

A Survey on Trajectory Encoding Methods for Social Robots

LEANDRO DE SOUZA ROSA and LUCA IOCCHI*, La Sapienza University of Roma, Italy

We present a survey on trajectory encoding methods for social robots.

CCS Concepts: • **Do Not Use This Code** → **Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper**; *Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper*; Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper; Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper.

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Do, Not, Us, This, Code, Put, the, Correct, Terms, for, Your, Paper

ACM Reference Format:

Leandro de Souza Rosa and Luca Iocchi. 2018. A Survey on Trajectory Encoding Methods for Social Robots. In . ACM, New York, NY, USA, 19 pages. <https://doi.org/XXXXXXX.XXXXXXX>

1 INTRODUCTION

Social robots ...

Navigation in human-cluttered environments is a complex task due to the unpredictable behavior of humans.

One way to tackle this problem is create models for the human behaviors, which are used to predict their possible trajectories. However these methods capture a set of pre-defined behaviors and may fail in more generic cases.

An alternative is learning embeddings for trajectories, which map possible trajectories in lower-dimensional spaces which are used to map possible different behaviors, or used to compute trajectory distances.

We are focusing on trajectories embeddings, and how they are used on the context of social navigation.

The structure of this survey follows: Section XX presents ... Section XX presents ...

1.1 Nomenclature and Definitions

This section briefly introduces the general nomenclature, definitions and notations used hereinafter.

We define a trajectory τ is a series of m n -dimensional points $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, each point acquired with an associated timestamp t over a period of time t_{max} , as described in Equation 1.

$$\tau = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x_i \\ t_i \end{array} \right\} \mid t_i < t_{i+1} \leq t_{max} \forall i \in \{0, \dots, m\} \quad (1)$$

We are interested in the mappings of trajectories to lower dimensional spaces, and will use the terms “embedding” and “encoding” interchangeably hereinafter. Given a set of trajectories T , a trajectory embedding is defined as an p -dimensional point $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^p$ which is obtained using a mapping function $\Phi : T \rightarrow E$ as $\epsilon = \Phi(\tau)$, where E is the set of points obtained by applying Φ over all trajectories in T .

A distance measure or metric between two trajectories is defined as $d_T(\tau_a, \tau_b) : T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$. Similarly, a distance or metric between two embeddings is defined as $d_E(\epsilon_a, \epsilon_b) : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than the author(s) must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@acm.org.

© 2018 Copyright held by the owner/author(s). Publication rights licensed to ACM.

Manuscript submitted to ACM

1.2 Methodology

[6] presents the methodology we follow

2 TRAJECTORY SIMILARITY

This section focuses on trajectory similarity methods.

Such methods have been used in different scopes.

Early similarity metrics are based on numeric methods. These methods focus on computing a distance between trajectories based on heuristics or spatio-temporal characteristics observed in the trajectories. They commonly are agnostic to the type of trajectory and thus have found use in many applications [give a sample with citations]. Furthermore, they are commonly grouped as non-learning methods, since the provided distance metric between trajectories depends only on the input trajectories, while learning-based methods depend on an available database of trajectories used implicitly learn a distance metric.

For robot manipulation these methods are used for

For navigation in urban environments these methods are used for

For Social navigation these methods are used for

2.1 Numerical Methods for Trajectory Distance

Numerical methods have been widely used in the literature for computing the distance between trajectories.

Hausdorff Distance.

Hausdorff Distance (HD) has been widely used in image matching [30, 32] and trajectories comparison [3]. It is based between the maximum distance between each point from a set to all points in the other set, being the sets curves or images.

Fréchet Distance.

Fréchet Distance (FD) [18] is similar to HD, but considers the directions of curves to compute the minimal trajectory.

Longest Common Subsequence.

Longest Common Subsequence (LCSS) [44] considers as metric only the part of trajectories which match the most, given a tolerance parameter. This also makes it sensitive to the parameter selection and noise.

Dynamic Time Warp.

Dynamic Time Warp (DTW) [58, 71] is based on aligning one or more adjacent points for computing a distance between trajectories. It handles trajectories of different lengths, however it causes distortions which might not have been in the trajectories.

Edit distance with Real Penalty.

Edit distance with Real Penalty (ERP) [8] it is an “edit-based distance” meaning that this metric takes in account a cost which is based in how many edits one trajectory needs to match the other.

