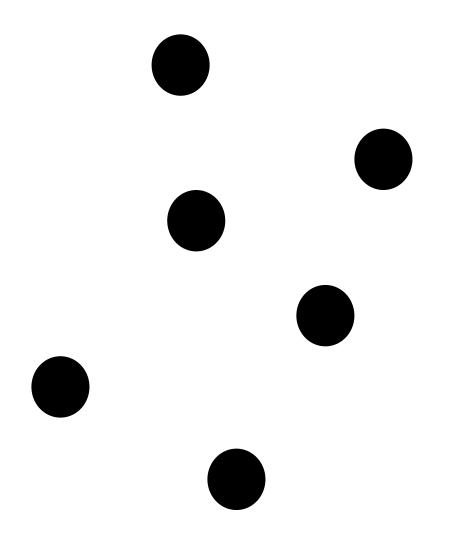


Self-consistent Deep Geometric Learning for Heterogeneous Multi-source Spatial Point Data Prediction

Dazhou Yu 2024

Background: spatial data

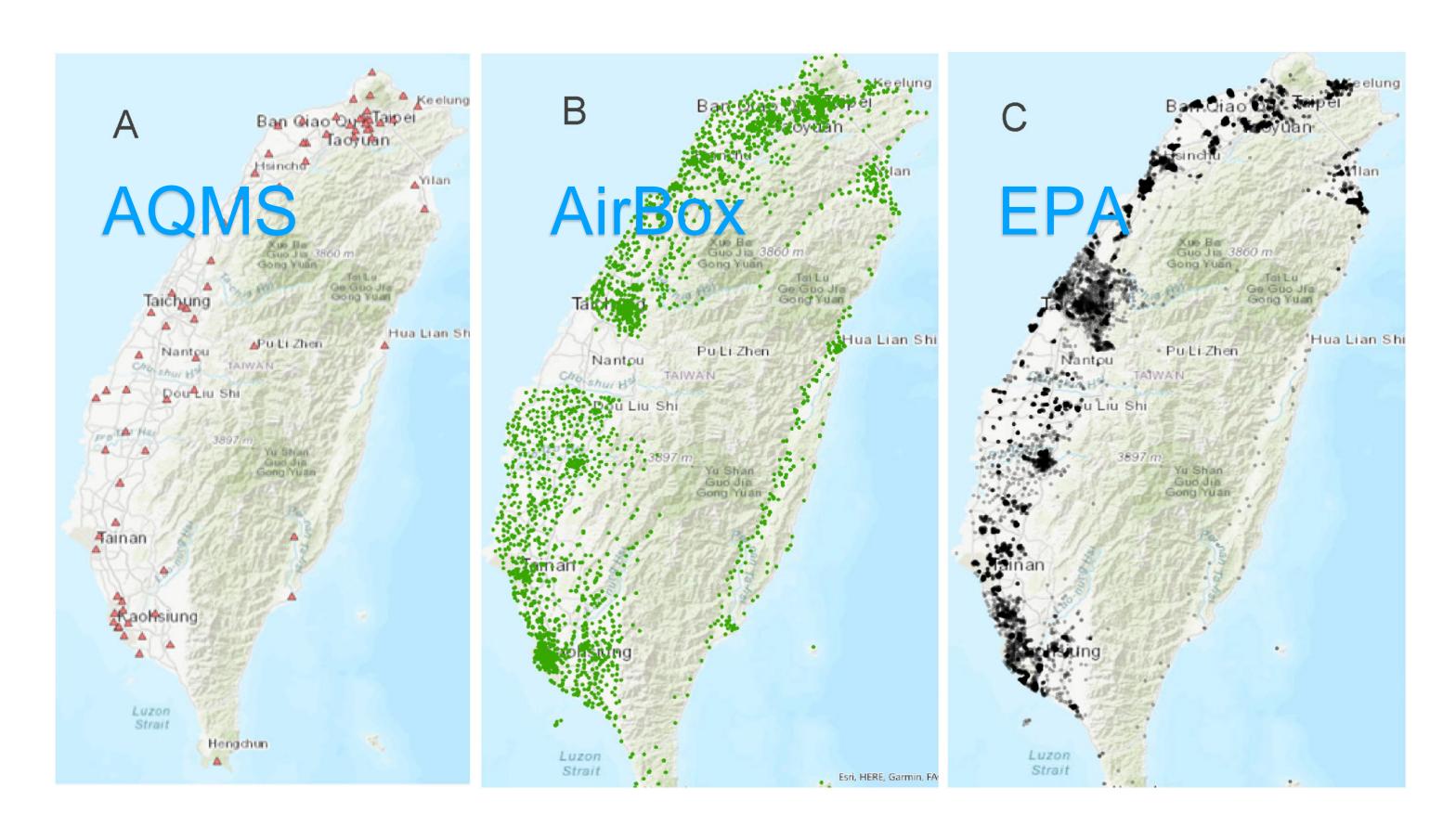
- Coordinate & attributes
- Vector data: point
- Raster data: height*width*channel





