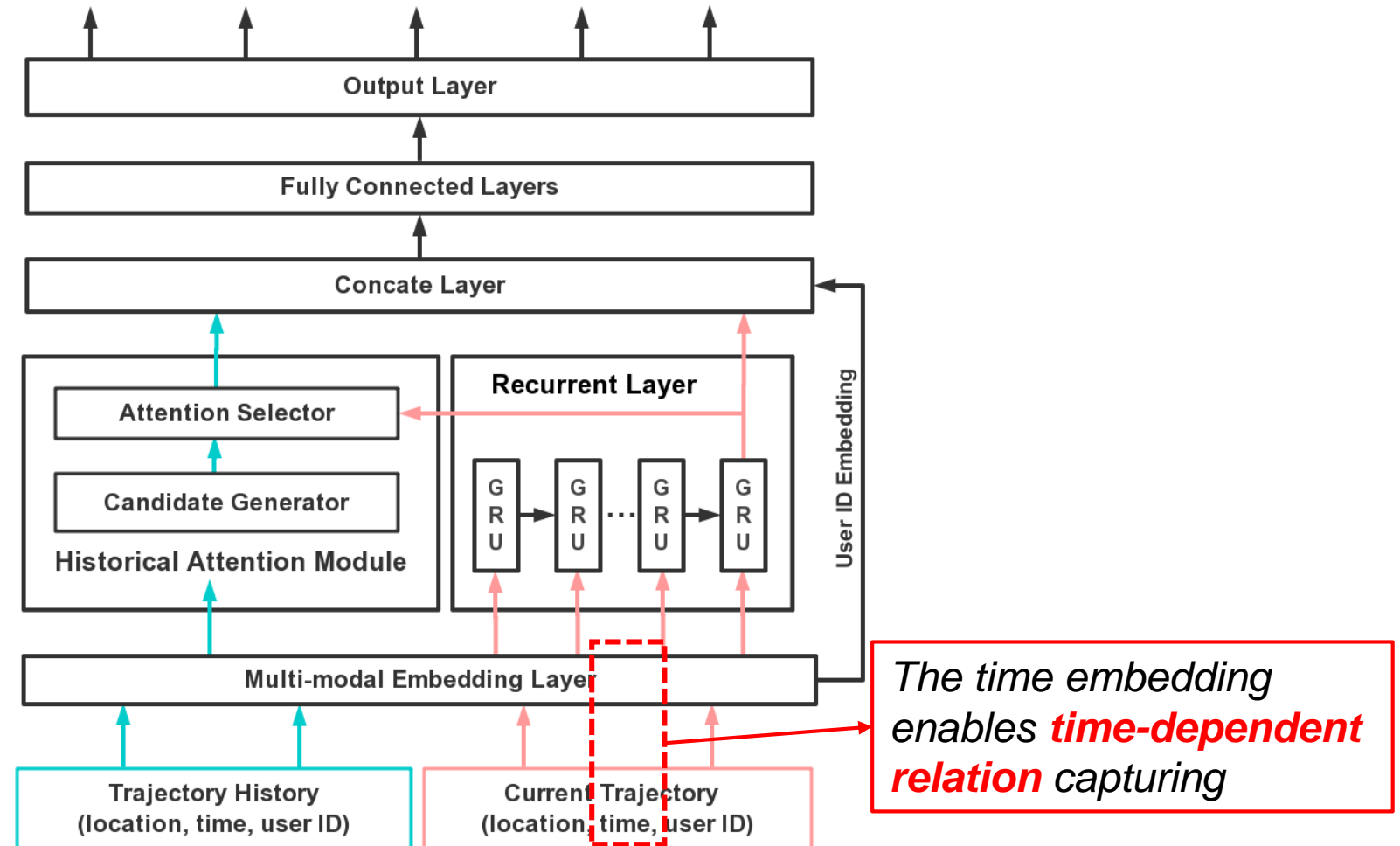
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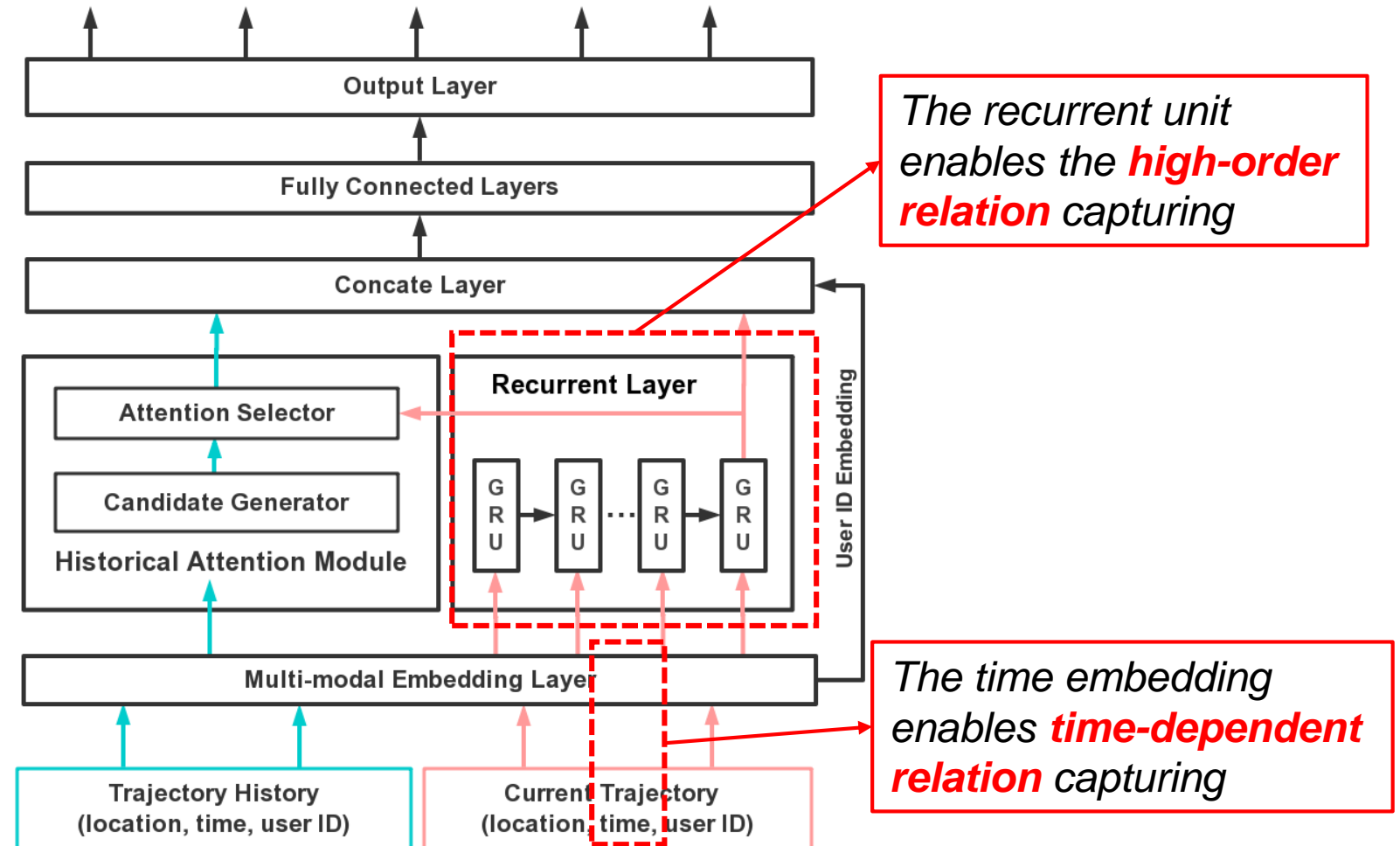
DeepMove-Recap



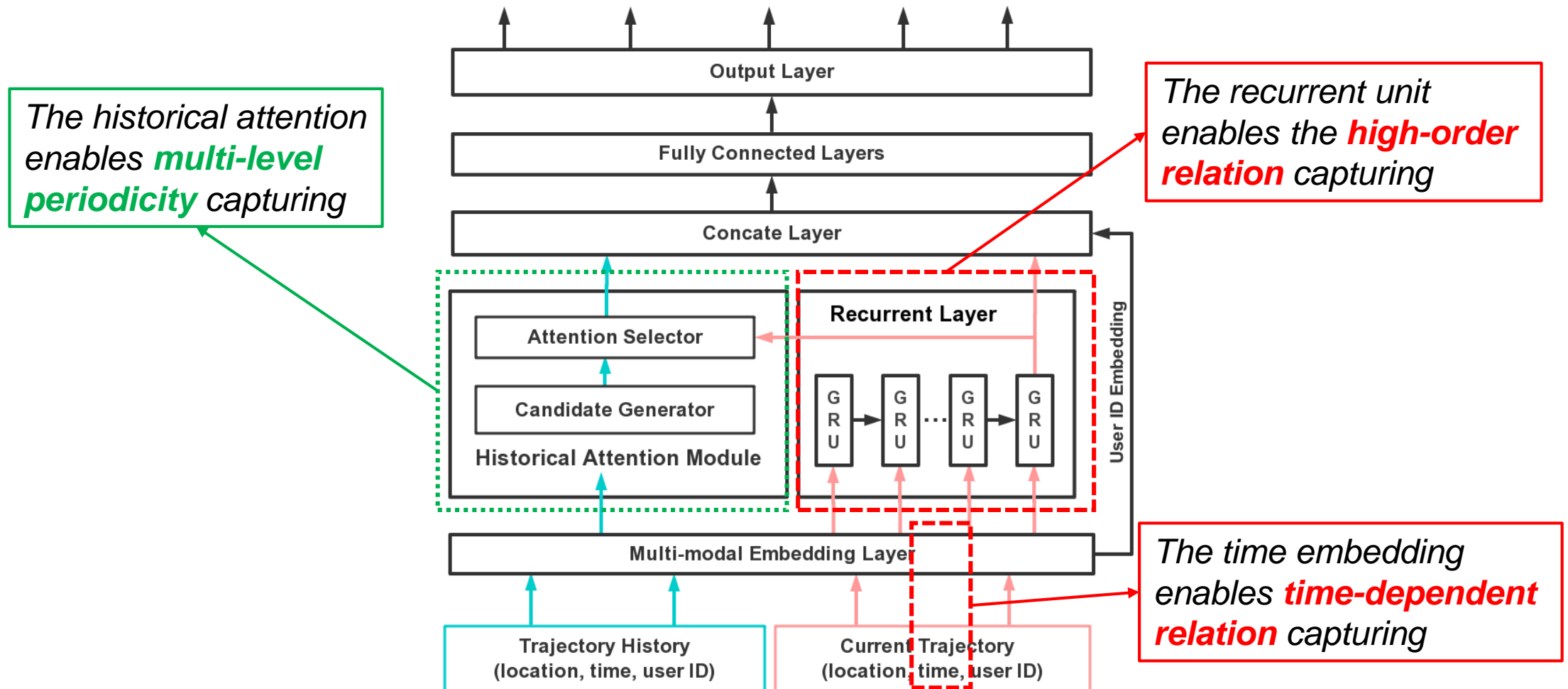
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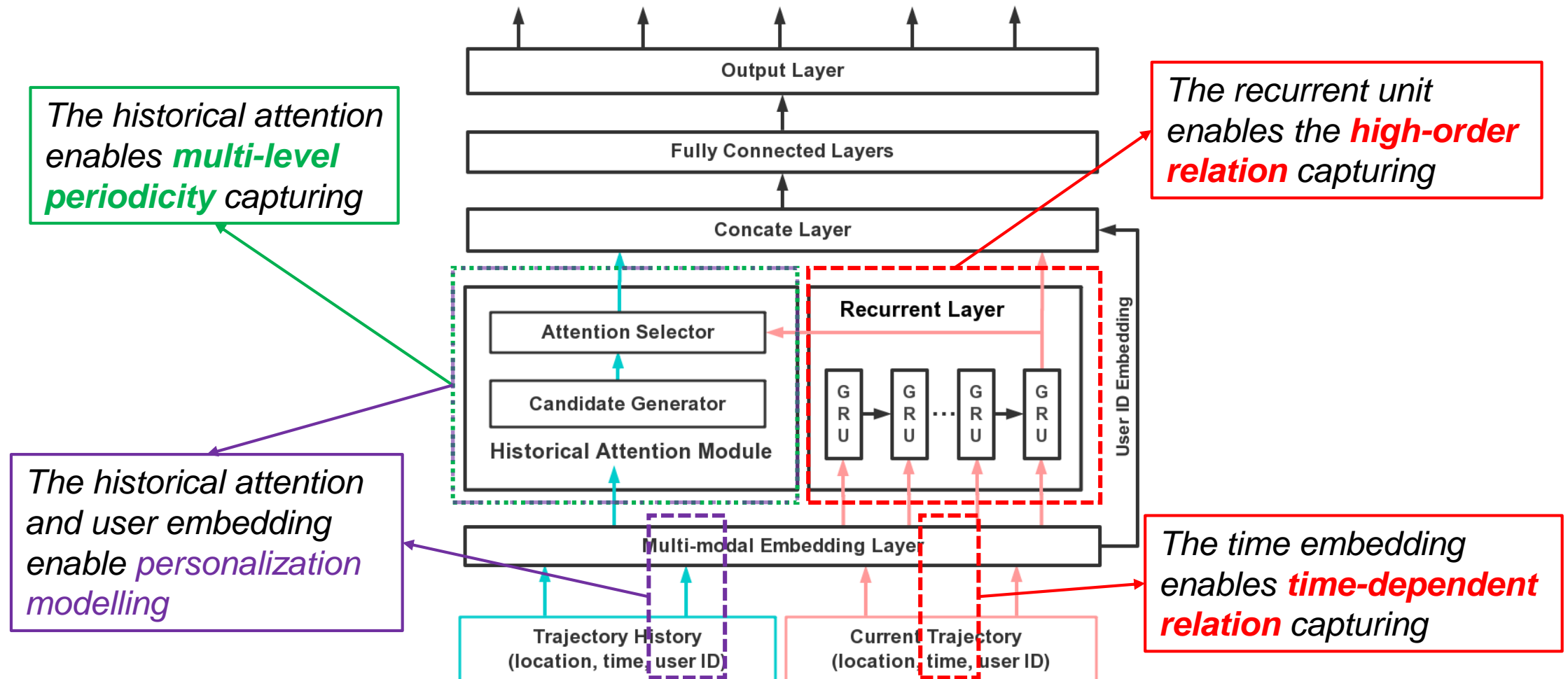
DeepMove-Recap



