



Spatio-Temporal Meta-Graph Learning for Traffic Forecasting

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I 摘要

当前流量预测的主要问题？

- 交通流的时空异质性——交通状况因道路（高速、立交）和时间（非高峰、高峰）而异
 - 非平稳性问题——事故或拥堵等未知因素
- 本文提出一种基于时空数据的元图学习机制
- 提出了一种用于时空图学习的元图学习器，以明确解决时空异质性
 - 提出一个通用的元图卷积循环网络MegaCRN，能适应从正常到非平稳的交通状况

II 方法

■ 问题定义：多步交通预测问题

$$[X_{t-(\alpha-1)}, \dots, X_t] \xrightarrow[\theta]{\mathbb{F}(\cdot)} [X_{t+1}, \dots, X_{t+\beta}] \quad X \in R^{N \times C}, \text{ N代表空间单元的数量, C代表信息通道数, 本文C=1, 表示速度}$$

■ 图卷积循环单元(Graph Convolutional Recurrent Unit)

$$H = \sigma(X \star_{\mathcal{G}} \Theta) = \sigma\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^k X W_k\right)$$
$$\begin{cases} u_t = \text{sigmoid}([X_t, H_{t-1}] \star_{\mathcal{G}} \Theta_u + b_u) \\ r_t = \text{sigmoid}([X_t, H_{t-1}] \star_{\mathcal{G}} \Theta_r + b_r) \\ C_t = \tanh([X_t, (r_t \odot H_{t-1})] \star_{\mathcal{G}} \Theta_C + b_C) \\ H_t = u_t \odot H_{t-1} + (1 - u_t) \odot C_t \end{cases}$$

- $X \in R^{N \times c}, H \in R^{N \times h}$ 表示输入和输出, u, r, C 分别表示更新门、重置门和候选状态
- 将图卷积操作注入到GRU中, 由此衍生的GCRU可以同时捕获由输入图拓扑表示的空间依赖性和以顺序方式表示的时间依赖性

□ GRU门控循环单元

$$\begin{aligned} z_t &= \sigma(W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t]) \\ r_t &= \sigma(W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t]) \\ \tilde{h}_t &= \tanh(W \cdot [r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t]) \\ h_t &= (1 - z_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t \end{aligned}$$

- 与LSTM相同, 有效抑制梯度消失或爆炸
- 效果优于传统RNN且计算复杂度比LSTM小

II 方法

■ 图结构学习(Graph Structure Learning)

$$H = \sigma(X \star_{\mathcal{G}} \Theta) = \sigma\left(\sum_{k=0}^K \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^k X W_k\right)$$

- 除了X输入之外，GCRU还需要对图G的拓扑进行辅助输入 $P \in R^{N \times N}$
- ▣ 图结构学习中的图矩阵通常由某些度量(距离、余弦相似度)定义，度量的选择是任意的
- ▣ 本文中提到的三种方法：自适应(Adaptive)、瞬时图(Momentary)和元图(Meta-Graph)

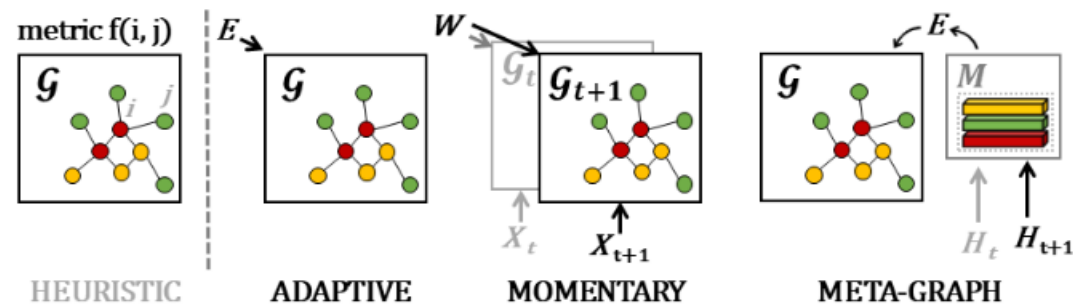


Figure 1: Progression of Graph Structure Learning for Spatio-Temporal Modeling

■ 自适应

- 当前大多数深度学习方法基于共享参数模型（不同节点对应同一卷积），每条道路的具体情况不一样，无法捕捉细粒度数据模式
- 现存方法根据距离或相似度预先定义一个图来捕捉空间相关性，不能完善地表示空间依赖