(1) Vector data (2) Raster data

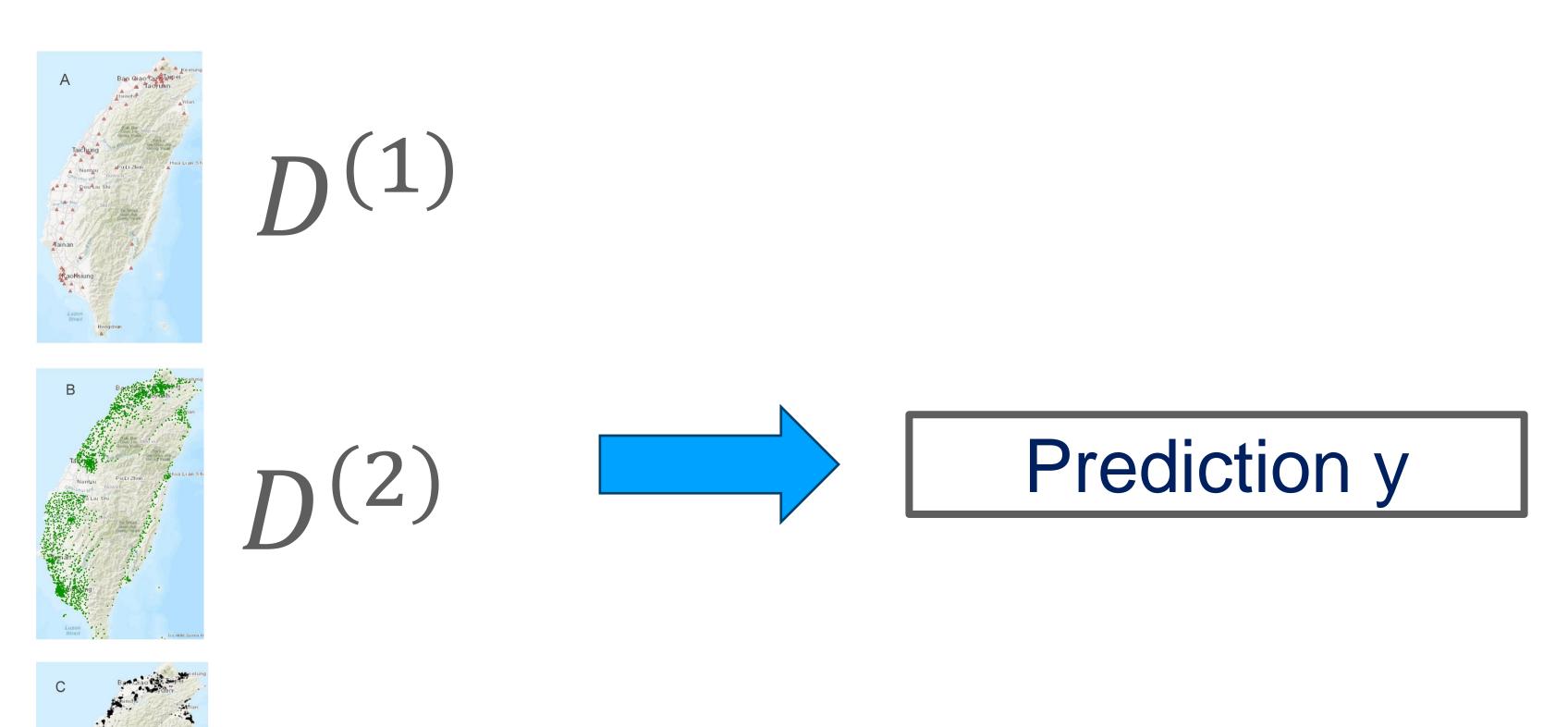
Multi-source Spatial Point Prediction



An example of multi-source spatial point prediction problem: Varying distribution of three data sources including (A) 74 AQMSs, (B) 3704 LASS AirBox sensors, and (C) 9701 EPA MicroStations.