DeepMove-Recap



DeepMove-Recap



Datasets

Dataset	Foursquare	Mobile Application	Cellular Network
City	New York	Beijing	Shanghai
Duration	1 year	1 month	1 month
Users	15639	5000	1075
Records	293559	15007511	491077
Locaitons	43379	31522	17785
Loc./User	40	48	40

Table 1: Basic statistics of mobility datasets.

Datasets

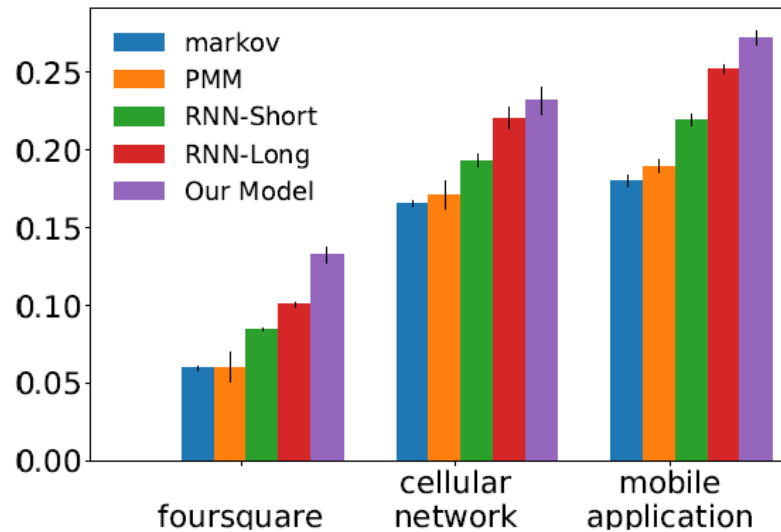
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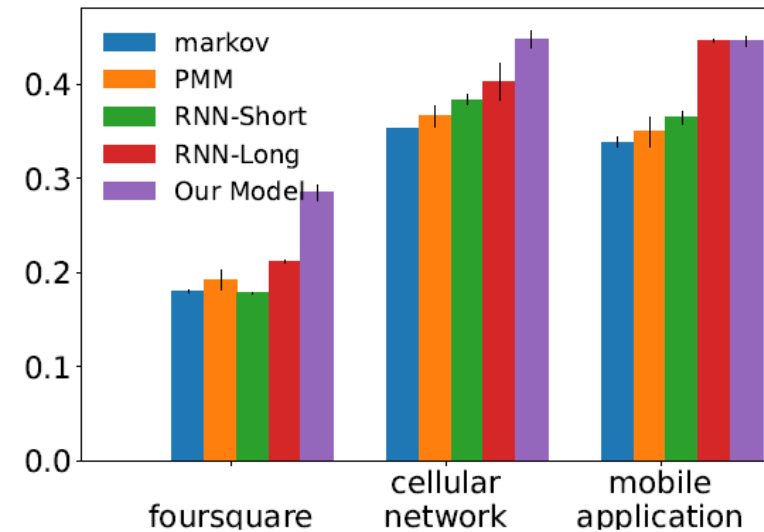
Baselines

- **Markov**: widely used mobility model working with state transition matrix
- **PMM**: spatiotemporal mixture model with considering periodicity
- **RNN-based**: simple version of our propose model without attention

Quantitative Evaluation

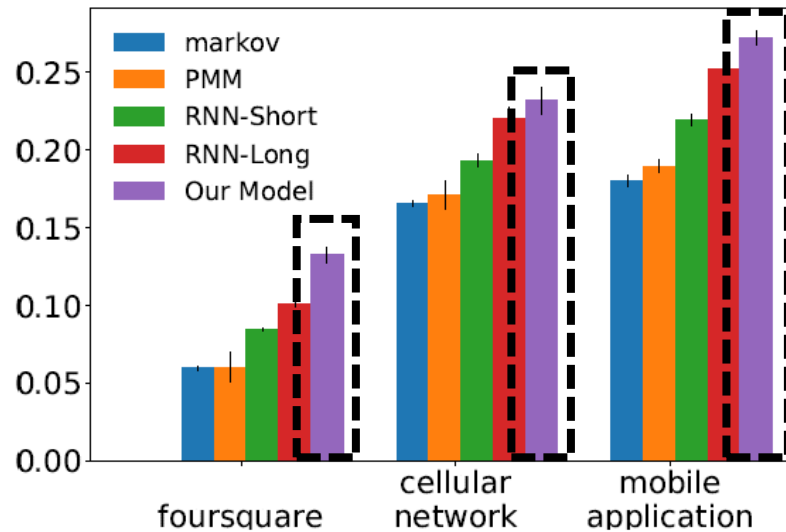


(a) top-1 prediction accuracy

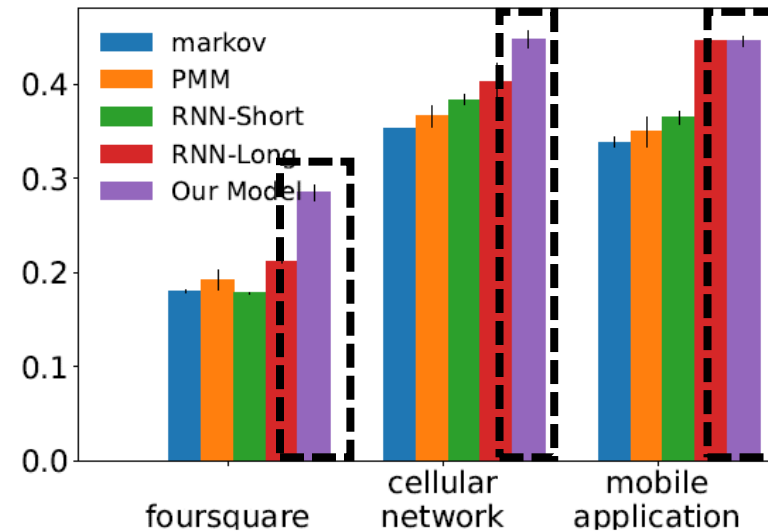


(b) top-5 prediction accuracy

Quantitative Evaluation

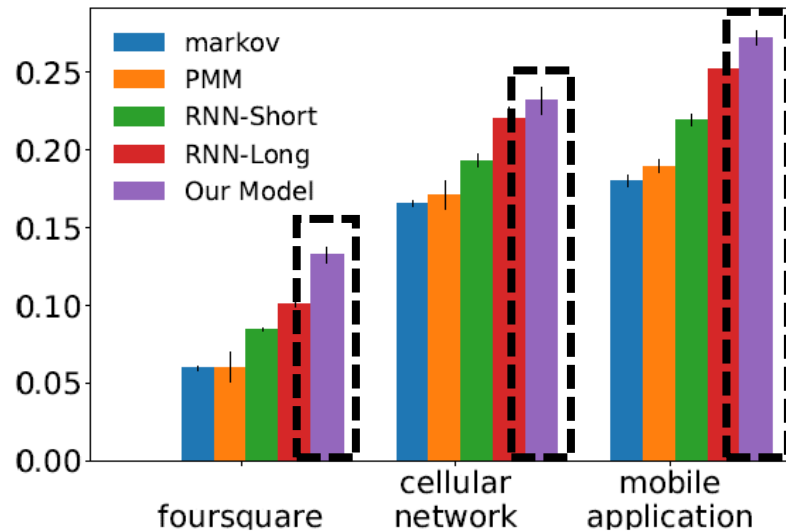


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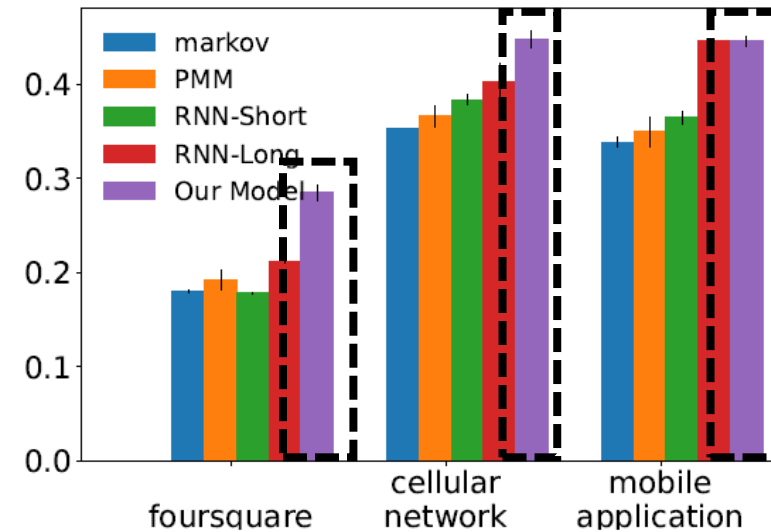


