

A Physics-informed Spatiotemporal Network for Traffic Prediction

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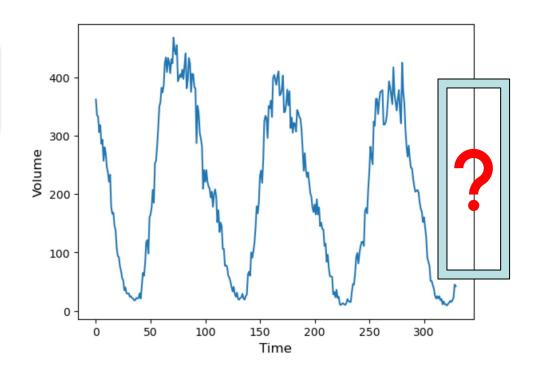
What is traffic prediction?

Predicting future traffic conditions (e.g. speed, volume etc.) given historical traffic data in a specific region.

Time-series prediction

Past

Future ?



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Why do we need it?

- Reducing traffic congestion
- Optimising transportation systems
- Helping with event planning

How to predict?

Model-driven or data-driven approaches



Early solutions



Increasing popularity



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Model-driven:

- Statistical models [1-4]
- Describing relationships among traffic variables.

Data-driven:

- Machine learning models: KNN, Bayesian [5-8]
- Deep learning models: CNN, GNN, RNN, LSTM, Transformer
 [9-13]

State-of-the-arts: spatiotemporal neural networks [14-16]

Aims and Objectives Our Key Insight

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Most approaches are *one-sided*:

- 1. Deep-learning-based models
 - ignore the underlying physics of traffic
- 2. Physical models
 - not taking advantage of data

A few combined approaches:

None of them considers the spatiotemporal correlations

Embedding physical laws into ML/DL models.

Aims and Objectives

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Why? Taking advantages of both model-driven and data-driven approaches

How?

- transforming or augmenting the data
- modifying model architecture
- Incorporate constraints into loss functions (learning bias)

We aim to integrate physics into spatiotemporal networks through learning bias.

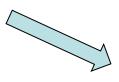
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Macroscopic Variables:

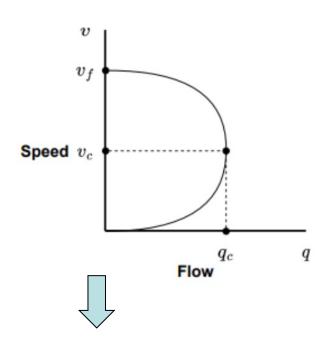
- Density k (vehicles / km)
- Flow q (vehicles / h)
- Speed v(km/h)

Fundamental Relationship:

$$q = k * v$$



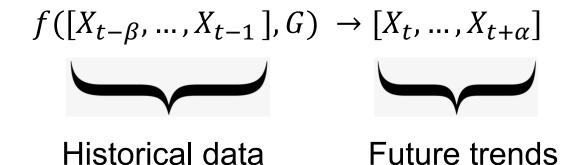
Fundamental Diagram:



Exists in link, region, and network level

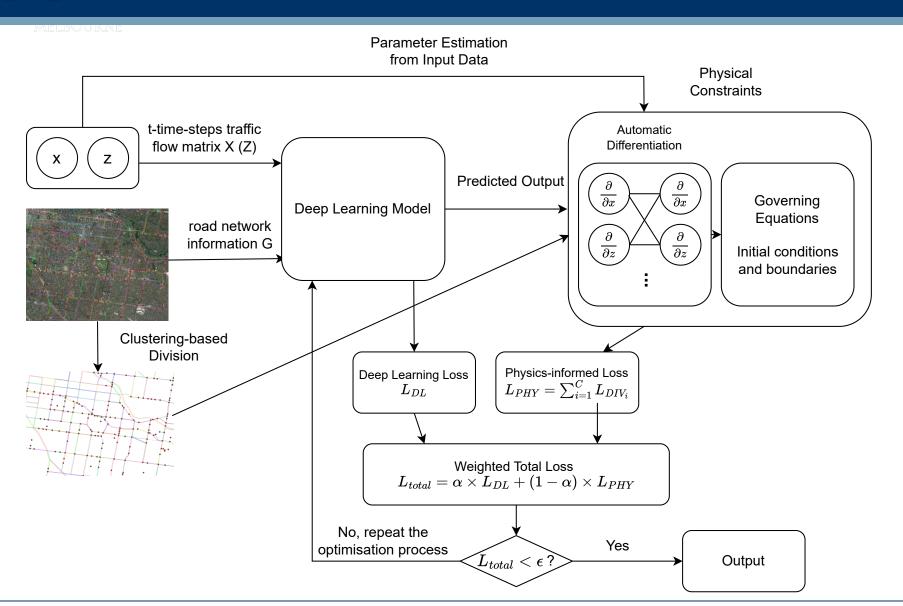
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- The road network can be represented as a weighted directed graph G = (V, E, A)
- Denote the traffic feature matrix at timestamp t as $X_t \in \mathbb{R}^{N*D}$, N for number of nodes and D for number of features.
- We aim to find a functional mapping f:





Methodologies and Findings Overall Framework



Methodologies and Findings Data Preparation

Data are sourced from VicRoads and PeMS:

	Sensors	Time range	Time interval
VicRoads	313	Jan 1st 2023 to March 15th 2023	15 min
PeMS-BAY	325	Jan 1 ^{st,} 2017 to May 31 st 2017	5 min

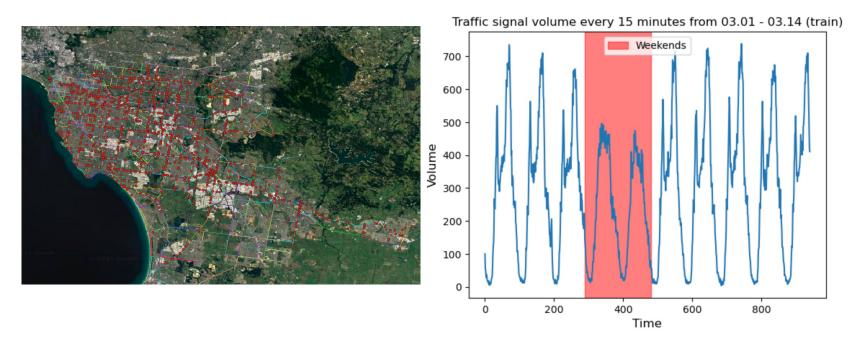
Preprocessing:

- Z-score normalisation
- 7:2:1 train-test-split

Methodologies and Findings Data Exploration

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Regional Map shows our study area in Melbourne.



Simple 2 weeks' data visualisation demonstrates clear patterns of traffic volume.

Methodologies and Findings Division of Road Network

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Existing models:

Ignoring the possible variation of regional traffic properties.

We plan to:

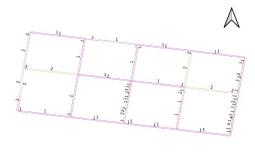
- Clustering on road network
- Aggregating regional losses to obtain the total loss

Sample clustering





(a) Melbourne Eastern Suburbs



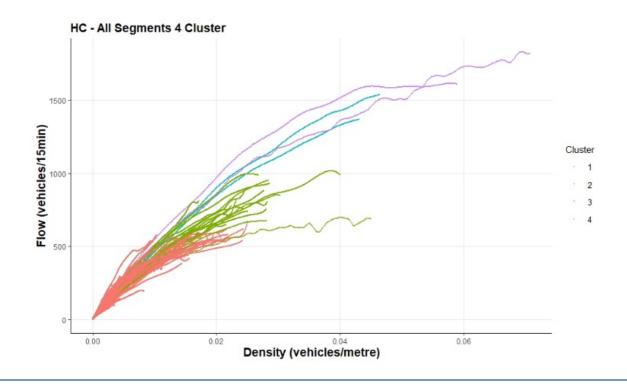
(b) Cluster Groups Map

Methodologies and Findings **Evaluation**

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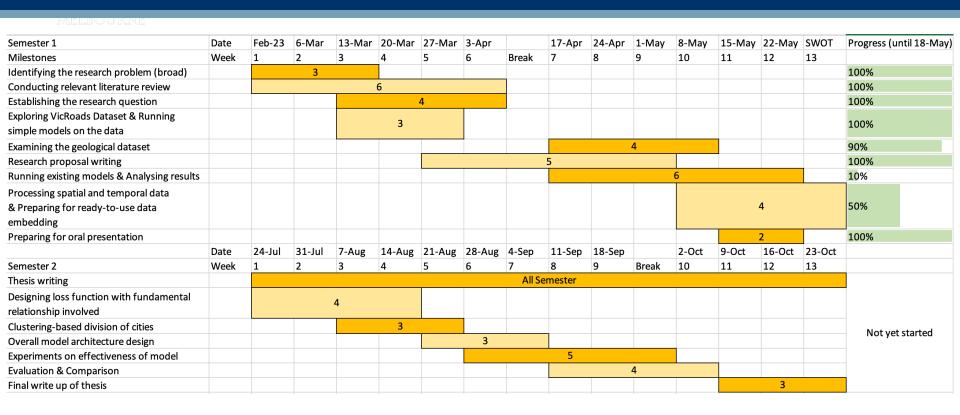
Planned metrics: Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)

Visualisation based on clusters:





Timeline and Progress



Finished tasks: literature review, method identification, dataset exploration, simple model experiments

Current stage: about to finish examining the geological dataset **Next steps**: creating data embeddings (2 weeks), physical loss design (4 weeks), clustering of road network (3 weeks)



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Thank you Any Questions?