A1 Data Availability

Trajectory data:

https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/publication/t-drive-trajectory-data-sample/ OpenStreetMap file:

https://download.openstreetmap.fr/extracts/asia/china/beijing.osm.pbf

Code: https://github.com/huangs001/UFN

A2 Questionnaire

We design a questionnaire and collect the result from 147 people that drive to commute. The questionnaire has eight questions, asking the maximum acceptable percentage of time increase, regarding the improvement percentage of safety/comfort (four questions each) in 20%, 40%, 60%, and 80%, respectively. Each question has 10 options, corresponding to 10 ranges in $0\%{\sim}100\%$ of the maximum acceptable percentage of time increase.

The results are shown in Fig. A1. There is a trend that with the increase in safety/comfort rate, the drivers accept more travel time along the route. This indicates that safety and comfort are important for the drivers, which is consistent with our design.

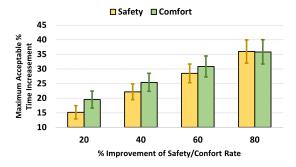


Fig. A1: Questionnaire results about the maximum acceptable percentage of time increase for safety/comfort improvement.

Algorithm A1 UFN

```
Input: HT data; Origin ori and destination des.

Output: Driver friendly route r.
1: //Calculation of DUR, SP, CP for each trajectory

      for each trajectory \tau from trajectory data do
          Calculate DUR, SP and CP of \tau with equations (1)
     end for
      //Calculation of DUR, SP, CP for each road
 5:
     \mathcal{G} \leftarrow \text{traffic graph from HT data};
 6:
      T_s \leftarrow \text{time of starting frame from HT data};
      T_e \leftarrow \text{time of ending frame from HT data};
     Map trajectories to \mathcal{G};
 9:
10: for t = T_s to T_e do
          for each road e of \mathcal{G} do
Calculate DUR, SP and CP of e at time t;
11:
12:
               (d_e, s_e, c_e) \mapsto \mathcal{G} at time t;
13:
14:
      end for
16:
      //\mathrm{DSC} correlation matrix construction
17:
      //Long periodic running
     for f_1, f_2 in {DUR, SP, CP} do
for two roads e_1, e_2 of \mathcal G do
Calculate W_{f_1 \to f_2}(e_1, e_2) with C-DTW;
end for
18:
19:
20:
21:
          Construct M_{f_1 \to f_2}^0 using the W_{f_1 \to f_2}(e_1, e_2);
22:
          Construct M_{f_1 \to f_2} using the M_{f_1 \to f_2}^0;
23.
24:
      for f in {DUR, SP, CP} do
25:
26:
          for time interval \delta t in \{\delta h, \, \delta d, \, \delta w\} do
               for e of \mathcal{G} do
27:
                   Calculate K_f^{\delta t}(e) with equations (3) and (4);
28:
29:
30:
               Construct M_f^{\delta t} using the K_f^{\delta t}(e);
31:
          end for
32:
          Construct M_f using the M_f^{\delta t};
33:
      end for
      Construct DSC correlation matrix;
34:
      //Traffic forecasting with the DSC correlation matrix
      N \leftarrow \text{number of roads of } \mathcal{G};
      \hat{t} \leftarrow \text{current time};
37:
     for f in {DUR, SP, CP} do
for \delta t in {0, \delta h, \delta d, \delta w} do
38:
39:
               Embed all roads' f from \mathcal{G} at \hat{t} - \delta t into a 1 \times N
40:
      vector;
          end for
42:
          Concatenate four 1 \times N vectors into a 1 \times 4N vector;
43:
      end for
      Concatenate three 1 \times 4N vectors into a 1 \times 12N vector;
44.
      Input the 1 \times 12N vector into GCN to predict DUR, SP
45:
      and CP:
      //Route planning with the predicted DUR, SP and CP
      Path set P'
      found \leftarrow False;
48:
49:
      while not found do
          for each path p in P' do
50:
               if p contains des then
51:
52:
                   found \leftarrow \text{True};
53:
54:
               end if
55:
          end for
          Update P' using simplified constraints (1) and (2);
56:
     end while
57:
58: return r;
```

Table A1: List of symbols.