(b) top-5 prediction accuracy

Quantitative Evaluation



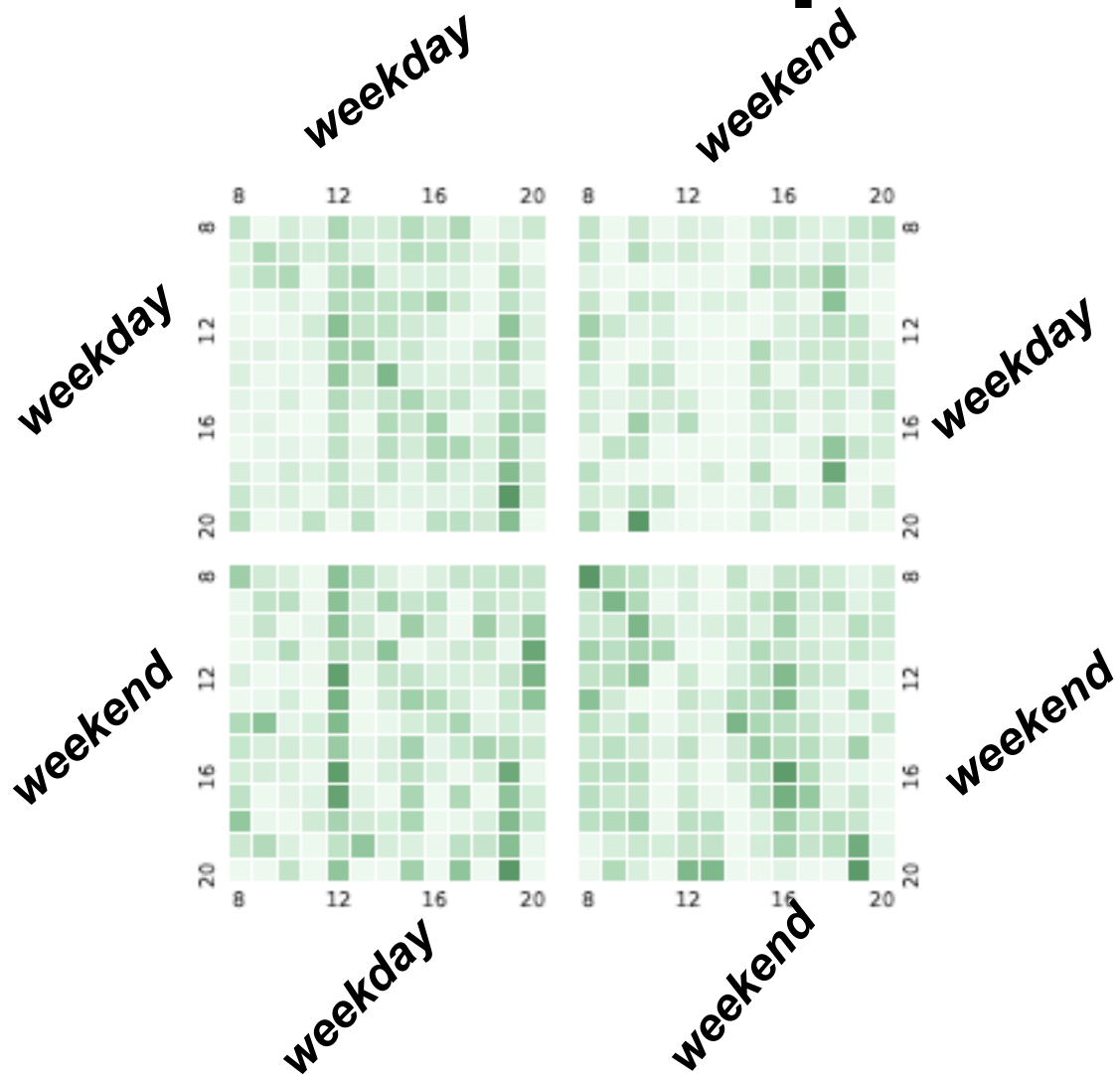
(a) top-1 prediction accuracy



(b) top-5 prediction accuracy

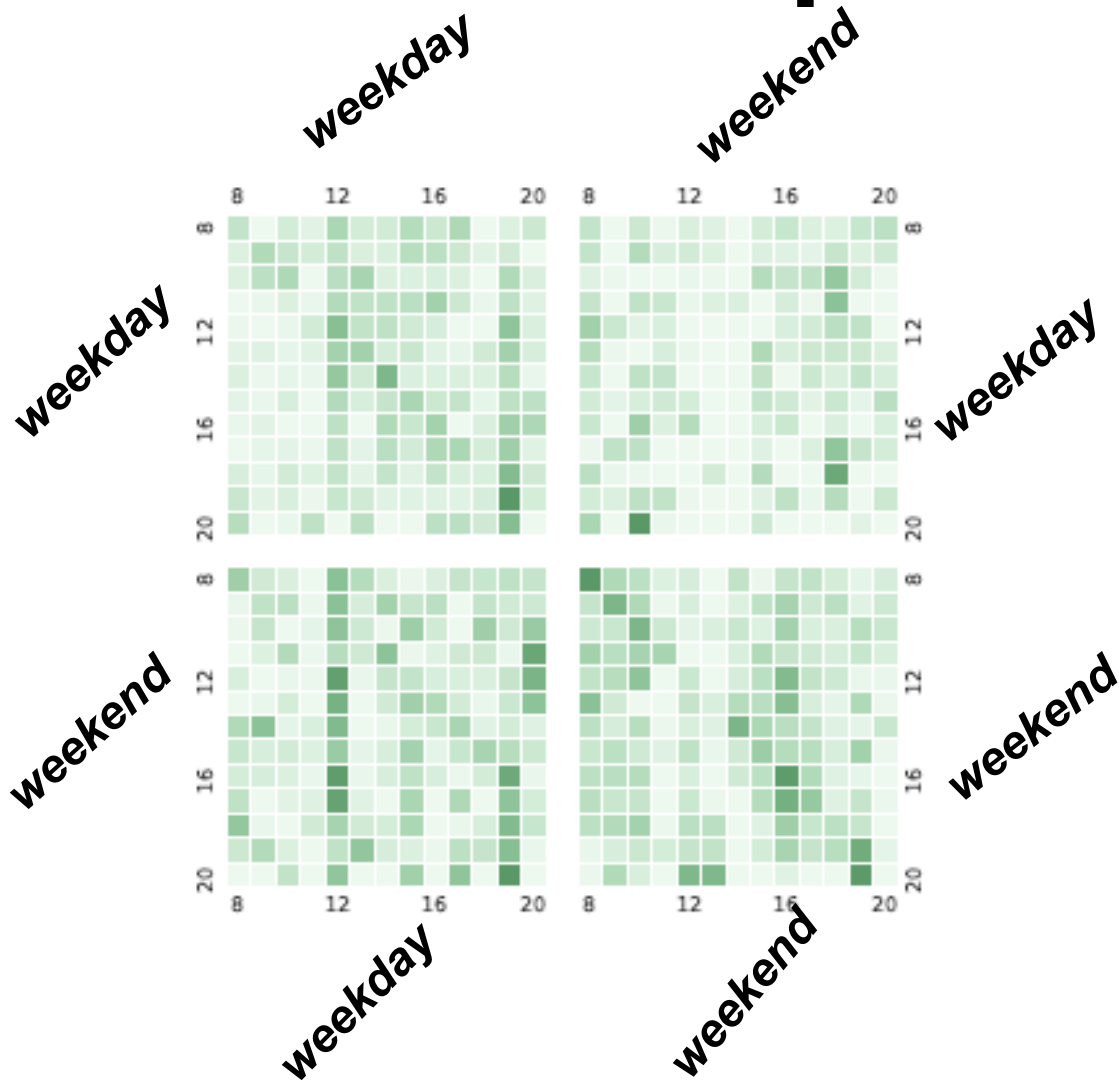
Our model outperforms than all three baselines by 10%

Reason Interpretation

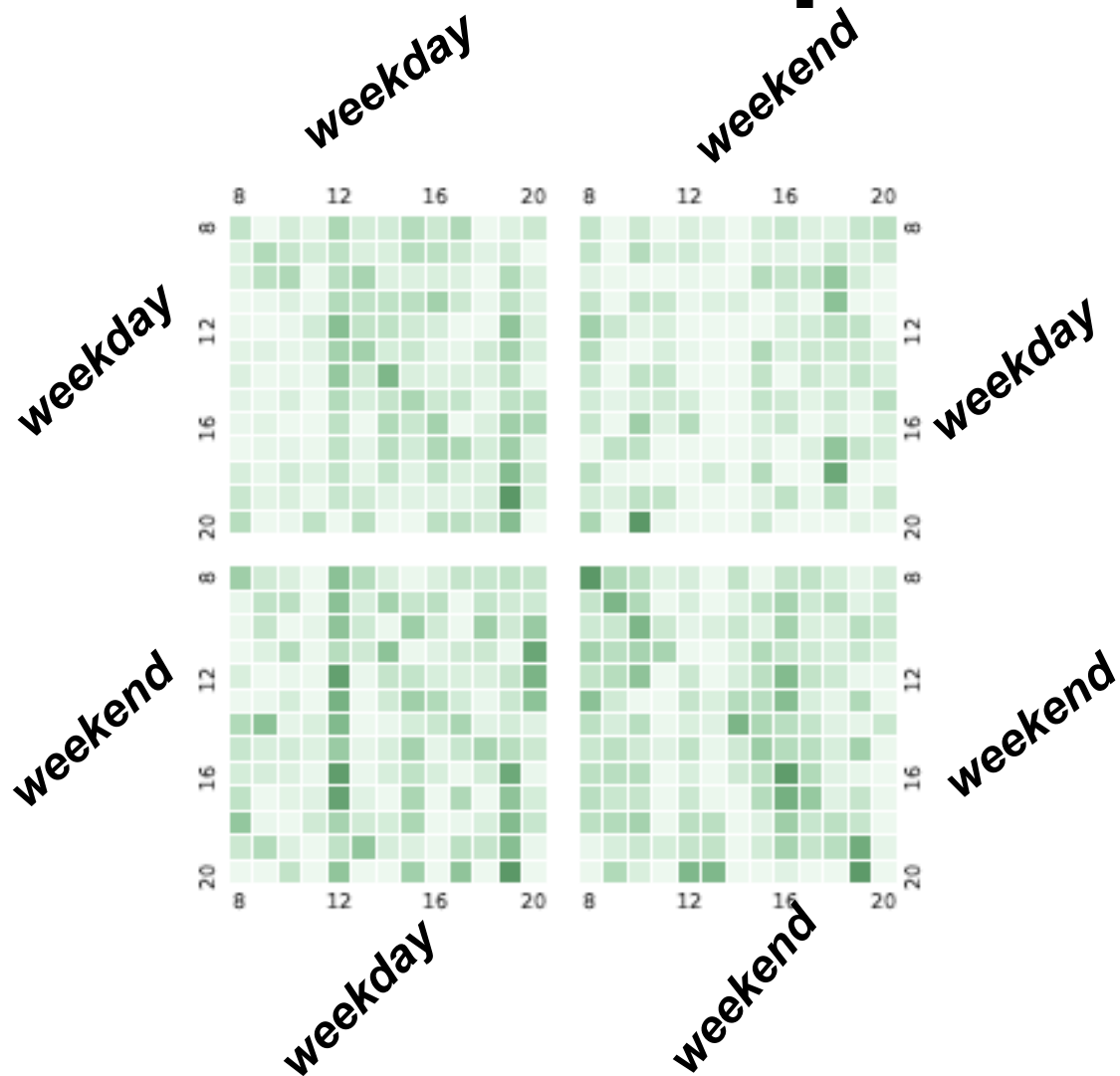


Reason Interpretation

Visualize the attention weights from historical attention module.