In this distance the points of a trajectory are taken as reference and the points and edits are performed on the other trajectory for reducing the distance.

Edit Distance on Real Sequence.

Edit Distance on Real Sequence (EDR) [9] considers a tolerance parameter like LCSS and adds a cost value on its evaluation. This cost increases with the number of editions that are necessary to match both trajectories within the tolerance error. This makes EDR more robust to gaps in the trajectory and outliers.

Edit Distance with Projections.

Edit Distance with Projections (EDwP) [55] performs interpolations between points and tries to match segments of trajectories.

Locality In-between Polyines.

Locality In-between Polyines (LIP) [52] computes distance based on the area of polygons made between the two curves. It does not consider warping, but instead it is sort of an integral of the area between curves.

Variations are introduced in [52] to support time and direction.

One-Way Distance.

One-Way Distance (OWD) [39] is a measure based on the spatial shapes of moving objects. It is based on the average distance of each point of one trajectory and the other trajectory.

2.2 Trajectory Clustering

Gotta check some papers on trajectory clustering

[check fernando2018soft+ for some more clustering methods to add to this section]

2009 - Learning trajectory patterns by clustering: Experimental studies and comparative evaluation.
[48]

2.3 Trajectory Learning

[check this out https://tslearn.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user_guide/shapelets.html]

2014 - Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks.

Name: seq2seq

[61]

2017 - Identifying Human Mobility via Trajectory Embeddings.

Name: TULER

Code on: <https://github.com/gcooq/TUL>

[24] classifies users based on trajectory data. The problem is hard because there are many more trajectories than users.

Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) is used, and said to be good for classification when the number of labels is small. In particular uses a **Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)** for processing sub-trajectories. In particular, using a bi-directions **LSTM** yields best results.

There is a location embedding, not sure how that is computed. But the trajectories are points on google maps, so there maybe be semantic information in there. The sequence of location embedding is passed onto the **LSTM**, not sure how they handle different trajectory lengths.

2018 - Self-Consistent Trajectory Autoencoder: Hierarchical Reinforcement Learning with Trajectory Embeddings.

Name: SeCTAR

Code on: <https://github.com/wyndwarrior/Sectar>

[14] learns an embedding for trajectories with one encoder and two decoders: a state decoder to decode from the latent space back into trajectories, and a policy decoder, which generates the trajectory in the environment. As such the state decoder predict the trajectory of the policy. The encoder is used in a hierarchical **Reinforcement Learning (RL)** setup.

The state encoder and decoder are **RNNs** and the policy decoder is a feed-forward **Neural Network (NN)**.

note: if the encoder is trained with trajectories from different tasks, the policy will be conditioned to each task, what is sort of parameterizing the policy to tasks.

In the paper, the policy has unknown dynamics, and hence the **RL** setup. Trajectories are continuous poses of joints over time. Tested in simulation.

2018 - Anomalous Trajectory Detection Using Recurrent Neural Network.

Name: ATD-RNN

Code on: <https://github.com/LeeSongt/ATD-RNN>

[59] proposes anomalous trajectory detection using **RNN**.

The trajectories are discretized, using a grid, and feed to a stacked **RNN** for learning the embedding, then a multi-layered perceptron and a soft-max layer detects if the trajectory is anomalous. The stacked **RNN** is made by feeding the hidden states of the previous to the next **RNN**.

The trajectories are padded in order to get trajectories of the same length.

LSTM and **Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)** are two special types of **RNNs** are tested. **GRUs** seems to work better.

2018 - Deep Representation Learning for Trajectory Similarity Computation.

Name: t2vec **Code on:** <https://github.com/boathit/t2vec>

[38] presents t2vec. A **Deep Learning (DL)** approach for trajectory similarity. States that using **RNN** is not a very good idea because you cannot reconstruct the trajectory and it fails to consider spatial proximity, which is inherited in trajectory data.

called in the paper as t2vec or seq2seq?

The approach is based on the encoder-decoder framework. Handling varying sampling rates is done by augmenting the training data creating sub-trajectories by sub-sampling and noise addition. They also propose a spatial-aware loss, and pre-train the **cells** and let them to be optimized during training.

Notes: The paper is very confusing. I do not really know that are the inputs and outputs or how the sequences are fed in the **RNN** inside the encoder.

2020 - Trembr: Exploring Road Networks for Trajectory Representation Learning.