Problem of Multi-source Spatial Point Prediction

Location s (coordinates & attributes)



Challenges & Contributions

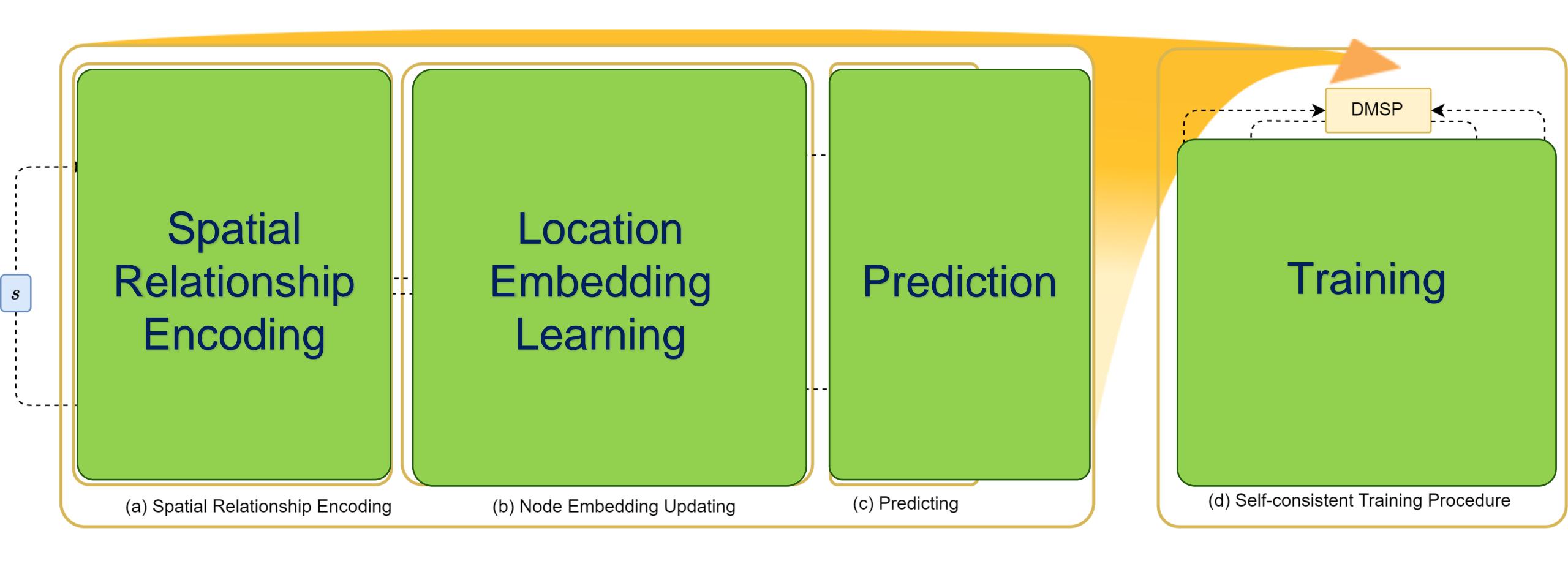
- Different data sources without ground truth
 - Self-supervised Deep Multi-source Spatial Prediction (DMSP)
- Different qualities
 - Fidelity score, a learnable parameter
- Different spatial locations
 - Geographically aware multi-source graph neural network