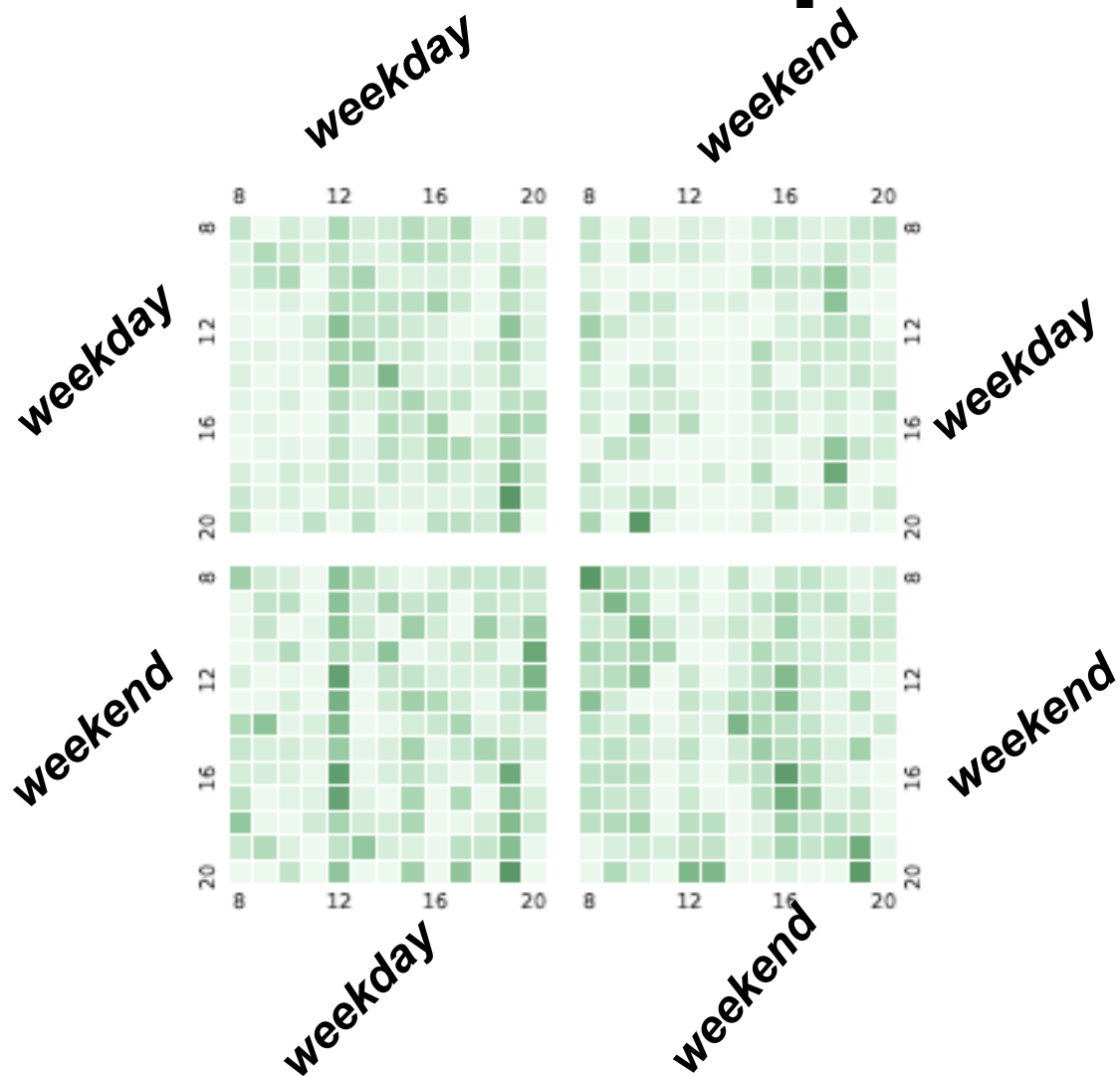
Reason Interpretation



Visualize the attention weights from historical attention module.

1. *Align these weights with their timestamp*

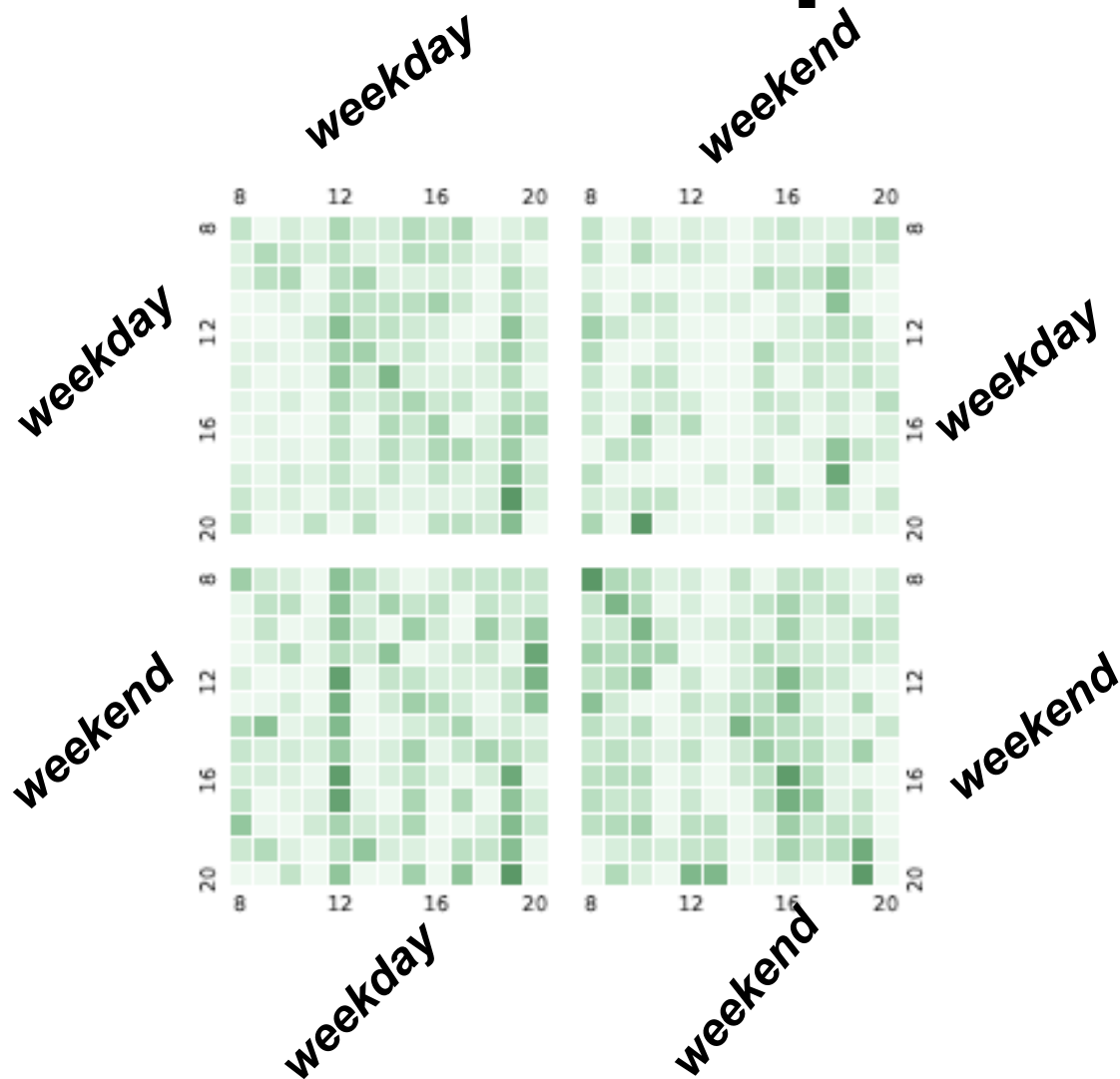
Reason Interpretation



Visualize the attention weights from historical attention module.

1. **Align** these weights with their timestamp
2. Obtain the **average** value of these weights from different trajectory