$$\tilde{\mathcal{P}} = \text{softmax}(\text{relu}(E E^T))$$

- 通过随机游走将嵌入的可训练节点的矩阵积的非负部分归一化得到
- 问题：自适应图仅依赖参数化节点嵌入矩阵E——不随时间变化
- 来源：Adaptive graph convolutional recurrent network for traffic forecasting.2020

■ 瞬时图

- 之前的图结构一旦定义即固定，而实际上交通数据每时每刻都在变化，图结构也在变化
- 以往模型所有数据均共享同一个权重矩阵，作者基于当前时刻的输入设置权重，不同输入数据具有的不同图结构信息可以体现出来

$$\tilde{\mathcal{P}}_t = \text{softmax}(\text{relu}((H_t * W) (H_t * W)^T))$$

- 通过将输入特征经过可学习参数映射到嵌入空间
- 问题：瞬时图实际上是输入条件图，对输入信号较为敏感
- 来源：Spatio-temporal graph structure learning for traffic forecasting.2020

II 方法

❑ 元节点库(Meta-Node Rank): $\emptyset \in R^{\emptyset \times d}$, \emptyset 代表存储项的个数, d 代表每项的维度

■ 元图学习模块(Meta-Graph Learner)

$$Q_t^{(i)} = H_t^{(i)} * W_Q + b_Q$$

$H_t^{(i)}$ 表示 H_t 中的第 i 个节点向量, 将输入隐藏状态映射为局部查询向量 Q

$$\begin{cases} a_j^{(i)} = \frac{\exp(Q_t^{(i)} * \Phi^T[j])}{\sum_{j=1}^{\phi} \exp(Q_t^{(i)} * \Phi^T[j])} \\ M_t^{(i)} = \sum_{j=1}^{\phi} a_j^{(i)} * \Phi[j] \end{cases}$$

表示记忆读取操作, 将第 i 个节点的查询链接于元节点库中的每个元素进行匹配计算权重 a , 用于衡量相似性

$$H'_t = [H_t, M_t] \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times (h+d)}$$

将输出结果与 H 拼接

使用超网络(Hyper-Network)

$$\begin{cases} E' = NN_H(\Phi) \\ \tilde{P}' = \text{softmax}(\text{relu}(E' E'^T)) \end{cases}$$