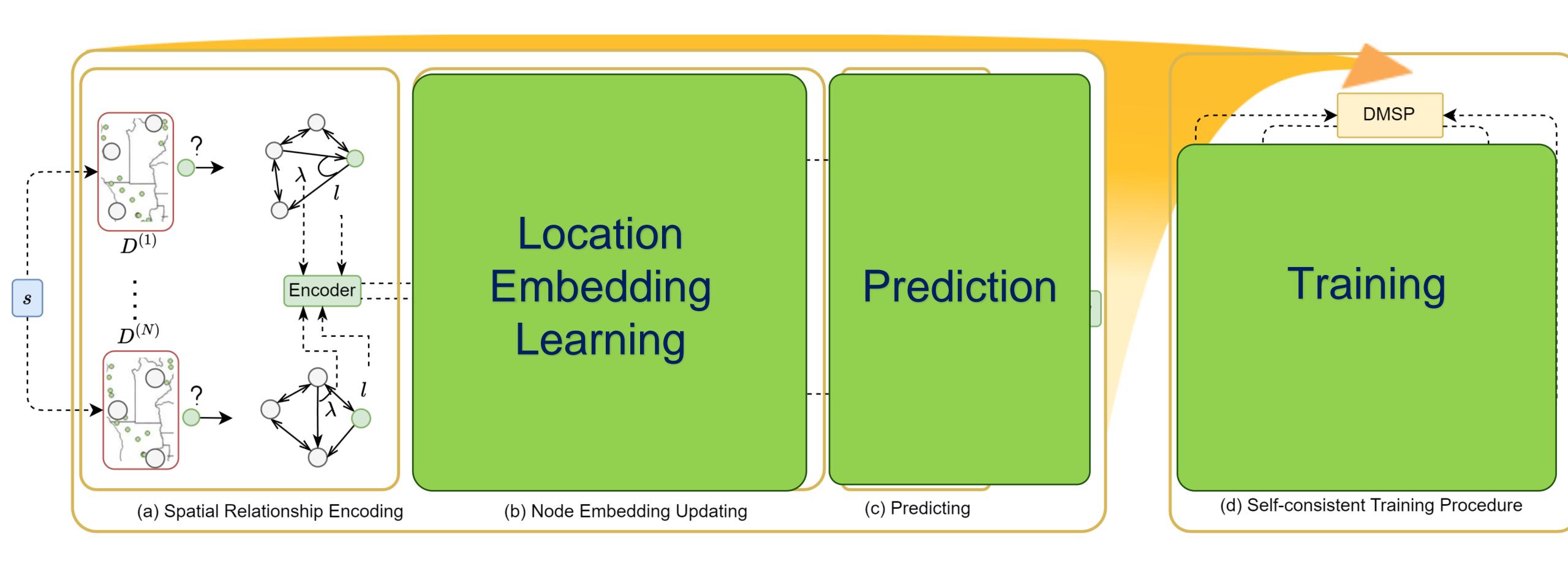
Adaptive Self-supervised Fusion of Multiple Data Sources

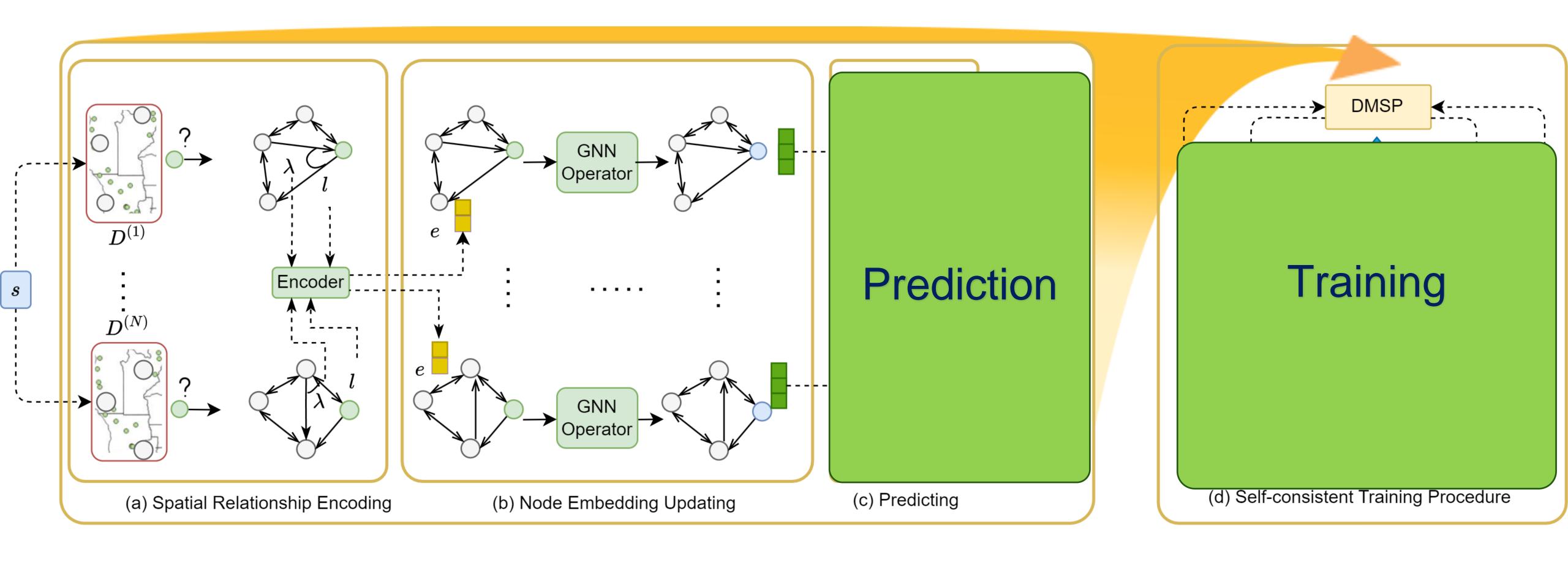
$$MI(\tilde{Y}, \hat{Y}) = \sum_{\hat{y} \in \hat{Y}} \sum_{\tilde{y} \in \tilde{Y}} w(\tilde{y}, \hat{y}) p(\tilde{y}, \hat{y}) \log \frac{p(\tilde{y}, \hat{y})}{p(\tilde{y})p(\hat{y})}$$