Name: Trembr

[23] uses two embeddings one for trajectories traj2vec and another for the road network road2vec. It preprocesses the trajectories by projecting them in a road network and the trajectory is a sequence of road segments and travel time.

The **RNN** decoder is conditioned to the road network, and the training is made by optimising a loss for the trajectory and another for time.

Notes: Maybe the secret for velocities profiles is in the addition of time to the loss.

2019 - Computing Trajectory Similarity in Linear Time: A Generic Seed-Guided Neural Metric Learning Approach.

Name: NeuTraj

Code on: <https://github.com/yaodi833/NeuTraj>

[70] proposes a method for accelerating trajectory similarity computation by sampling seeds of trajectories, computing their similarity, and approximating them with a neural metric.

States that **RNNs**, **LSTMs**, and **GRUs** can only model one sequence without considering the between-sequence correlation.

Does not consider time in the trajectory. Starts sampling from the trajectories and computes a distance matrix between the samples using a given trajectory distance metric which is then normalized.

The **RNN** is augmented with a memory, which is created by dividing the space into a grid, and for each grid slot, the memory stores the hidden vector of the **RNN**. This memory is used to extend the **RNN** cell, sort of like an **LSTM**.

The loss for training is $\mathcal{L}_{\tau_i, \tau_j} = \sum_k w_k (f(\tau_i, \tau_j) - \exp(-||e_i - e_j||))$, a weighted difference between the similarity metric f and the distance in the embedding space ($e_i - e_j$). The weight w_k is obtained using the normalized distance matrix, computing pairs of similar and dissimilar trajectories and more fancy stuff.

Notes: map is like google map.

2020 - Trajectory similarity learning with auxiliary supervision and optimal matching.

Name: Traj2SimVec

[73] follows the same idea as in [70] which selects some trajectories for pre-training [something], the training samples are divided in three sub-trajectories [because it seems to help learning].

A distance matrix is computed which is used as supervision signal, similar to [70].

2020 - MARC: a robust method for multiple-aspect trajectory classification via space, time, and semantic embeddings.

Name: MARC

[54] Embeds semantics on the trajectories. Each semantic information (weather, time, type of place) has an encoding, and a weight matrix which transform them into a fixed size vector. The semantic trajectory is fed to an **LSTM**, which encodes the trajectories, having the hidden states used for classification.

2021 - Embedding-Based Similarity Computation for Massive Vehicle Trajectory Data.

Name: L2R*

[10] seems to propose the exact same thing as [70], but with interpolation for de-noising.

Adds a ranking learning loss on [70]

2021 - STENet: A hybrid spatio-temporal embedding network for human trajectory forecasting.

Name: STENet

[72] Focuses on predicting pedestrian trajectories. Uses a **LSTM** with **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** to embed position features in multiple temporal time-scales. The encoder-decoder structure stack a **CNN** and a graph attention model. The decodes stacks many **LSTMs**.

They give related works on social trajectory learning.

Notes: They point to **Variational Auto-Encoders (VAEs)** for modelling multi-modality and for the generative capabilities.

2021 - A Graph-Based Approach for Trajectory Similarity Computation in Spatial Networks.

Name: GTS

[26] Propose a **Graph Neural Network (GNN)**-based trajectory embedding. The framework measures trajectory similarities, learns **Points of Interest (PoIs)**, and learns a trajectory embedding.

A trajectory is encoded as the points in a graph map. Then they define a trajectory similarity metric on the **PoI** graph, based on the graph distance between the points and trajectories. An embedding capturing the neighbours and graph trajectory is learned. The **PoI** embeddings and their neighbours are used to learn another embedding using its neighbours information. Finally, **LSTMs** are used to learn the trajectory over the graph embeddings. The loss function minimizes the above defined distance between trajectories and the distance between the two closest trajectories.

2021 - T3S: Effective Representation Learning for Trajectory Similarity Computation.

Name: T3S

[69] combines **LSTMs** and attention **NNs** over the grid graph for learning the embedding. Close to [10, 70, 73].

2021 - How meaningful are similarities in deep trajectory representations?.

Code on: <https://dbis.ipd.kit.edu/2652.php>

[63] presents a survey and evaluation of t2vec [38] and other methods. Seems like t2vec with some variations outperform the rest. t2vec seems to be stacked **LSTMs**.