P 代表所学习的元图

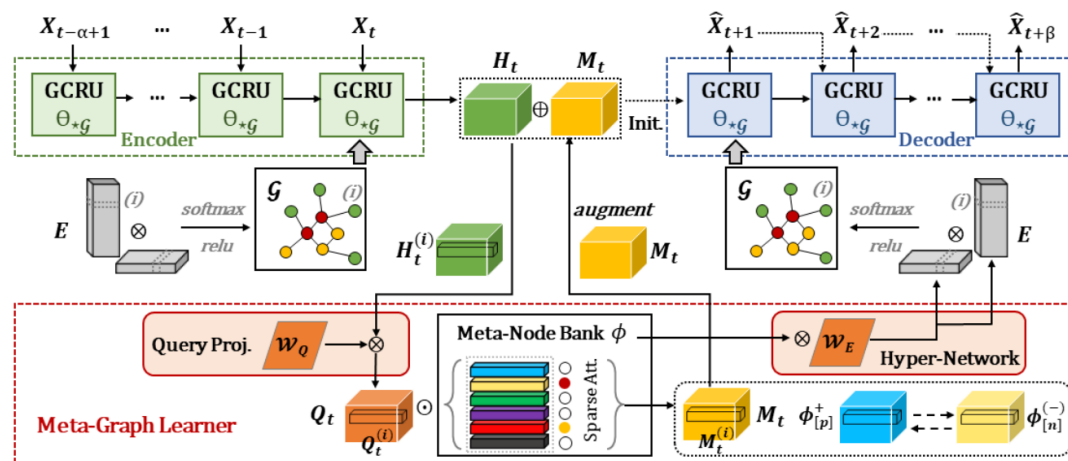
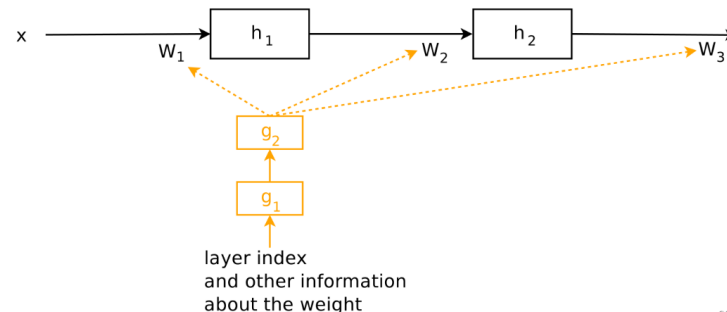


Figure 2: Framework of Meta-Graph Convolutional Recurrent Network (MegaCRN)

❑ 超网络基本思想: 用小网络为大网络生成参数

❑ 保存权重矩阵->找到mapping函数使得 $[z_1, z_2, z_3 \dots z_n] \text{mapping } [W_1, W_2, \dots W_n]$, 节省空间



II 方法

■ 元图卷积循环网络(Meta-Graph Convolutional Recurrent Network)MegaCRN

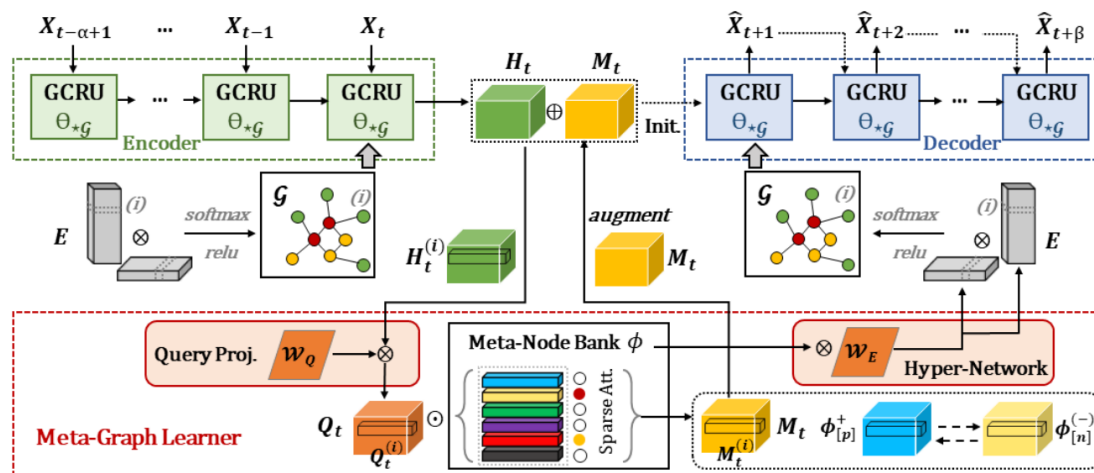


Figure 2: Framework of Meta-Graph Convolutional Recurrent Network (MegaCRN)

- 文章对整体模型进行介绍，MegaCRN在元节点库中学习节点级的交通模式原型，根据观察到的情况自适应地更新辅助图
- 为增强对不同道路上不同场景的区分能力，使用两个约束调节记忆参数：对比损失与一致性损失

