Origin-Destination Travel Time Oracle for Map-based Services

DOT: 基于扩散模型的OD矩阵行程时间估计(ODT-Oracle)

会议: A类-SIGMOD

Code: https://github.com/Logan-Lin/DOT

□任务: 给定起点O、终点D和出发时间T, ODT-Oracle估计行程时间

□难点: 同一对OD可能存在多条具有不同行程时间、路径的历史轨迹,去除异常轨迹

□方法: 基于扩散模型的起点-终点行程时间估计DOT

◆ 采用一个以像素化轨迹(Pixelated Trajectories, PiT)为条件信息的降噪器,通过学习 OD对和历史轨迹之间的关联性,建立基于扩散模型的PiT推断过程。

◆ 基于掩码视觉Transformer的PiT行程时间估计

◆ 问题定义: $odt = (g_0, g_d, t_0) \stackrel{f_{\theta}^{\mathbb{T}}(\cdot)}{\rightarrow} \Delta t, X$

 odt, g_0, g_d, t_0 : ODT-Oracle输入,出发地和目的地的GPS坐标,出发时间

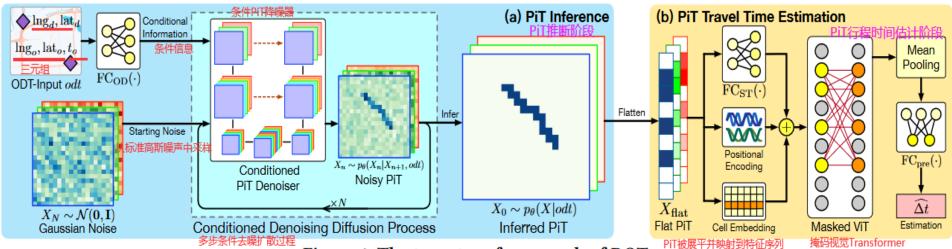
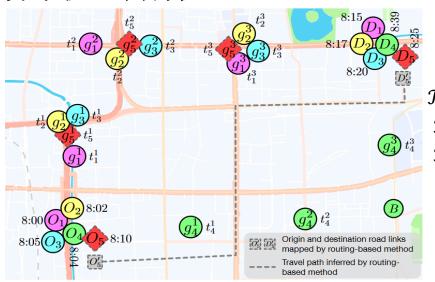


Figure 4: The two-stage framework of DOT.

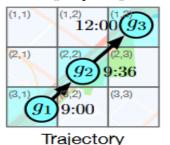
异常轨迹-离群值

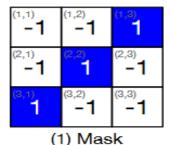


 $T_1 = \langle (O_1, 8:00), (g_1^1, t_1^1), (g_1^2, t_1^2), (g_1^3, t_1^3), (D_1, 8:15) \rangle$ $T_2 = \langle (O_2, 8: 02), (g_2^1, t_2^1), (g_2^2, t_2^2), (g_2^3, t_2^3), (D_2, 8: 17) \rangle,$ $\mathcal{T}_3 = \langle (O_3, 8:05), (g_3^1, t_3^1), (g_3^2, t_3^2), (g_3^3, t_3^3), (D_3, 8:20) \rangle,$ $\mathcal{T}_4 = \langle (O_4, 8: 04), (g_4^1, t_4^1), (g_4^2, t_4^2), (g_4^3, t_4^3), (D_4, 8: 39), (D_4, 8: 39$

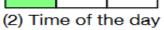
Figure 1: Motivation Example for ODT-Oracle.

- **□像素化轨迹:** 地图被划分为 L_G^2 单元(小区),PiT表示为特征张量 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{L_G \times L_G \times C}$
- X[x,y,1]: 掩码,表示轨迹是否包含该小区的GPS点
- *X*[*x*, *y*, 2]: 当天时间ToD,表示小区何时被访问, [-1, 1]
- X[x,y,3]: 时间偏移,表示小区在轨迹中的访问的顺序,[-1,1]











(3) Time offset

Figure 3: Constructing the channels of PiT from GPS points.

基于扩散模型的OD矩阵行程时间估计

- □向PiT添加噪声的扩散过程
- □ PiT推理的条件去噪扩散过程

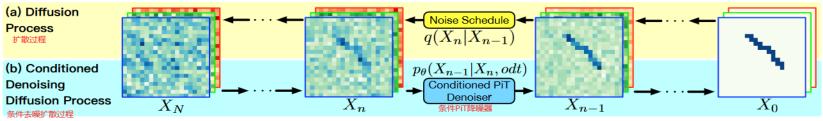
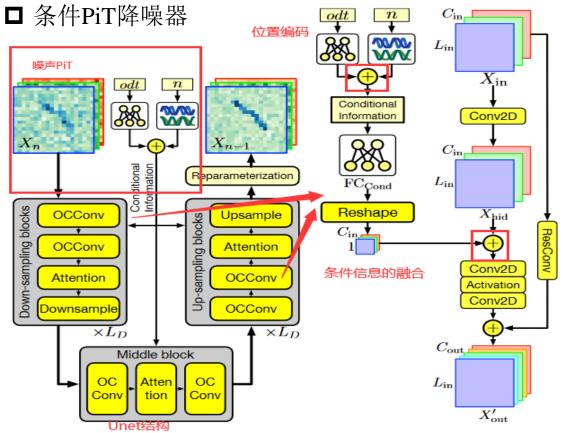


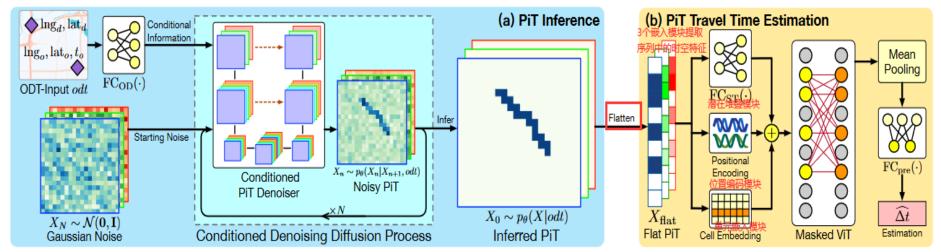
Figure 5: Two Markov processes in the diffusion-based conditioned PiT inference framework.



(a) The overall architecture of the condi-(b) The fuse of conditional informationed PiT denoiser. tion in the OCConv module.

基于掩码视觉Transformer的PiT行程时间估计

□ PiT扁平化和特征提取:使用3个嵌入模块提取扁平化后PiT中的时空特征



■ 掩码视觉Transformer: 仅对有效信息应用注意力