Symbol	Description	Section
\mathcal{G}	Traffic graph	3
$\mathcal{D}_{ au} \ \mathcal{S}_{ au}$	DUR of trajectory $ au$	4.1.1
$\mathcal{S}_{ au}$	SP of trajectory τ	4.1.1
$\mathcal{C}_{ au}$	CP of trajectory τ	4.1.1
M	DSC correlation matrix	4.1.2
$M_{f_1 \to f_2}$	Matrix constructed from $M_{f_1 \to f_2}^0$ as diagonal blocks	4.1.3
$M_{f_1 \to f_2}$ $M_{f_1 \to f_2}^0$ $W_{f_1 \to f_2}$	Matrix storing correlation from f_1 to f_2 for any two roads	4.1.3
$W_{f_1 \to f_2}^{J_1 \to J_2}$	Similarity value from f_1 to f_2 for two roads	4.1.3
δt	Time interval	4.1.4
M_f	Matrix constructed from $M_f^{\delta t}$	4.1.4
$M_f^{\delta t}$	Matrix storing δt periodic correlation of f for any road	4.1.4
$M_f^{\delta t}$ $M_f^{\delta t}$ $K_f^{\delta t}$ $J_f^{t,t+\delta t}$ b_p D_p' S_p C_p d_e'	Periodic correlation value of δt of f for each road	4.1.4
$J_f^{t,t+\delta t}$	Periodic correlation value between t and $t + \delta t$ of f for each road	4.1.4
$b_p^{''}$	Weight of path p	4.2.1
D'_n	$\overline{\text{DUR}}$ of path p	4.2.1
S_n^P	SP of path p	4.2.1
C_{n}	CP of path p	4.2.1
d_e^{r}	Fuzzy duration of road e	4.2.1
s_e	SP of road e	4.2.1
c_e	$CP ext{ of road } e$	4.2.1
\overline{Q}	A set of origin and destination pairs	5.3

Table A2: MAE, MAPE (%) and RMSE of predicted DUR.

		$_{ m HA}$	VAR	DCRNN	STGCN	ASTGCN	STSGCN	STFGNN	UFN
HD	MAE	0.36	0.31	0.23	0.24	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.18
	MAPE (%)	21.95	13.02	7.77	7.84	8.94	7.81	7.76	7.63
	RMSE	1.88	1.21	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.17
MD	MAE	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.22
	MAPE (%)	22.99	21.36	12.59	12.26	12.65	10.65	10.59	10.06
	RMSE	2.15	1.39	1.44	1.15	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.28
LD	MAE	0.98	0.70	0.57	0.52	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42
	MAPE (%)	49.29	36.50	17.36	17.66	17.48	15.10	14.84	14.54
	RMSE	4.30	2.75	2.81	2.90	2.72	2.75	2.74	2.75

Table A3: MAE, MAPE (%) and RMSE of predicted SP.

		HA	VAR	DCRNN	STGCN	ASTGCN	STSGCN	STFGNN	UFN
HD	MAE MAPE (%) RMSE	0.67 34.25 0.93	0.65 39.29 0.89	0.55 32.36 0.92	0.58 32.45 0.9	0.61 33.91 0.85	0.52 30.90 0.89	0.58 29.71 0.84	0.52 29.10 0.85
MD	MAE MAPE (%) RMSE	0.37 34.03 0.61	0.45 27.86 0.61	0.41 21.91 0.64	0.40 22.41 0.57	0.34 22.55 0.58	0.34 20.20 0.58	0.36 20.50 0.59	0.34 18.62 0.59
LD	MAE MAPE (%) RMSE	0.71 37.59 1.07	0.60 38.46 0.80	0.50 26.60 0.74	0.47 25.99 0.75	0.49 26.77 0.68	0.45 26.69 0.69	0.43 26.36 0.71	0.39 25.40 0.68

Table A4: MAE, MAPE (%) and RMSE of predicted CP.

		HA	VAR	DCRNN	STGCN	ASTGCN	STSGCN	STFGNN	UFN
HD	MAE	2.08	2.04	1.89	1.86	1.92	1.81	1.82	1.85
	MAPE (%)	49.05	44.85	23.67	23.23	24.87	22.5	22.15	20.89
	RMSE	11.88	11.06	11.19	11.81	11.28	10.99	11.02	11.09
MD	MAE	1.59	1.61	1.42	1.53	1.39	0.34	1.36	1.34
	MAPE (%)	55.43	42.22	19.01	18.72	20.14	17.93	17.3	15.53
	RMSE	11.32	11.52	11.38	12.75	11.68	11.33	11.2	11.23
LD	MAE	2.10	2.13	1.94	1.86	1.9	1.86	1.83	1.93
	MAPE (%)	57.15	49.53	19.80	20.99	23.18	22.84	21.53	19.76
	RMSE	13.92	14.03	14.19	13.95	14.22	13.76	13.76	13.82

Table A5: UFN's improvement over other traffic forecasting methods in high/medium/low-density areas.