$\phi[p]$ 为最相似的原型节点，作为正样本； $\phi[n]$ 为第二相似原型，为负样本。从而让元节点库中的原型尽可能不同

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \sum_t \sum_i \max\{\|Q_t^{(i)} - \Phi[p]\|^2 - \|Q_t^{(i)} - \Phi[n]\|^2 + \lambda, 0\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \sum_t \sum_i \|Q_t^{(i)} - \Phi[p]\|^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{task} = \sum_t \sum_{\rho} |\hat{X}_{t+\rho} - X_{t+\rho}| + \kappa_1 \mathcal{L}_1 + \kappa_2 \mathcal{L}_2$$

将上述两个约束进行加权求和并加入到目标函数中构成损失函数

III 实验

预测步长

数据集

Table 1: Summary of Datasets

Dataset	METR-LA	PEMS-BAY	EXPY-TKY
Start Time	2012/3/1	2017/1/1	2021/10/1
End Time	2012/6/30	2017/5/31	2021/12/31
Time Interval	5 minutes	5 minutes	10 minutes
#Timesteps	34,272	52,116	13,248
#Spatial Units	207 sensors	325 sensors	1,843 road links

- 两个标准基准数据集：METR-LA和PEMS-BAY
- 其中70%用于训练，10%用于验证，20%用于测试
- 此外，作者发表了一篇新的数据集EXPY-TKY，该数据集收集了3个月(2021/10 ~ 2021/12)期间，以东京市内1843条高速公路为对象，每隔10分钟收集交通速度信息和相应交通事故信息的交通数据集。文章使用前两个月(作为训练和验证数据集，最后一个月作为训练和验证数据集)

expy-tky_202110.csv		
	timestamp, linkid, speed	
1	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83585420, 62.5825	
2	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83585485, 43.1356	
3	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83585609, 73.4477	
4	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83585658, 62.3942	
5	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83585806, 69.9304	
6	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83585863, 51.0601	
7	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83585888, 43.7822	
8	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586020, 61.7853	
9	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586069, 70.5938	
10	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586126, 48.9400	
11	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586135, 88.6200	
12	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586355, 95.7553	
13	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586485, 91.2022	
14	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586502, 94.5769	
15	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586663, 95.2061	
16	2021-10-01 00:00:00, 83586663, 95.2061	

	link_id	roadname	start_lon	start_lat
0	83585420	首都高速湾岸線	139.61914279513888	35.387905815972225
1	83585485	首都高速湾岸線	139.62179036458335	35.385592447916665
2	83585609	首都高速湾岸線	139.61992838541667	35.40112413194444
3	83585658	首都高速湾岸線	139.61868489583333	35.39909939236111
4	83585806	首都高速湾岸線	139.62001085069446	35.40148654513889
5	83585863	首都高速湾岸線	139.618203125	35.39909939236111
6	83585888	首都高速湾岸線	139.61754774305555	35.39813368055555

实验结果

METR-LA	15min / horizon 3			30min / horizon 6			60min / horizon 12		
	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE
HA(Li et al. 2018)	4.16	7.80	13.00%	4.16	7.80	13.00%	4.16	7.80	13.00%
STGCN(Yu, Yin, and Zhu 2018)	2.88	5.74	7.62%	3.47	7.24	9.57%	4.59	9.40	12.70%
DCRNN(Li et al. 2018)	2.77	5.38	7.30%	3.15	6.45	8.80%	3.60	7.59	10.50%
GW-Net(Wu et al. 2019)	2.69	5.15	6.90%	3.07	6.22	8.37%	3.53	7.37	10.01%
STTN(Xu et al. 2020)	2.79	5.48	7.19%	3.16	6.50	8.53%	3.60	7.60	10.16%
GMAN(Zheng et al. 2020)*	2.80	5.55	7.41%	3.12	6.49	8.73%	3.44	7.35	10.07%
MTGNN(Wu et al. 2020)	2.69	5.18	6.86%	3.05	6.17	8.19%	3.49	7.23	9.87%
StemGNN(Cao et al. 2020)†	2.56	5.06	6.46%	3.01	6.03	8.23%	3.43	7.23	9.85%
AGCRN(Bai et al. 2020)	2.86	5.55	7.55%	3.25	6.57	8.99%	3.68	7.56	10.46%
CCRNN(Ye et al. 2021)	2.85	5.54	7.50%	3.24	6.54	8.90%	3.73	7.65	10.59%
GTS(Shang, Chen, and Bi 2021)*	2.65	5.20	6.80%	3.05	6.22	8.28%	3.47	7.29	9.83%
PM-MemNet(Lee et al. 2022)*	2.65	5.29	7.01%	3.03	6.29	8.42%	3.46	7.29	9.97%
MegaCRN (Ours)	2.52	4.94	6.44%	2.93	6.06	7.96%	3.38	7.23	9.72%