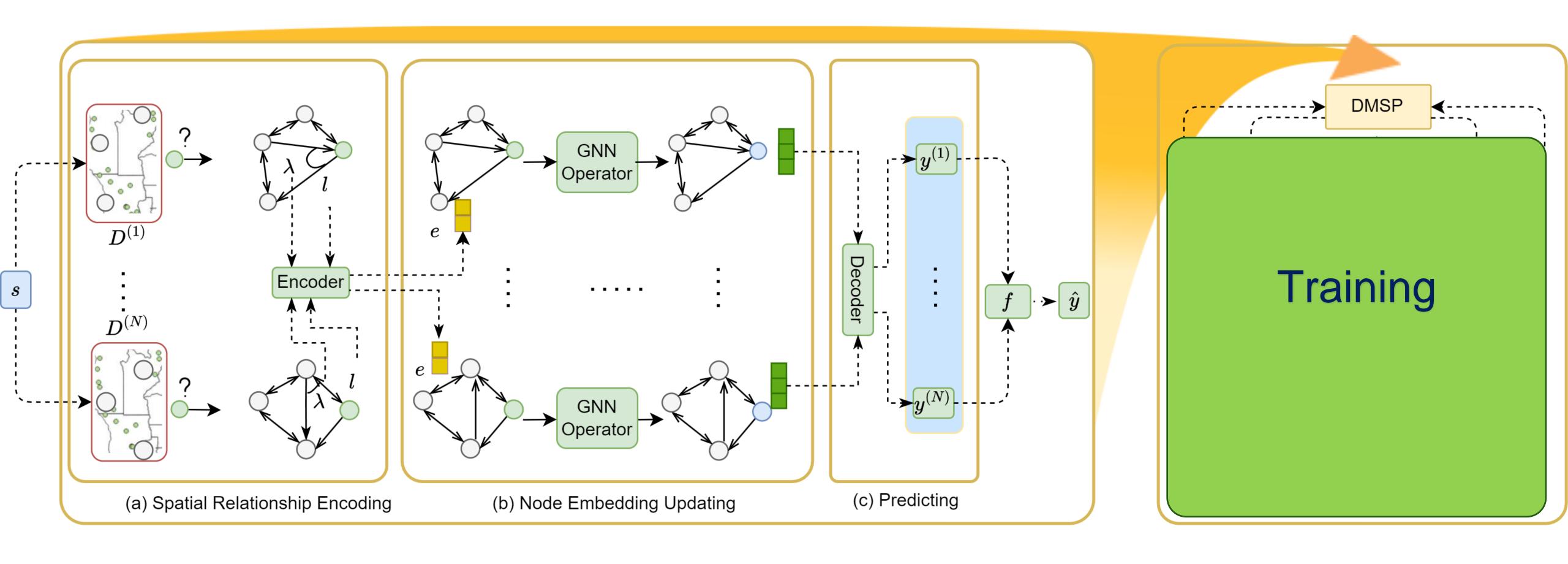
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{\hat{y} \in \hat{Y}} \sum_{y^{(i)} \in Y^{(i)}} \mathbb{1}(y^{(i)} = \tilde{y}) p(y^{(i)}, \hat{y}) \log \frac{p(y^{(i)}, \hat{y})}{p(y^{(i)}) p(\hat{y})}$$