Reason Interpretation

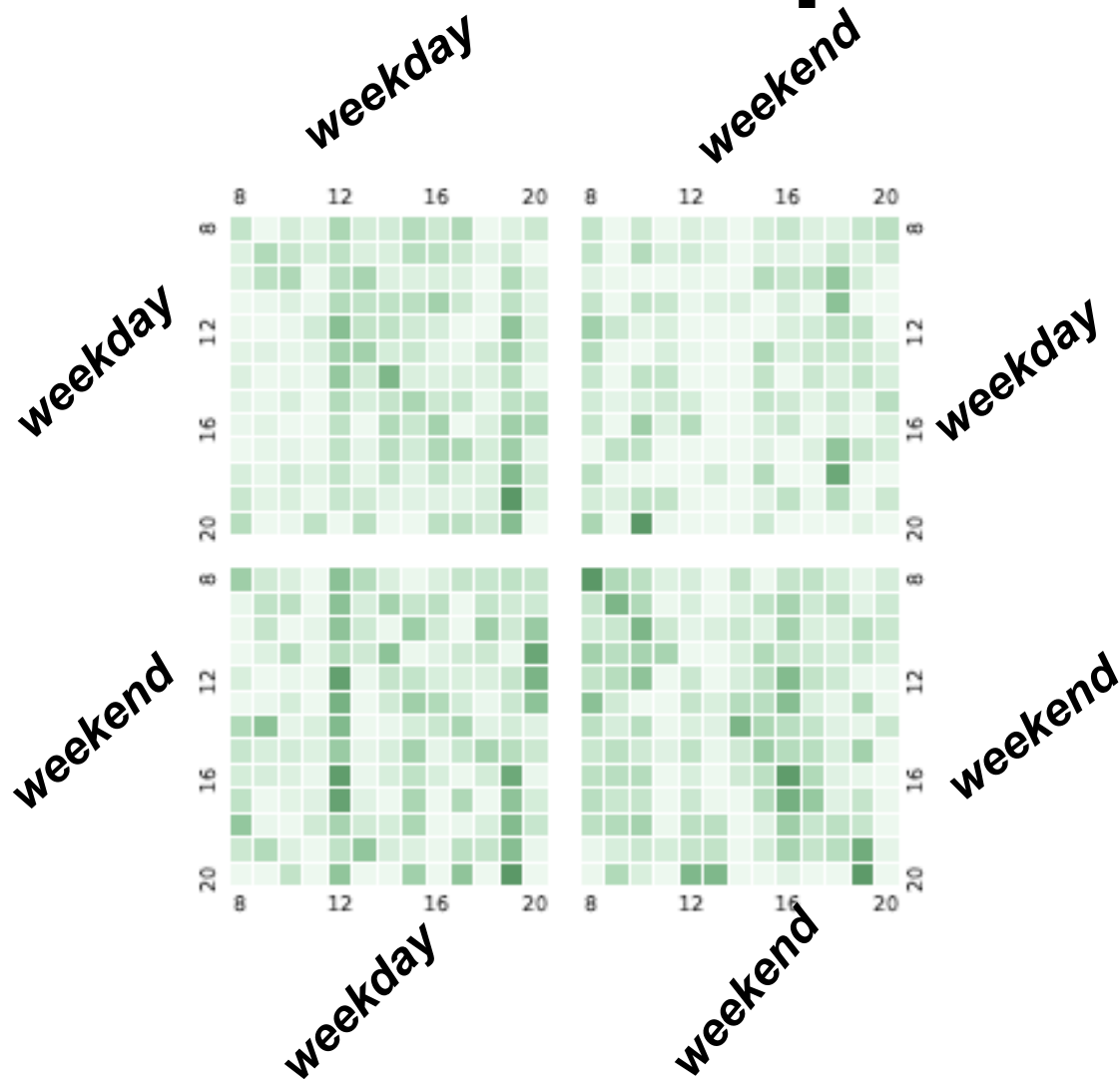


Visualize the attention weights from historical attention module.

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2. Obtain the **average** value of these weights from different trajectory

Deeper green means the larger weight

Reason Interpretation



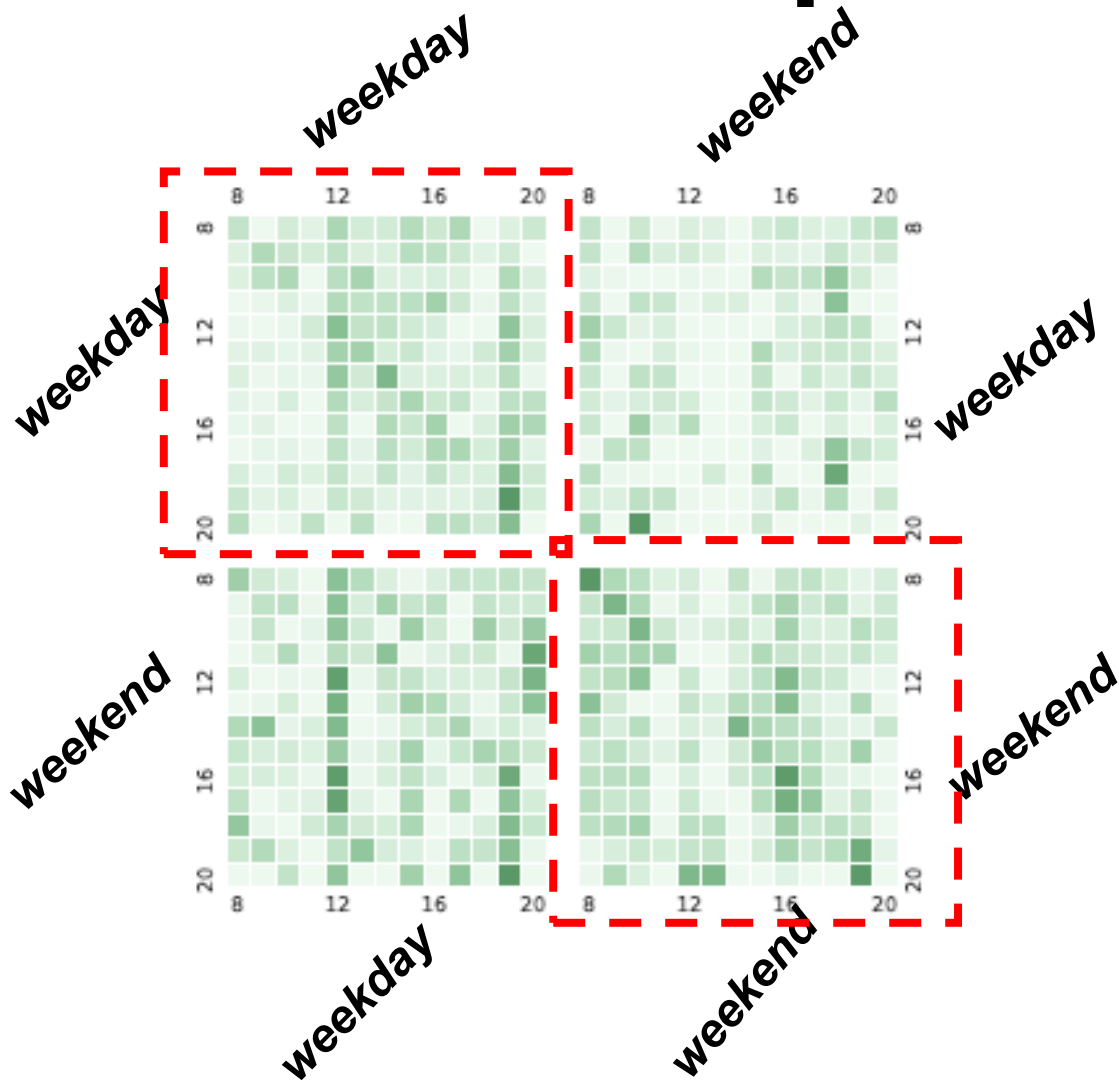
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1. **Weekly regularity**: comparing four matrix

Reason Interpretation



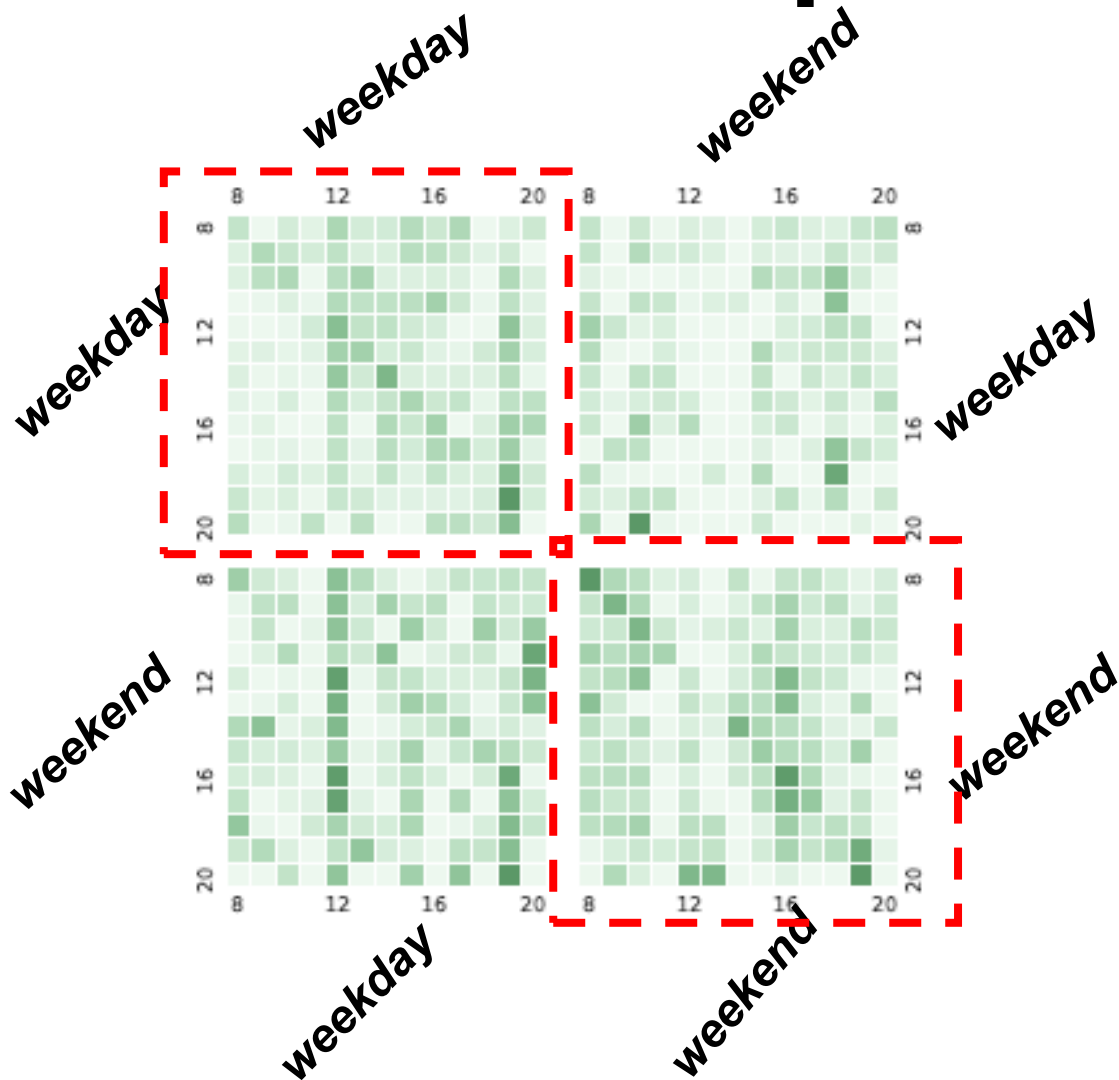
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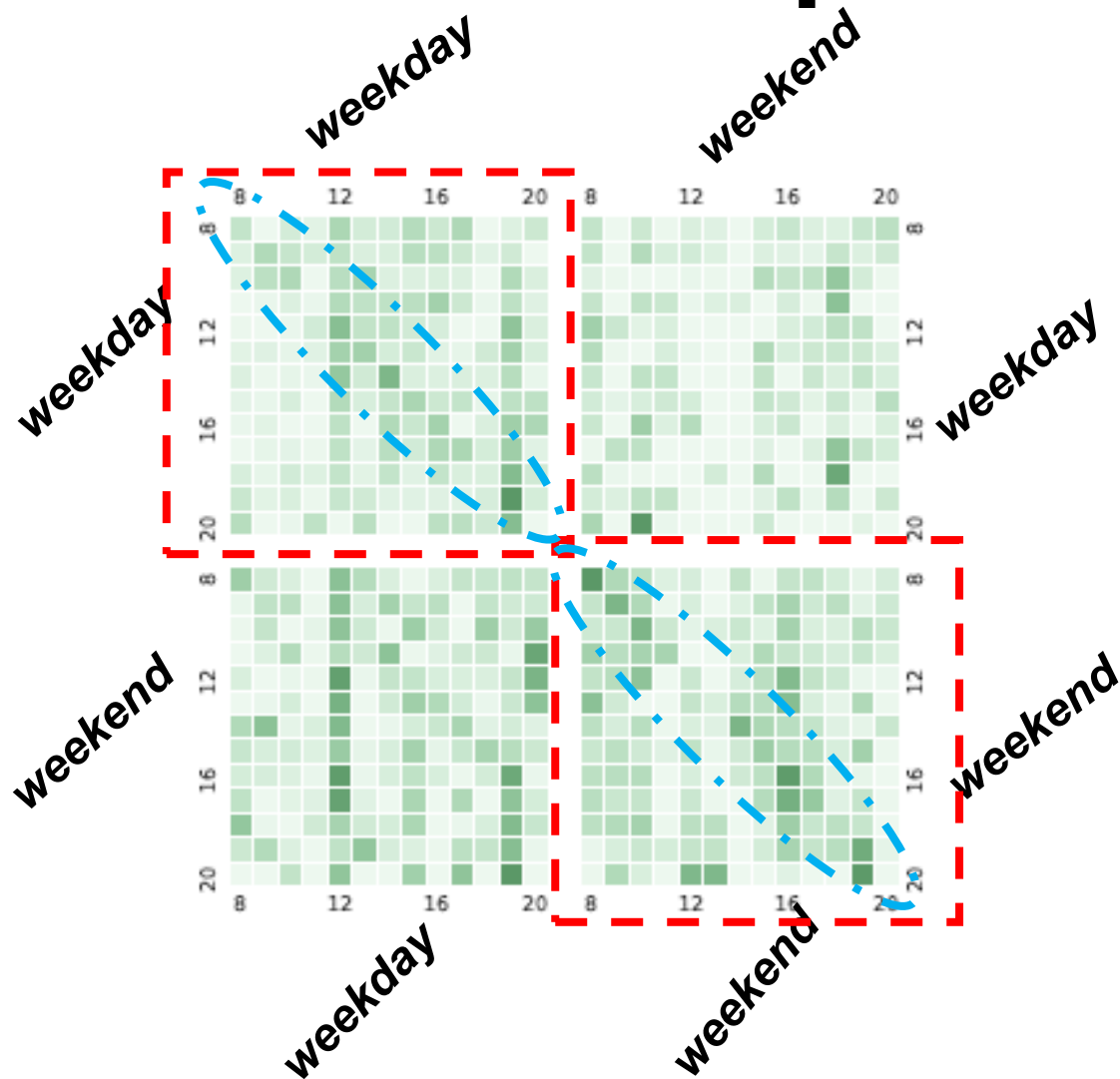
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2. **Daily regularity**: dive into specific matrix