PEMS-BAY	15min / horizon 3			30min / horizon 6			60min / horizon 12		
	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE
HA(Li et al. 2018)	2.88	5.59	6.80%	2.88	5.59	6.80%	2.88	5.59	6.80%
STGCN(Yu, Yin, and Zhu 2018)	1.36	2.96	2.90%	1.81	4.27	4.17%	2.49	5.69	5.79%
DCRNN(Li et al. 2018)	1.38	2.95	2.90%	1.74	3.97	3.90%	2.07	4.74	4.90%
GW-Net(Wu et al. 2019)	1.30	2.74	2.73%	1.63	3.70	3.67%	1.95	4.52	4.63%
STTN(Xu et al. 2020)	1.36	2.87	2.89%	1.67	3.79	3.78%	1.95	4.50	4.58%
GMAN(Zheng et al. 2020)*	1.35	2.90	2.87%	1.65	3.82	3.74%	1.92	4.49	4.52%
MTGNN(Wu et al. 2020)	1.32	2.79	2.77%	1.65	3.74	3.69%	1.94	4.49	4.53%
StemGNN(Cao et al. 2020)†	1.23	2.48	2.63%	N/A from (Cao et al. 2020)	N/A from (Cao et al. 2020)	N/A from (Cao et al. 2020)	N/A from (Cao et al. 2020)	N/A from (Cao et al. 2020)	N/A from (Cao et al. 2020)
AGCRN(Bai et al. 2020)	1.36	2.88	2.93%	1.69	3.87	3.86%	1.98	4.59	4.63%
CCRNN(Ye et al. 2021)	1.38	2.90	2.90%	1.74	3.87	3.90%	2.07	4.65	4.87%
GTS(Shang, Chen, and Bi 2021)*	1.34	2.84	2.83%	1.67	3.83	3.79%	1.98	4.56	4.59%
PM-MemNet(Lee et al. 2022)*	1.34	2.82	2.81%	1.65	3.76	3.71%	1.95	4.49	4.54%
MegaCRN (Ours)	1.28	2.72	2.67%	1.60	3.68	3.57%	1.88	4.42	4.41%