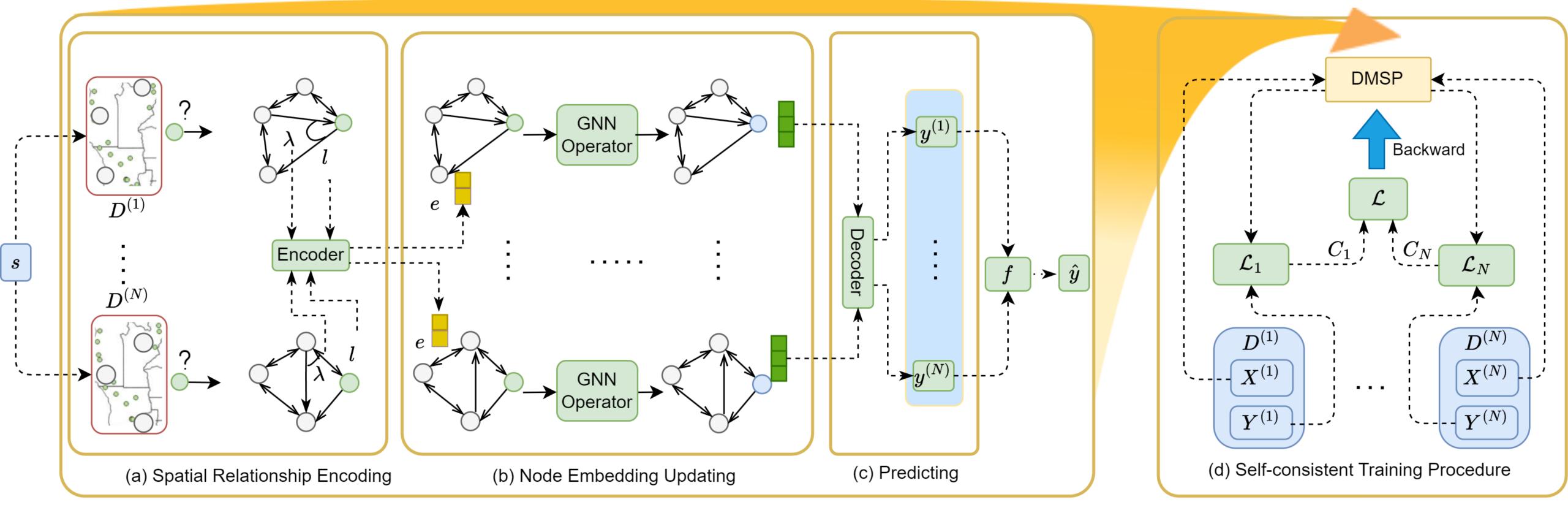
$$\max \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i MI(Y^{(i)}, \hat{Y}) \qquad \longleftarrow \qquad \min \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i \mathcal{L}_i(Y^{(i)}, \hat{Y})$$