Reason Interpretation



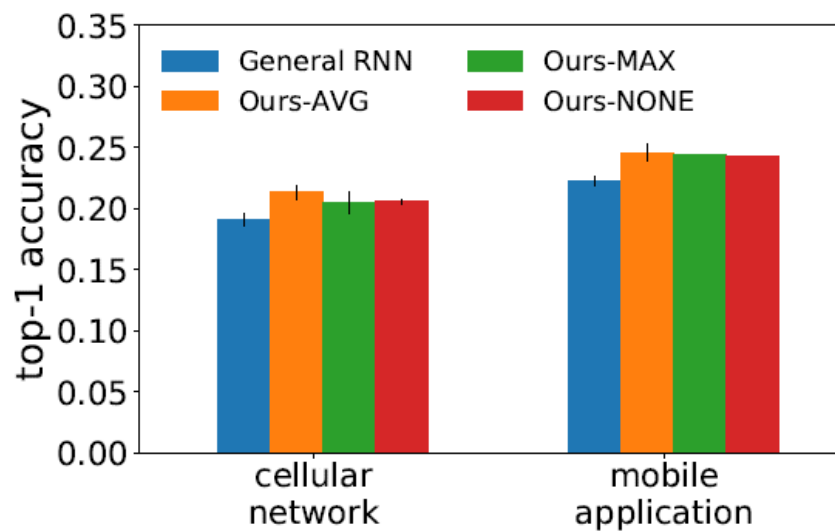
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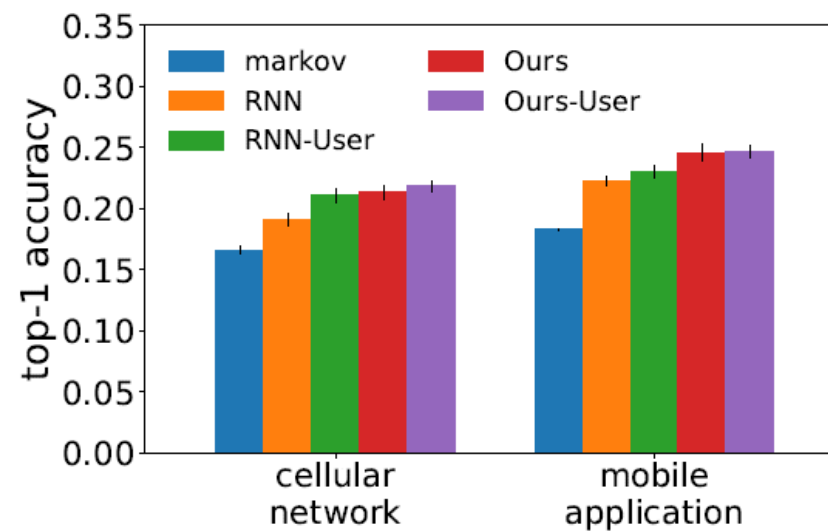
Deeper green means the larger weight

1. **Weekly regularity**: comparing four matrix
2. **Daily regularity**: dive into specific matrix