EXPY-TKY	10min / horizon 1			30min / horizon 3			60min / horizon 6		
	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	RMSE	MAPE
HA(Li et al. 2018)	7.63	11.96	31.26%	7.63	11.96	31.25%	7.63	11.96	31.24%
STGCN(Yu, Yin, and Zhu 2018)	6.09	9.60	24.84%	6.91	10.99	30.24%	8.41	12.70	32.90%
DCRNN(Li et al. 2018)	6.04	9.44	25.54%	6.85	10.87	31.02%	7.45	11.86	34.61%
GW-Net(Wu et al. 2019)	5.91	9.30	25.22%	6.59	10.54	29.78%	6.89	11.07	31.71%
STTN(Xu et al. 2020)	5.90	9.27	25.67%	6.53	10.40	29.82%	6.99	11.23	32.52%
GMAN(Zheng et al. 2020)	6.09	9.49	26.52%	6.64	10.55	30.19%	7.05	11.28	32.91%
MTGNN(Wu et al. 2020)	5.86	9.26	24.80%	6.49	10.44	29.23%	6.81	11.01	31.39%
StemGNN(Cao et al. 2020)†	6.08	9.46	25.87%	6.85	10.80	31.25%	7.46	11.88	35.31%
AGCRN(Bai et al. 2020)	5.99	9.38	25.71%	6.64	10.63	29.81%	6.99	11.29	32.13%
CCRNN(Ye et al. 2021)	5.90	9.29	24.53%	6.68	10.77	29.93%	7.11	11.56	32.56%
GTS(Shang, Chen, and Bi 2021)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM-MemNet(Lee et al. 2022)*	5.94	9.25	25.10%	6.52	10.42	29.00%	6.87	11.14	31.22%
MegaCRN (Ours)	5.81	9.20	24.49%	6.44	10.33	28.92%	6.83	11.04	31.02%

III 实验

■ 消融实验

- 对比：自适应图、瞬时图、记忆网络

Table 3: Ablation Test across All Horizons

Ablation	METR-LA	PEMS-BAY	EXPY-TKY
	MAE / RMSE	MAE / RMSE	MAE / RMSE
Adaptive	3.01 / 6.25	1.61 / 3.73	6.79 / 10.76
Momentary	2.96 / 6.16	1.62 / 3.75	6.68 / 10.59
Memory	2.97 / 6.21	1.60 / 3.70	6.55 / 10.48
MegaCRN	2.89 / 6.02	1.54 / 3.59	6.44 / 10.35

1. **Adaptive GCRN**: 只保留GCRN编码解码器，让编码解码器共享一个自适应图
2. **Memory GCRN**: 不使用超网络Hyper-Network，只使用元节点库
3. **Momentary GCRN**: 不使用元节点库，直接从输入条件图获得

■ 效率研究

通过与基线模型进行比较来评估所提出模型的效率

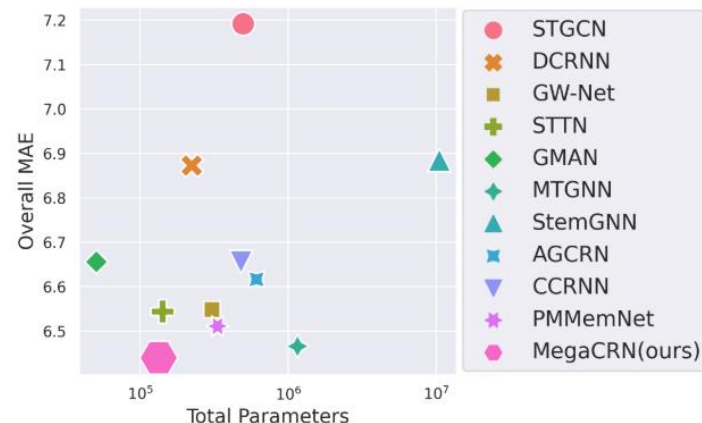


Figure 3: Efficiency Evaluation

- MegaGRN模型具有第二少的参数，但总体MAE最小对于像EXPY-TKY这样的大规模数据集，所提出模型可能非常节省内存
- 一些模型，特别是基于Transoformer的模型，由于在大张量上进行点积运算，因此非常消耗内存/时间
- 综上所述，所提出模型可以在保持相对效率的同时达到最先进的精度