Datasets

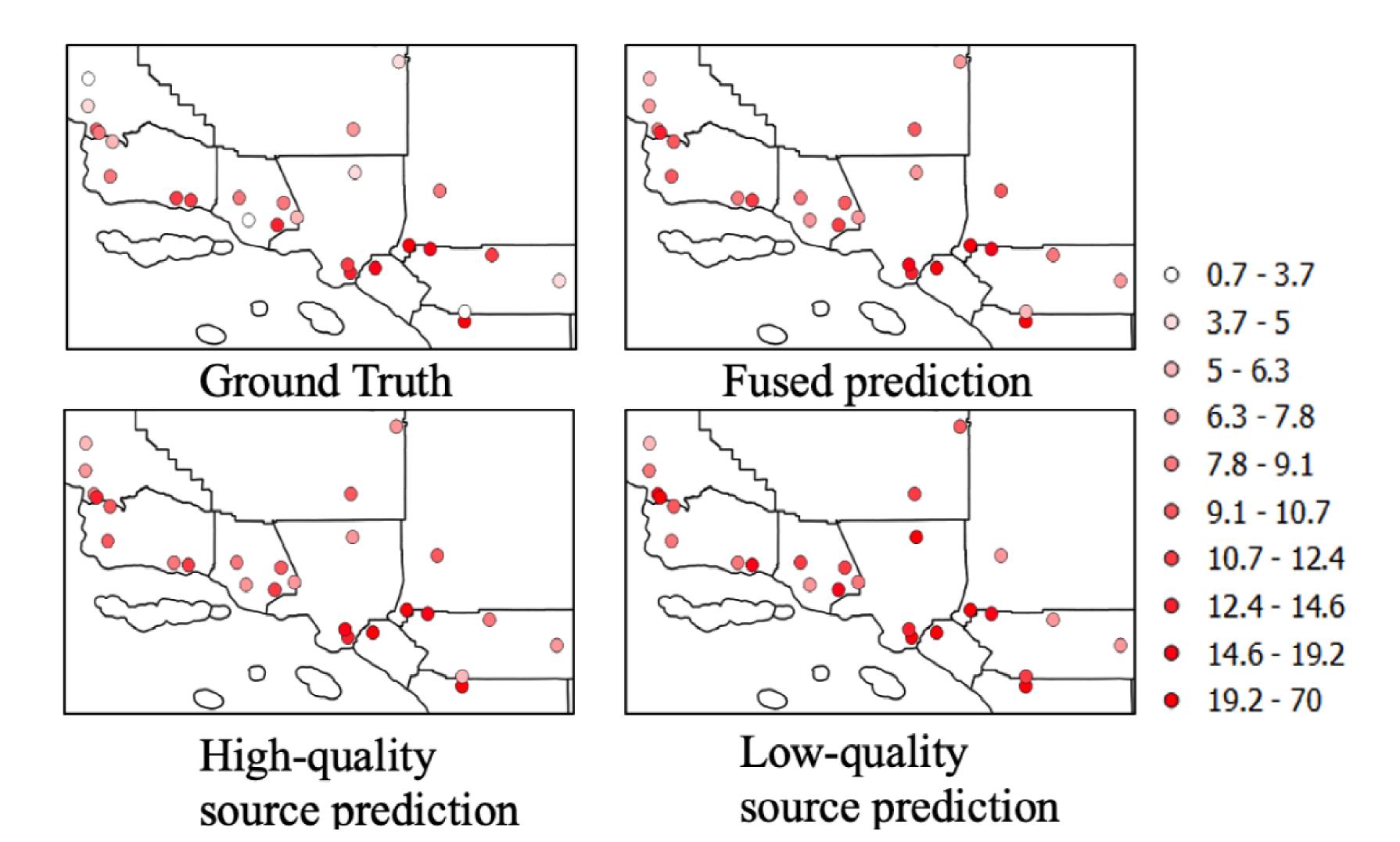
| Name | Number of Locations in source 1 | Number of Locations in source 2 | Time period | Task |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| SouthCalAir Dataset | 26 | 512 | 2019/01/01 to 2019/12/31 | PM2.5 prediction |
| NorthCalAir Dataset | 63 | 1110 | 2019/01/01 to 2019/12/31 | PM2.5 prediction |
| Flu Dataset | 48 | 156 | 2010-2015 | Flu count prediction |