Evaluate how changing t2vec parameters affect similarity values. t2vec seems robust to parameters.

Evaluate t2vec against non learning metrics. Seems like associating them lead to better results.

[They DO ignore the whole literature on learning methods?]

Concludes that using **LCSS** and t2vec leads to a better trajectory similarity, covering overlap, shape, direction and distance.

Notes: Maybe that should be 4 characteristics to consider for explainability.

2022 - Spatio-Temporal Trajectory Similarity Learning in Road Networks.**Name: ST2vec**

[20] learns a spatio-temporal representation. Two steps, which is based on learning a spatial model, a temporal model and a co-attention fusion module. It is based on a road network, trajectories are sequences of vertex on the road network.

Define the distance of a spatio-temporal trajectory as a weighted sum for a spatio-distance (d_s) and a temporal distance (d_t):

$$d(\tau_i, \tau_j) = \alpha d_s(\tau_i, \tau_j) + (1 - \alpha) d_t(\tau_i, \tau_j) | \alpha \in [0, 1]$$

Later uses **LSTMs** to learn using two strategies, using one **LSTM** for space and another for time, or using one for both.

2022 - Deep Fuzzy Contrast-Set Deviation Point Representation and Trajectory Detection.

[1] Grid-map based, contrastive learning.

notes: hard to understand what they are doing here.

2022 - Contrastive Pre-training of Spatial-Temporal Trajectory Embeddings.**Name: CSTTE**

[40] employs contrastive learning for learning an embedding which retains high-level travel semantics.

Recovering the original trajectory is not a good approach when learning representations with **RNNs** since it fails to capture the high-level information of trajectories. Contrastive learning with noisy augmentation can handle the high-level information while being robust to noise. However data augmentation needs to be well designed.

The positive samples are created with subsampling the query trajectory, while the negative samples come from different trajectories.

Notes: Not sure this is correct, I think the “different trajectories” should be far enough from the query trajectory to be a negative sample.

The encoder stacks a spatio-temporal encoding layer and attention layers. For the first, a learnable encoding of locations is learned (each location leads to a vector) and location and time are passed to a trigonometric vector transformation to compute features which can capture periodic information; those vectors are then summed up. The attention layer is actually 2 stacked attention layers.

2022 - TMN: Trajectory Matching Networks for Predicting Similarity.**Name: TMN**

[68] uses attention to compute intra-trajectory similarities, and then uses a **LSTM**.

Notes: Comparison ignores many methods.

2022 - TSNE: Trajectory Similarity Network Embedding.**Name: TSNE**

[17] uses a pre-defined trajectory measure function to construct a k-NNG (K nearest neighbours graph) and computes the embedding based on the graph.

Notes: Not sure how they compute the embedding from the graph. Seems like the graph representation allows to handle partial similarity and unordered similarity.

2022 - Towards robust trajectory similarity computation: Representation-based spatio-temporal similarity quantification.**Name: RSTS**

[13] splits the spatio-temporal trajectories into cells, and uses a triplet loss for the learning. It enforces that if the time and space similarities are higher, then the distance in the encoded space must be smaller, and that, in the encoded space, the distance between two trajectories variations (noise and downsampling) must obey the distance of the trajectories.

An embedding is used for the tokens, which are then passed to a **RNN** encoder-decoder. The tokens for the embedded are an ID computed by splitting the space-time into cells. The input is grid-cells (gps + time).

Notes: Analysis is poor. Ignores all other works on learning. Seems like there is little innovation besides the loss.

2023 - Spatial-temporal fusion graph framework for trajectory similarity computation.**Name: GTS**

Sort of the same thing as [26]. Name is also the same. Even results are the same.

[75] first learns a point of interest representation on the road network, which is passed to a **GNN** for learning neighbours information as embeddings, and then a **LSTM** for learning the sequencing.

A symmetric distance between trajectories is defined based on the distance between each point of the trajectories and the other trajectory:

$$d(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \sum_{v \in \tau_1} e^{-d(v, \tau_2)} + \sum_{v \in \tau_2} e^{-d(v, \tau_1)}$$

The time is considered in an extension called ST-LSTM, which adds a time one-hot encoding into the gating functions of the **LSTM**.

Notes: Comparisons goes as far as traj2SimVec [73].