III 实验

■ 定性分析

- 文章通过在低维空间中使用t-SNE可视化来定性地评估节点嵌入的质量

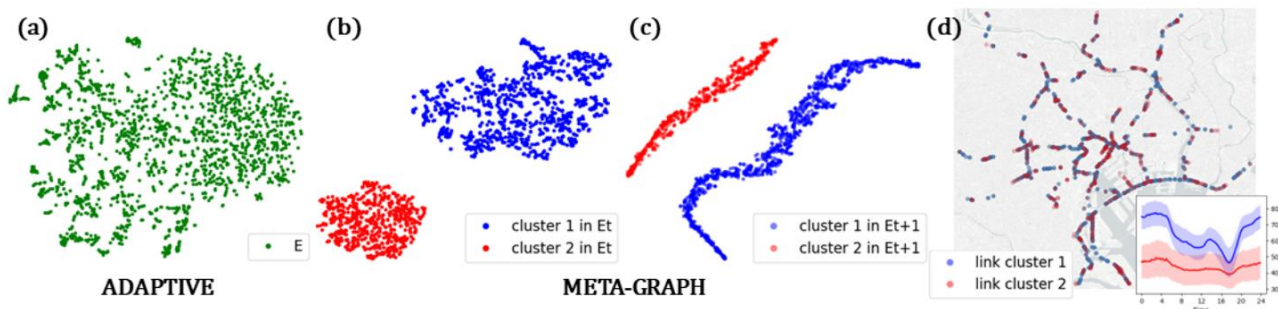


Figure 4: Spatio-Temporal Disentangling Effect of Meta-Graph Learning

- 与(a)自适应图相比，元图可以自动学习聚类节点
- (b)(c)从t时刻到t+1，这种聚类效应仍然存在，且形状发生了变化，证明了文章所提出的方法具有时空解纠缠能力和时间适应性
- (d)日平均时间序列图中，集群1(蓝色)的道路具有强烈的高峰时间模式；集群2(红色)的平均速度较低，但变化大，特点是在立交/收费站附近由大量的速度变化。验证了元图学习器具有区分时空异质性的能力

- 模型相比baseline可以更好地捕捉波动，适应更复杂的情况，包括高峰时间和交通事故
- (b)对元节点库的查询在正常情况下和事件情况下不同
- (c)(d)在发生事故后节点1的影响显著下降，(节点越大表示加权出度越大)，验证了MegaCRN的适应性