Model Variations

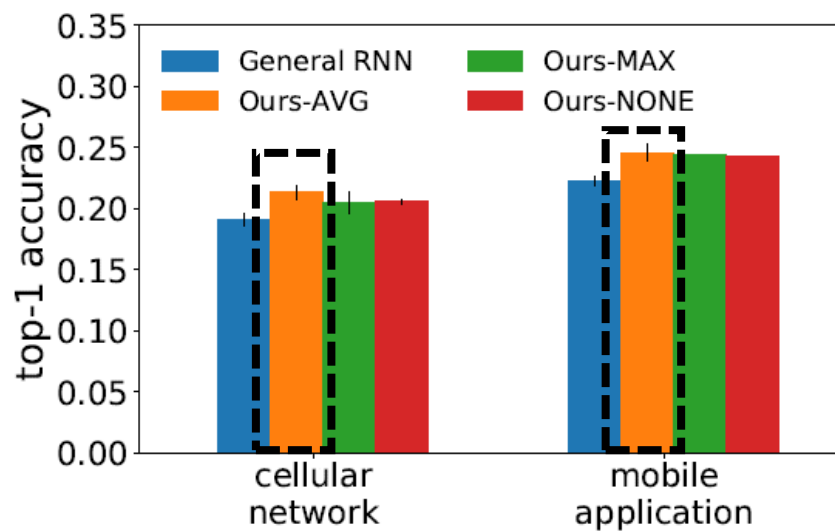


(a) sampling strategy

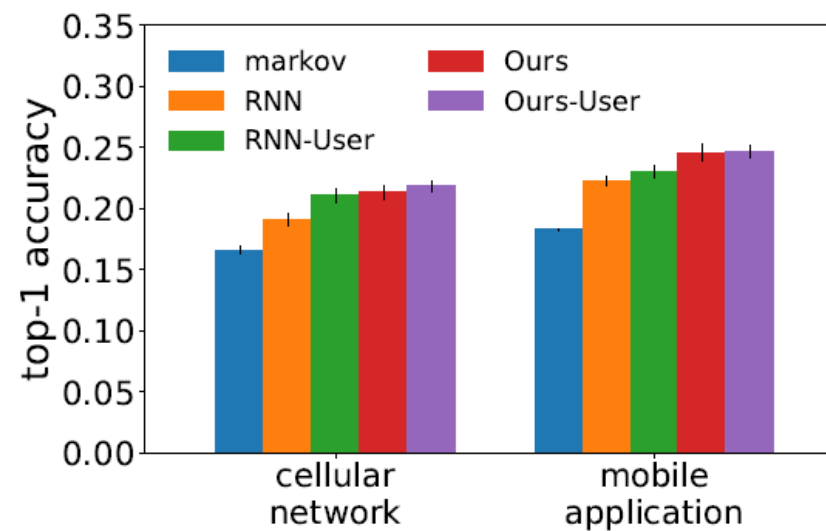


(b) user embedding

Model Variations

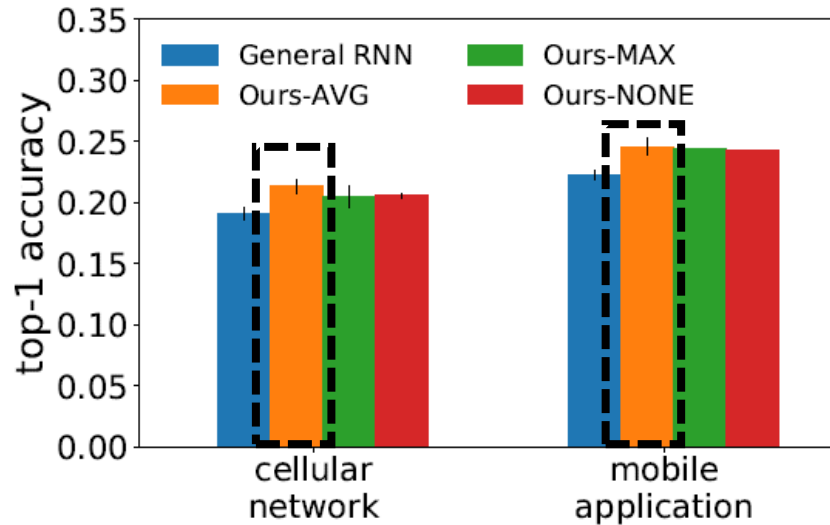


(a) sampling strategy

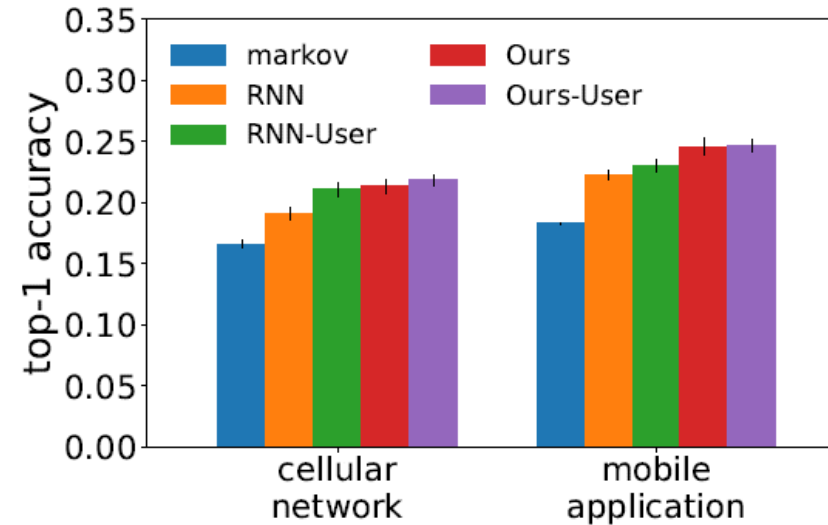


(b) user embedding

Model Variations



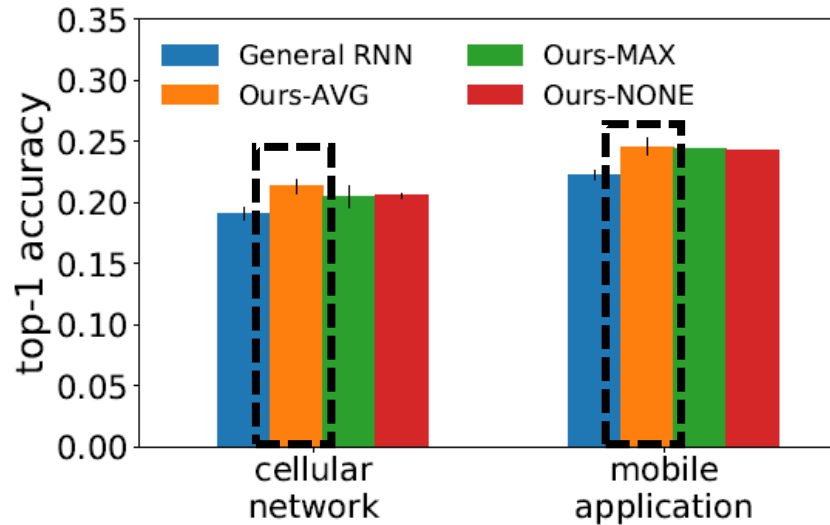
(a) sampling strategy



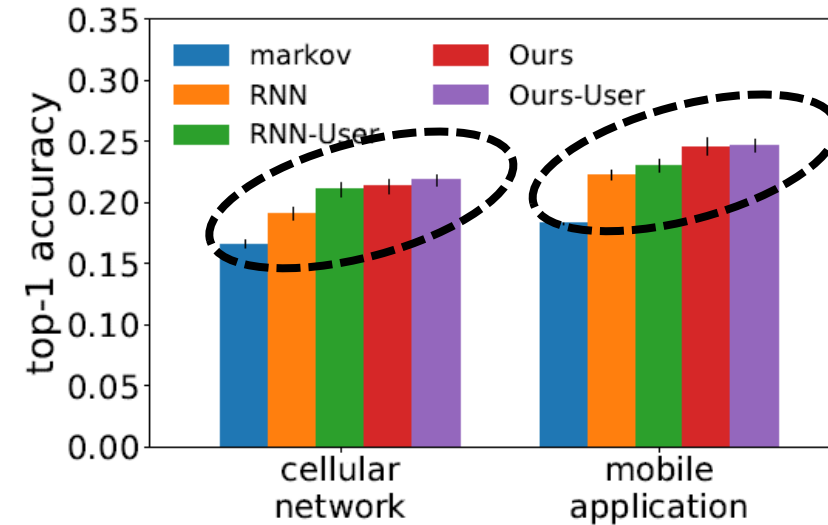
(b) user embedding

The average sampling mechanism performs best.

Model Variations



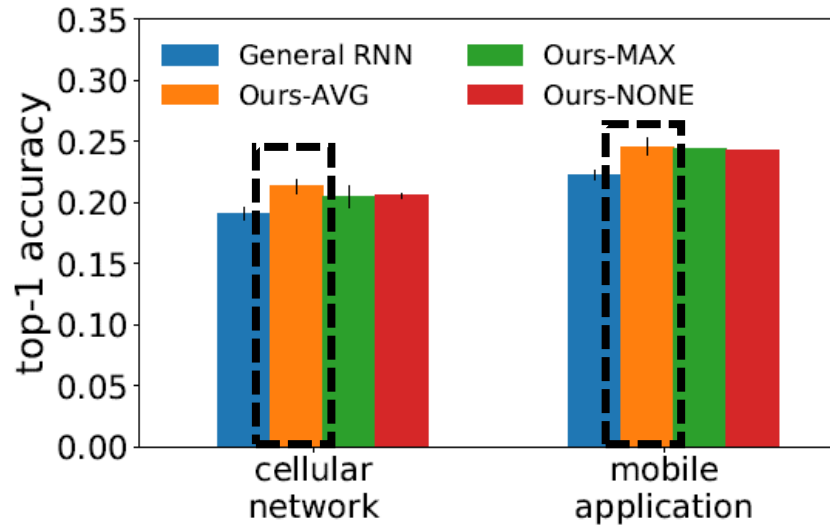
(a) sampling strategy



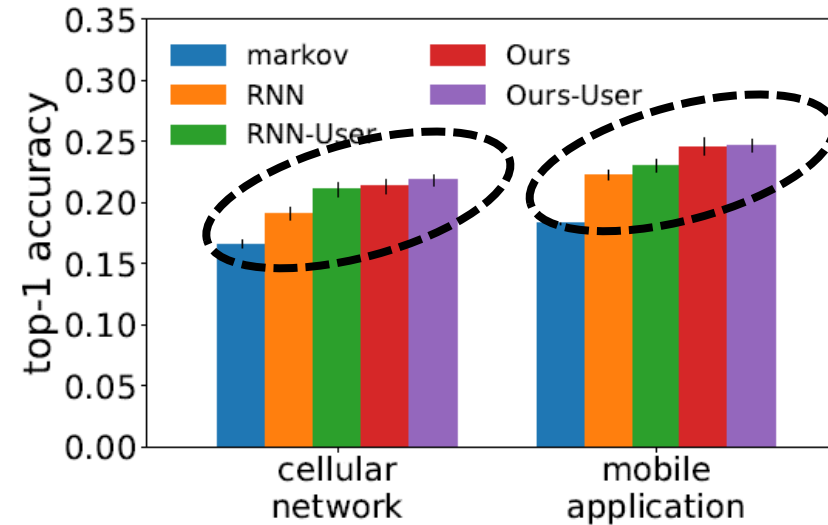
(b) user embedding

The average sampling mechanism performs best.

Model Variations



(a) sampling strategy

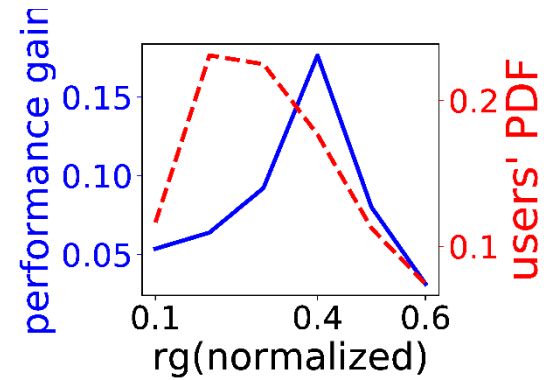
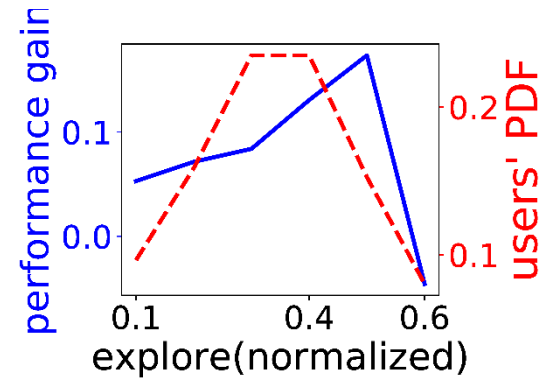
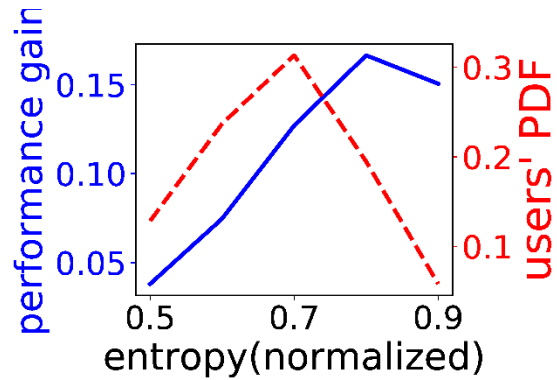


(b) user embedding

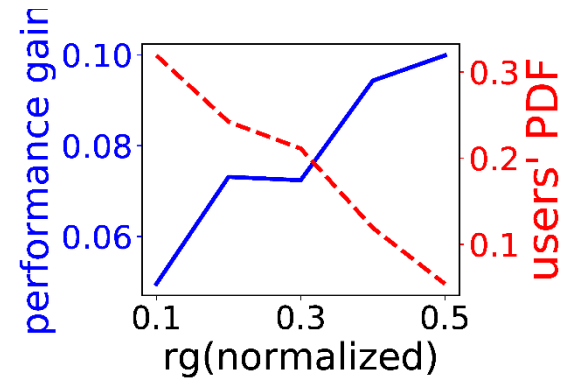
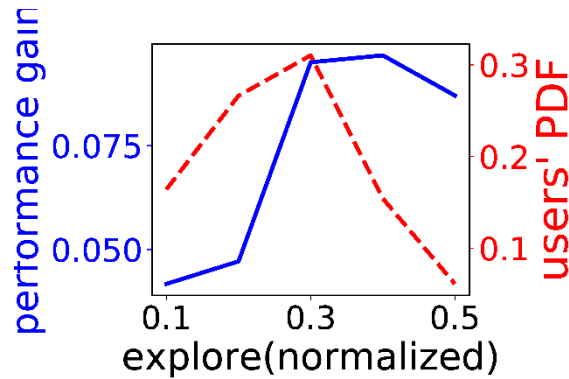
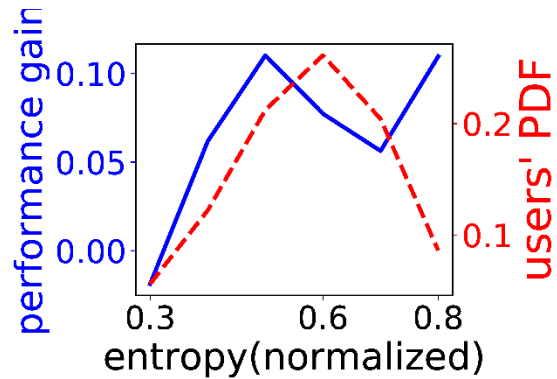
The average sampling mechanism performs best.

The historical trajectory can be useful to identify person.