Effectiveness Analysis

| Dataset | Method | MAE | RMSE | EVS | CoD | Pearson |
|-------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| SouthCalAir | SRA-MLP | 3.211±0.059 | 5.305±0.091 | 0.416 ± 0.017 | 0.411 ± 0.015 | 0.686 ± 0.012 |
| | RR-XGBoost | 5.811 ± 0.047 | 8.450±0.107 | -0.258 ± 0.050 | -0.2644 ± 0.056 | 0.351 ± 0.010 |
| | NARGP | 4.476±0.853 | 7.000±1.484 | 0.084 ± 0.334 | 0.076 ± 0.331 | 0.487 ± 0.138 |
| | DMSP | | 4.878 ± 0.234 | $0.542 {\pm} 0.026$ | $0.504 {\pm} 0.036$ | 0.737 ± 0.021 |
| | GeoPrior | 3.236±0.305 | 5.926±0.254 | 0.411±0.107 | 0.411±0.109 | 0.670 ± 0.041 |
| | Space2Vec | 3.135 ± 0.303 | 5.996±0.283 | 0.401 ± 0.122 | 0.395 ± 0.107 | 0.672 ± 0.056 |
| | DMSP-H | 4.091±0.486 | 6.106±0.344 | 0.277 ± 0.119 | 0.263 ± 0.139 | 0.555 ± 0.059 |
| | DMSP-F | 14.835 ± 2.850 | 22.445±3.768 | -6.972±2.271 | -9.361±2.379 | 0.055 ± 0.074 |
| NorthCalAir | SRA-MLP | 3.000 ± 0.059 | 5.374±0.378 | 0.404 ± 0.026 | 0.390 ± 0.024 | 0.636±0.021 |
| | RR-XGBoost | 3.705 ± 0.030 | 6.177±0.334 | 0.121 ± 0.066 | 0.119 ± 0.068 | 0.557 ± 0.014 |
| | NARGP | 3.317±0.035 | 6.26 ± 0.580 | 0.186 ± 0.158 | 0.185 ± 0.158 | 0.579 ± 0.052 |
| | DMSP | $2.423 {\pm} 0.083$ | 4.474±0.489 | 0.590 ± 0.052 | 0.586 ± 0.046 | 0.768 ± 0.034 |
| | GeoPrior | 2.845±0.055 | 4.920±0.154 | 0.481 ± 0.027 | 0.480 ± 0.029 | 0.690±0.021 |
| | Space2Vec | 2.641 ± 0.103 | 4.509 ± 0.283 | 0.585 ± 0.022 | 0.584 ± 0.027 | 0.762 ± 0.056 |
| | DMSP-H | 3.768 ± 0.823 | 6.048±1.394 | 0.236 ± 0.274 | 0.221 ± 0.286 | 0.506 ± 0.205 |
| | DMSP-F | 17.110±3.289 | 42.426±20.589 | -32.214±33.699 | -37.378±35.118 | 0.003 ± 0.013 |
| SCR | SRA-MLP | 0.782 ± 0.031 | 0.969±0.029 | 0.007 ± 0.008 | -0.016±0.014 | 0.092±0.080 |
| | RR-XGBoost | 0.939 ± 0.014 | 1.208±0.032 | -0.573±0.177 | -0.646±0.236 | 0.031 ± 0.040 |
| | NARGP | 0.616 ± 0.045 | 0.773 ± 0.059 | 0.457 ± 0.024 | 0.446 ± 0.025 | 0.698 ± 0.012 |
| | DMSP | 0.478 ± 0.032 | $0.574 {\pm} 0.025$ | 0.606 ± 0.046 | 0.605 ± 0.045 | 0.780 ± 0.027 |
| | GeoPrior | 0.505 ± 0.035 | 0.600 ± 0.054 | 0.553 ± 0.037 | 0.553±0.039 | 0.731±0.021 |
| | Space2Vec | 0.498 ± 0.015 | 0.615±0.063 | 0.584 ± 0.031 | 0.580 ± 0.029 | 0.751 ± 0.046 |
| | DMSP-H | 0.516 ± 0.026 | 0.631±0.030 | 0.507 ± 0.135 | 0.489 ± 0.158 | 0.726 ± 0.071 |
| | DMSP-F | 0.484 ± 0.018 | 0.609±0.014 | 0.596 ± 0.048 | 0.588 ± 0.047 | 0.776±0.026 |

- DMSP achieves the highest score
- The performance degrades if only learns from a single source or treats all sources equally

Prediction visualization



 Fused prediction more closely matches the ground truth

Summary

- Self-supervised Deep Multi-source Spatial Prediction (DMSP)
- Fidelity score, a learnable parameter
- Geographically aware multi-source graph neural network
- DMSP framework not only outperforms existing state-of-the-art methods but also provides meaningful insights into the data.



Paper



Code