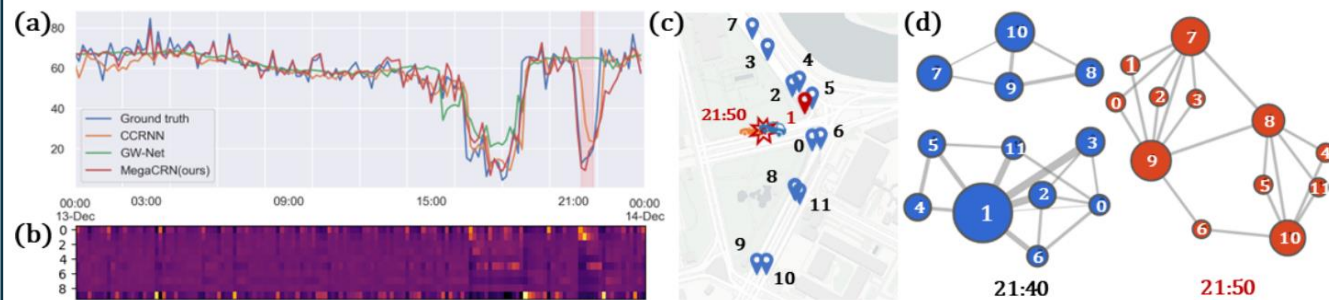


Figure 5: Incident Awareness of MegaCRN



IV 结论

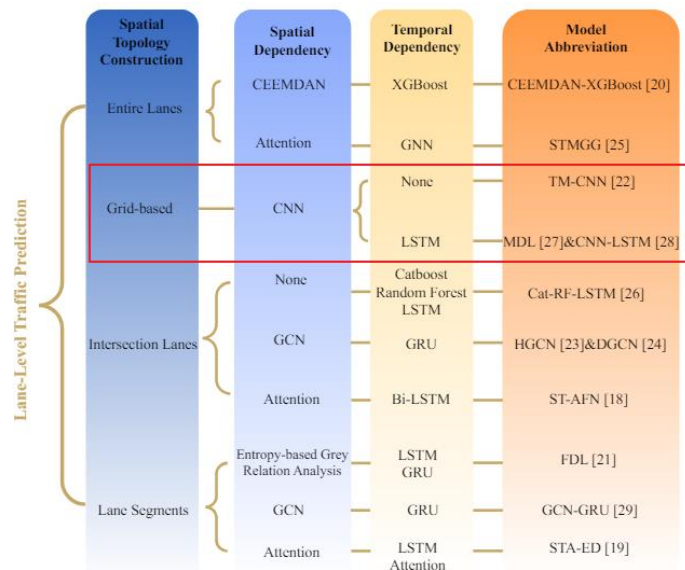
- 本文提出了元图卷积循环网络MegaCRN以及一种新的时空图结构学习(元图)机制用于交通预测
 - 在三个数据集上, 所提出的模型在很大程度上都优于最先进的模型
 - 通过一系列可视化, 展示了不同模式解决时空异质性的能力, 以及对突发事故的适应性:

IV 结论

■ 后续工作

Unifying Lane-Level Traffic Prediction from a Graph Structural Perspective: Benchmark and Baseline

Shuhao Li ¹, Student Member, IEEE, Yue Cui ², Jingyi Xu, Libin Li, Lingkai Meng, Weidong Yang ³,
Fan Zhang, and Xiaofang Zhou ⁴, Fellow, IEEE



- 分析车道级别交通预测问题
- 涉及到基于网格模式的车道的模型

Published as a conference paper at ICLR 2024

GEO-LLM: EXTRACTING GEOSPATIAL KNOWLEDGE FROM LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

Rohin Manvi^{*}

Samar Khanna[†]

Gengchen Mai[‡]

Marshall Burke[†]

David Lobell[†]

Stefano Ermon[†]

User: Describe the address "6th Avenue, Manhattan, New York" in one detailed paragraph.

GPT-3.5: 6th Avenue, Manhattan, New York, is a bustling thoroughfare that cuts through the heart of this iconic borough. It stretches from the southern tip of Manhattan, where it kisses the edge of the verdant Washington Square Park, and winds its way northward, passing through diverse neighborhoods like Greenwich Village, Chelsea, and Midtown. The avenue is a symphony of activity, with a constant flow of people, vehicles, and energy. Skyscrapers tower overhead, casting long shadows that provide momentary respite from the brilliant sunlight that often bathes the avenue. Sidewalks bustle with hurried commuters, street vendors peddle their wares, and the distant hum of traffic blends with the occasional blare of a taxi horn. The storefronts that line 6th Avenue are a vibrant tapestry of businesses, ranging from cozy coffee shops and quirky boutiques to corporate offices and renowned eateries. It's a place where the essence of New York City, with its unceasing vitality and diverse culture, is palpable with every step.

(a) GPT-3.5 describing an address.

Basic Prompt: Coordinates: (40.76208, -73.98042)

Population Density (On a Scale from 0.0 to 9.9):

Finetuned GPT-3.5: 5.2

Our Prompt: Coordinates: (40.76208, -73.98042)

Address: "Calyon Building, 6th Avenue, Manhattan Community Board 5, Manhattan, New York County, City of New York, New York, United States"

Nearby Places:

"
0.6 km South-West: Theater District
0.7 km North: Columbus Circle
0.7 km East: Midtown East
0.9 km South-West: Midtown
1.0 km West: Hell's Kitchen
1.2 km North: Lincoln Square
1.3 km South-West: Garment District
1.4 km South-East: Turtle Bay
1.4 km South: Jan Karski Corner
1.4 km South: Midtown South
"

Population Density (On a Scale from 0.0 to 9.9):

Finetuned GPT-3.5: 9.0

(b) Prompting with coordinates vs our strategy.

- 利用LLM中的地理空间知识进行预测的可能性
- 从LLM中提取空间信息，用于衡量人口密度和经济活动等地理空间任务

谢谢！