Evaluation on User Groups

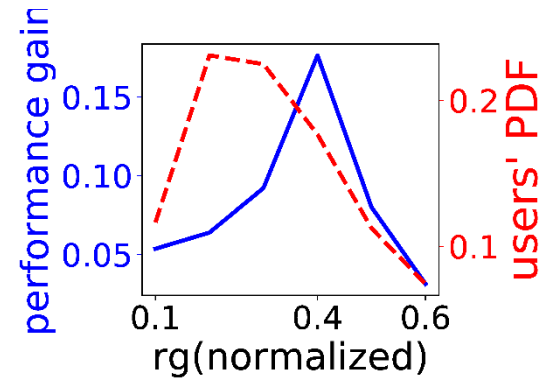
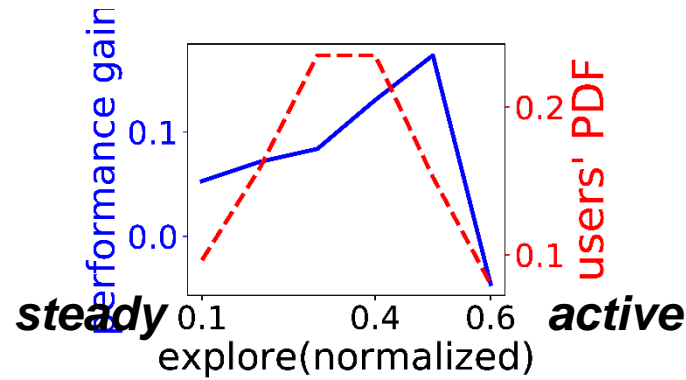
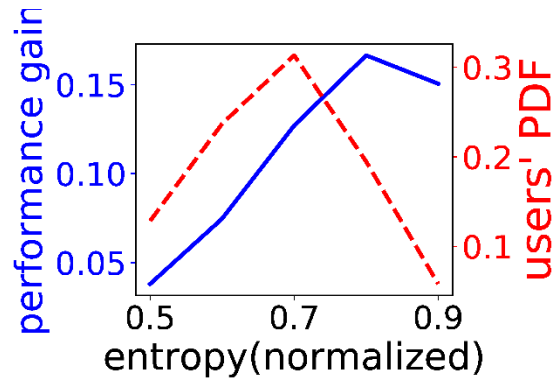


**Cellular
Network**

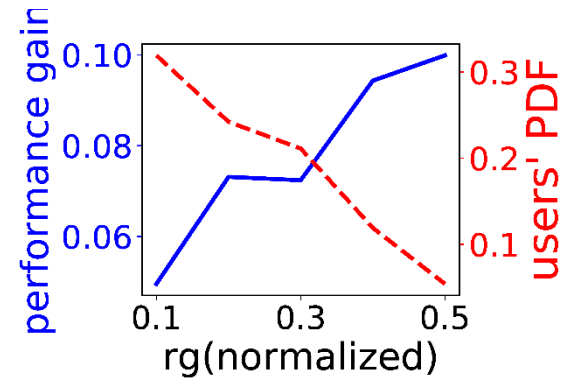
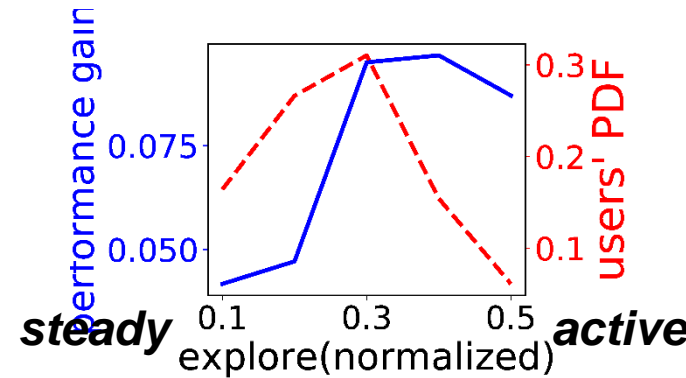
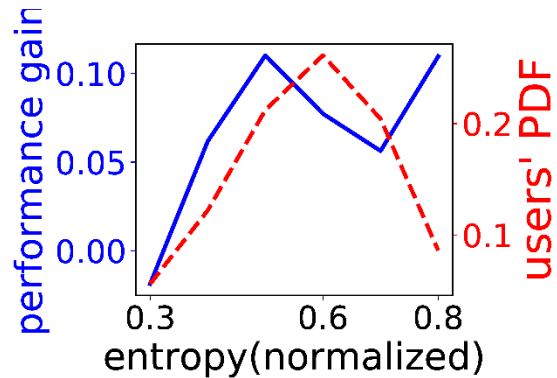


**Mobile
Application**

Evaluation on User Groups



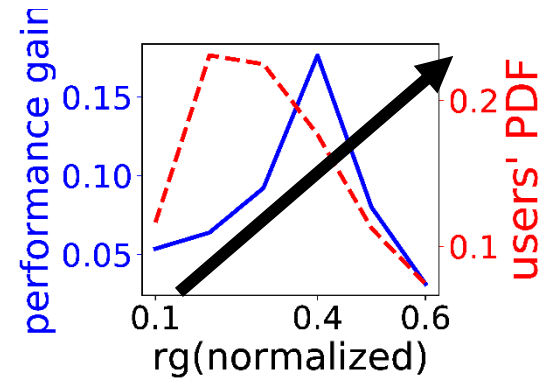
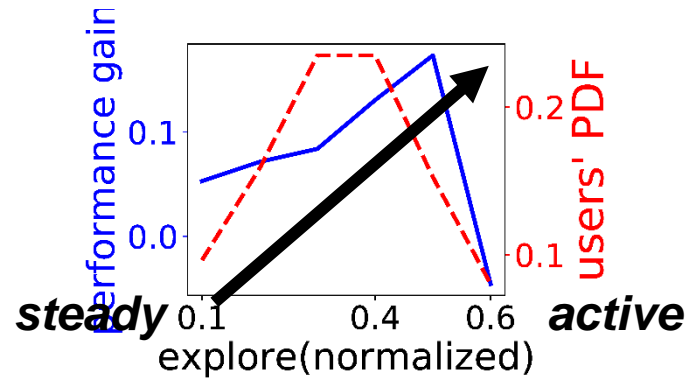
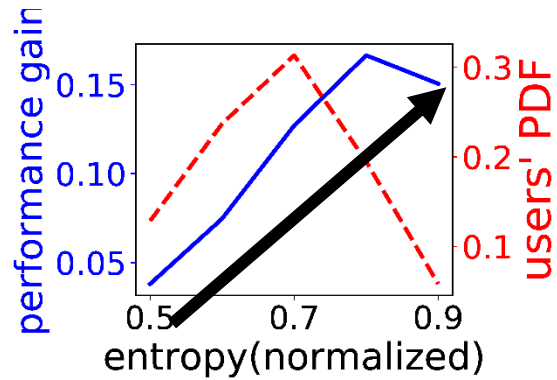
**Cellular
Network**



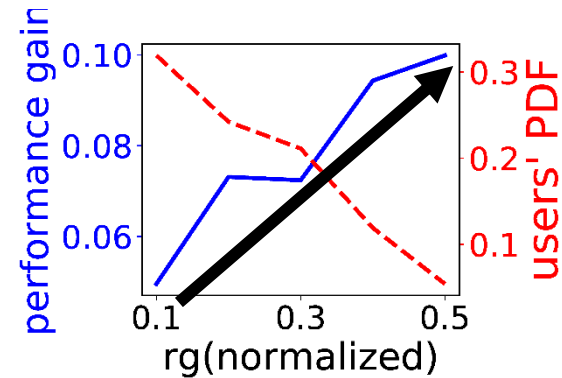
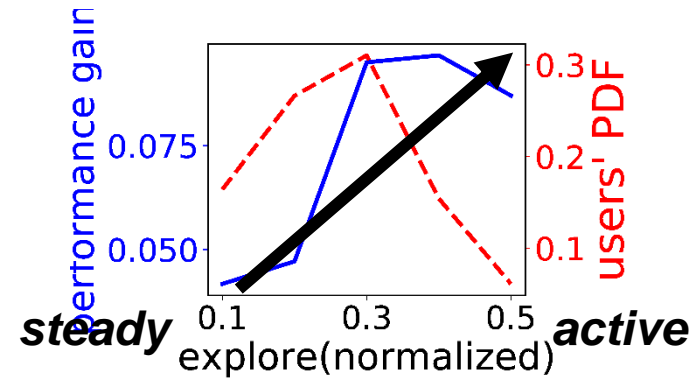
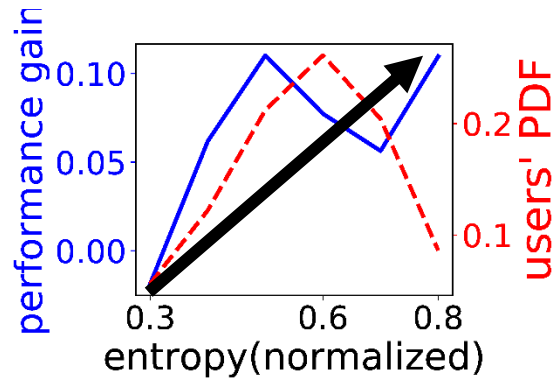
**Mobile
Application**

horizontal-axis: bigger entropy/explore/rg means more active.

Evaluation on User Groups



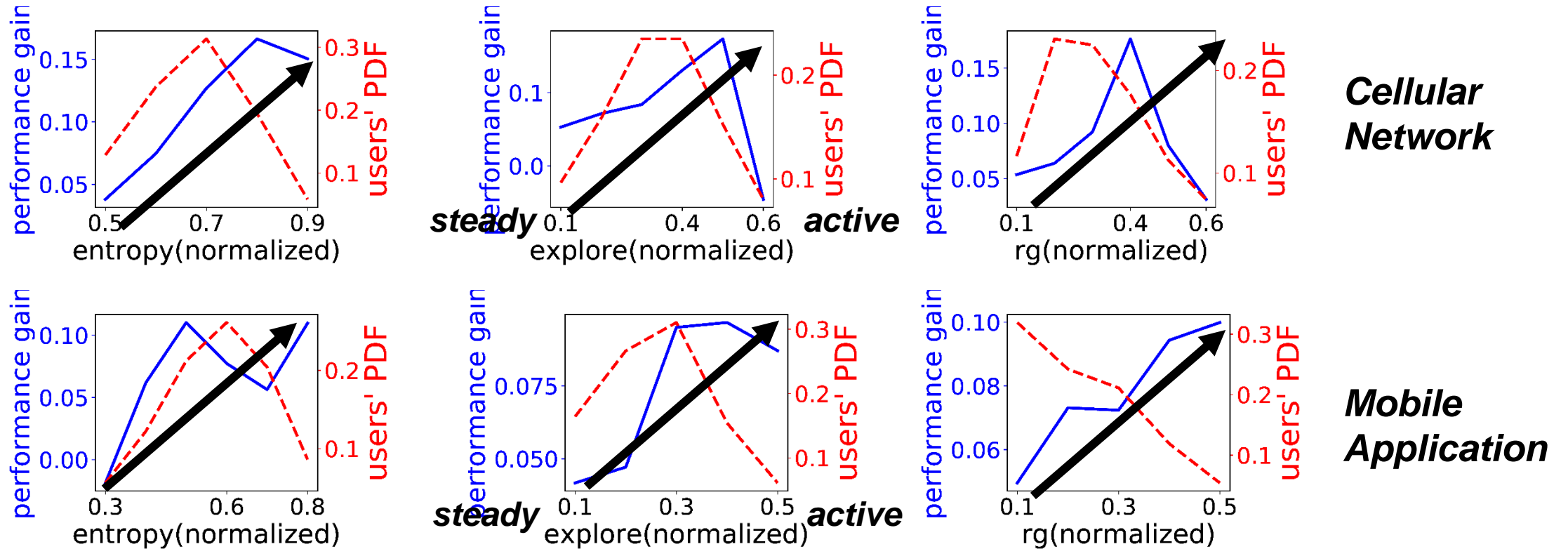
**Cellular
Network**



**Mobile
Application**

horizontal-axis: bigger entropy/explore/rg means more active.

Evaluation on User Groups



horizontal-axis: bigger entropy/explore/rg means more active.

Our model performs better for these active moving users.

Summary

- *We propose DeepMove model*
- *Interesting future directions*

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- ***We propose DeepMove model***
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- ***Interesting future directions***
 - *Considering **external information** like Point of Interest to enable semantic mobility prediction.*
 - *Accelerating the model training and improve the performance on **dense duplicate trajectory**.*

Thanks!

Jie Feng

feng-j16@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

In the near future, codes will be released in : <https://github.com/vonfeng/DeepMove>