

Variants of Graph Convolutional Neural Networks for Traffic Prediction

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Traffic Forecasting Problem

Description:

Predict future traffic speed/conditions by leveraging previously observed data.

Impact:

- ❖ Vehicle Routing Problem
- ❖ Vehicle Scheduling problem
- ❖ HeadLights Algorithms

$$[\mathbf{X}^{(t-T'+1)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}^{(t)}; \mathcal{G}] \xrightarrow{h(\cdot)} [\mathbf{X}^{(t+1)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}^{(t+T)}]$$

\mathcal{G} : Road sensor network

$\mathbf{X}^{(t)}$: Road traffic conditions at time t

Graph Convolutions

- ❖ Representing road sensor network as **directed graph** captures the **spatial dependencies** of the road network [1].
- ❖ Inspired by CNN's (Convolutional Neural Networks) for image data, GNN's (Graph Neural Networks) apply a weight filter over the the graph. One main difference being that graph convolutions deal with non-euclidean structured data (more abstract) as nodes are unordered with varying degree [2].

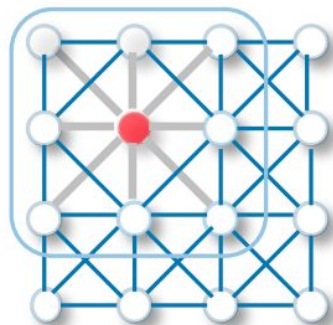
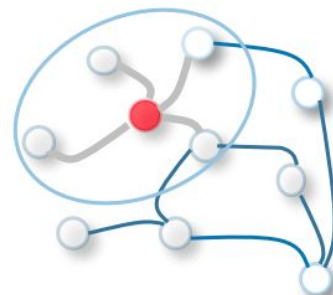


Image Convolution



Graph Convolution [2]

[1] Li, Y., Yu, R., Shahabi, C., & Liu, Y. (2018, February). *DIFFUSION CONVOLUTIONAL RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK: DATA-DRIVEN TRAFFIC FORECASTING*. ICLR 2018. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.01926.pdf>

[2] Mayachita, I. (2020, June 10). *Understanding Graph Convolutional Networks for Node Classification*. Towardsdatascience.Com. <https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-graph-convolutional-networks-for-node-classification-a2b1db7aba7b>

Current Solutions

Parametric:

- ❖ **ARIMA** - Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average

Non-Parametric:

- ❖ **RF** - Random Forests
- ❖ **SVR** - Support Vector Regression
- ❖ **DCRNN** (2017) [1] - Diffusion Convolutional Recurrent Neural Network
- ❖ **LSTM** (RNN) [2]- Long Short Term Memory is an artificial Recurrent Neural Network architecture
- ❖ ***SLCNN** (2020) [3]- Structure Learning Convolutional Neural Network
- ❖ ***3D-TGCN** (2019) [4]- 3D Temporal Graph Convolutional Network

Variants of the LSTM have been very successful when equipped with Graph Convolution.

[1] Li, Y., Yu, R., Shahabi, C., & Liu, Y. (2018, February). *DIFFUSION CONVOLUTIONAL RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK: DATA-DRIVEN TRAFFIC FORECASTING*. ICLR 2018. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.01926.pdf>

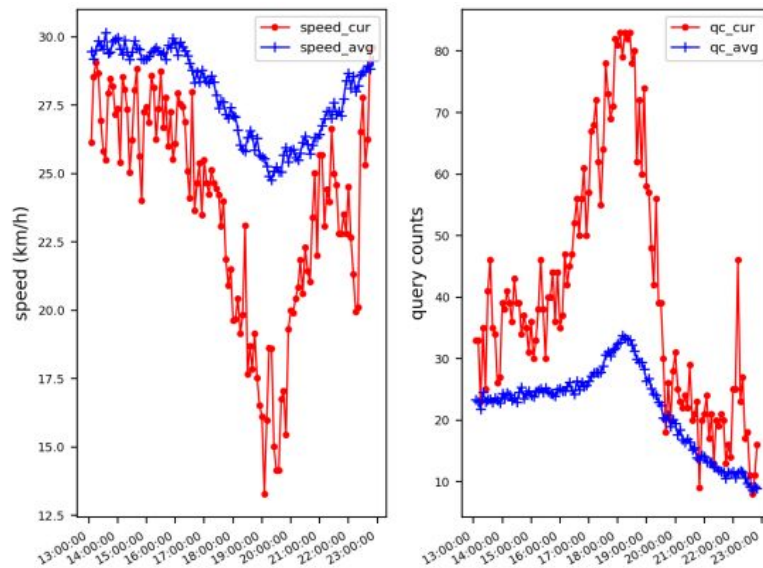
[2] Ilya Sutskever, Oriol Vinyals, and Quoc V Le. Sequence to sequence learning with neural networks. In NIPS, pp. 3104–3112, 2014.

[3] Zhang, Q., Chang, J., Meng, G., Xiang, S., & Pan, C. (2020). Spatio-Temporal Graph Structure Learning for Traffic Forecasting. AAAI-20. <https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/view/5470>

[4] Yu, B., Li, M., Zhang, J., & Zhu, Z. (2019, March). 3D Graph Convolutional Networks with Temporal Graphs: A Spatial Information Free Framework For Traffic Forecasting. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1903.00919v1.pdf>

Motivations

- ❖ Many external factors correlate with traffic congestion/speeds: historic speeds; weather; time of day, time of week, time of year; online route queries; road network etc.
- ❖ Proposed methods tend to either make strong use of external factors with weaker methods, or strong method with fewer external factors.



Online route queries and traffic speeds [1]

Goal:

- ❖ Understand, reproduce and improve state of the art non-parametric methods for traffic forecasting.

Proposed Methodology:

- ❖ Make effective use of external factors as well as combining ideas from successful methods.

Data Sets Considered:

Q-Traffic Dataset [1]- Online queries sub-dataset, traffic speed sub-dataset, road network sub-dataset

PeMS-M - Used by many State of the Art methods as a benchmark

METR-LA- Used by many State of the Art methods as a benchmark

Proposed Timeline

Before March Break:

- ❖ Literature review
- ❖ chose datasets
- ❖ Finalise project goal and experiments

During March Break:

- ❖ Reproduce results
- ❖ Implement my own approach

After March Break:

- ❖ Finalise Project Report + Demo

Questions?