		FR1 (%)	FR2 (%)	SR1 (%)	SR2 (%)	CR1 (%)	$\mathrm{CR2}~(\%)$	UR1 (%)	UR2 (%)
HD	HA	7.94	0.16	5.81	5.64	9.49	4.88	11.79	5.11
	VAR	7.93	0.15	5.72	5.49	9.37	4.78	11.64	5.00
	DCRNN	6.71	0.13	4.05	3.40	7.46	3.00	9.59	3.00
	STGCN	6.69	0.13	3.80	3.31	7.10	2.96	9.27	2.95
	ASTGCN	6.32	0.12	3.83	3.09	6.77	2.60	8.97	2.59
	STSGCN	2.26	0.03	2.02	1.67	3.91	1.28	5.61	1.23
	STFGNN	2.25	0.04	1.74	1.39	3.40	1.06	5.03	1.00
MD	HA	9.81	0.29	2.45	1.02	18.85	7.62	19.71	4.70
	VAR	8.47	0.23	2.40	1.04	18.60	7.57	19.42	4.68
	DCRNN	8.21	0.22	1.44	0.56	11.81	3.91	12.38	2.56
	STGCN	5.99	0.15	1.21	0.55	11.26	3.68	11.87	2.26
	ASTGCN	5.98	0.14	1.19	0.47	11.11	3.60	11.71	2.23
	STSGCN	6.02	0.15	0.68	0.33	6.22	1.75	6.33	1.20
	STFGNN	0.57	0.01	0.53	0.28	5.46	1.49	5.45	0.88
$\overline{\mathrm{LD}}$	HA	20.62	0.17	21.60	1.65	10.91	6.29	18.58	4.47
	VAR	20.52	0.16	21.28	1.60	10.57	6.13	18.11	4.31
	DCRNN	18.60	0.13	16.98	0.73	8.29	4.47	14.83	3.21
	STGCN	18.60	0.12	18.19	0.86	8.47	4.57	15.38	3.40
	ASTGCN	18.14	0.12	15.46	0.56	7.76	4.19	14.10	2.98
	STSGCN	15.62	0.09	12.09	0.32	5.58	2.72	10.85	1.96
	STFGNN	13.89	0.07	9.49	0.27	4.76	2.16	9.55	1.64

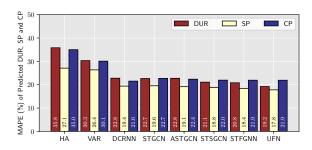


Fig. A2: MAPE of predicted features for Bloomington dataset.

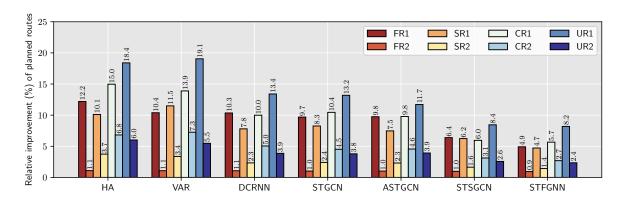


Fig. A3: UFN's improvement over other traffic forecasting methods for Bloomington dataset.

Table A6: MAE, MAPE (%) and RMSE of predicted DUR, SP and DUR for Bloomington dataset.

		HA	VAR	DCRNN	STGCN	ASTGCN	STSGCN	STFGNN	UFN
DUR	MAE	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.40
	MAPE (%)	35.84	30.34	22.81	22.66	22.76	21.14	20.84	19.23
	RMSE	1.59	1.12	1.05	1.06	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.97
SP	MAE	0.69	0.67	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34
	MAPE (%)	27.1	26.35	19.41	19.55	19.15	18.78	18.36	17.80
	RMSE	2.43	2.30	2.15	2.14	2.11	2.08	2.10	2.20
CP	MAE	1.41	1.35	1.04	0.99	0.97	0.92	0.93	0.91
	MAPE (%)	35.02	30.10	21.55	22.73	22.38	21.96	21.94	21.93
	RMSE	13.01	13.05	12.37	10.01	9.90	9.46	9.48	9.47

Table A7: UFN's improvement over other traffic forecasting methods for Bloomington dataset.

	FR1 (%)	FR2 (%)	SR1 (%)	SR2 (%)	CR1 (%)	CR2 (%)	UR1 (%)	UR2 (%)
HA	12.20	1.09	10.11	3.74	14.97	6.82	18.40	6.01
VAR	10.39	1.08	11.49	3.37	13.89	7.26	19.05	5.48
DCRNN	10.35	1.07	7.80	2.33	9.99	5.05	13.40	3.87
STGCN	9.69	1.02	8.26	2.41	10.45	4.52	13.19	3.79
ASTGCN	9.75	1.02	7.47	2.31	9.79	4.56	11.71	3.92
SFSGCN	6.39	0.98	6.24	1.64	5.95	3.12	8.45	2.57
STFGNN	4.92	0.94	4.72	1.42	5.66	2.69	8.19	2.35