2023 - GRLSTM: Trajectory Similarity Computation with Graph-Based Residual LSTM.**Name: GRLSTM**

[76] combines **Knowledge Graph Embedding (KGE)**, **GNN** and a multi-layer residual-**LSTM**. **KGE** is used to learn point and relation embeddings for constructing a graph, which is passed to the **GNN** for learning the topology in the point-structure graph. Then the **LSTM** is used to learn the embeddings trajectories. Uses two losses: a graph-based loss and a trajectory-base loss.

The input is trajectories in a graph road network. The interesting thing here is that adjacent points in the trajectory may not be adjacent in the graph (due to data loss or lower sample rate).

The stacked **LSTM** is augmented with a residual layer for handling the gradient forgetting of traditional **LSTM**. It is stated that it does not add parameters so it does not affect training time considerably.

Notes: does not really say how the residual function is computed. Similarly to [26] they implement point and trajectory distances.

2023 - Contrastive Trajectory Similarity Learning with Dual-Feature Attention.

Name: TrajCL

[7] introduces four trajectory augmentation and a dual feature self-attention encoder, for learning structural and spatial patterns of trajectories. It does not involve any recurrent structure. Instead, it uses a dual self-attention-based trajectory encoder.

Augmentations:

point shifting: adds an offset to the points

point masking randomly removes points from the trajectory

tuncation cuts a prefix, suffix, or both from the trajectory

simplification uses the Douglas–Peucker algorithm which removes non critical points from the trajectories (like points in a straight line).

The augmented trajectories are used to create two trajectory views to learn structural and spatial features. The augmented trajectories are used to compute two trajectory views. The structural features, the map is converted into a grid, and used to create a graph in which the grid locations are the vertices and the trajectory transitions the edges. Then a graph embedding (node2vec) is used to learn an embedding. For the spatial features, the angle and length of trajectory segments is computed. Both views are augmented by adding a [sketchy] sine and cosine value to the points to capture position information.

Finally the two views are passed to a two-head self attention module to learn the embeddings.

2023 - Spatio-Temporal Trajectory Similarity Measures: A Comprehensive Survey and Quantitative Study.

Code on: <https://github.com/ZJU-DAILY/TSM>

[28] presents a survey with several methods, and benchmark for evaluating them. Apparently Traj2SimVec [73] is the learning method, which is not grid-based that handles our problem.

2.4 Trajectory Learning on Robotics

2020 - Controlling Assistive Robots with Learned Latent Actions.

[43] Use encoders to learn latent task representations for assistive robot remote controlling. In this setup, VAEs are used, encoding states into a task representation, the user gives input from a joystick which are decoded together with the latent space representation.

The latent representation is encoded (ϕ) from state (s) and action (a), and decode from latent state (z) and state into action.

There is an emphasis on desired characteristics of the latent representation:

controlability: $s_i = T(s_{i-1}, \phi(s_{i-1}, z_{i-1}))$, where T is the transition function. Meaning that using the latent states should lead to the same actions as the ones in the training set.

consistency: $|T(s_i, \phi(s_i, z_i)) - T(s_j, \phi(s_j, z_j))| \leq \epsilon$ if $|s_i - s_j| \leq \delta$.

scalability: $|T(s_i, \phi(s_i, z_i)) - T(s_j, \phi(s_j, z_j))| \rightarrow \inf$ if $|s_i - s_j| \rightarrow \inf$

Notes: Seems like VAE is used straight up with the trajectories. But it is a bit blurry how the actions are being defined or learned (seem pre defined). conditional Variational Auto-Encoder (cVAE) seems to outperform other encoders.

2020 - DiversityGAN: Diversity-Aware Vehicle Motion Prediction via Latent Semantic Sampling.

Name: DiversityGAN

[29] extends **Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)** using a low-dimensional approximate semantic (encoding) which is shaped to capture semantics. Sampling from this space allows to cover semantically distinguish outcomes. The work focuses on predicting vehicle trajectories.

An intermediate layer avoids the need of taxonomy [?] by using metric learning, in which a latent representation is trained to match annotations of high-level labels, and forcing the distance to be large if they represent two distinguish semantic labels. The latent space is trained to match human similarity measures.

Past trajectories and map information are embedded, and their embeddings are passed to an **LSTM** whose latent space is divided into a high- and low-level parts. The decoder takes both parts to produce trajectory samples. The trajectory network is a series of fully connected layers that embed a trajectory into a vector [2] [seems this work uses LSTMs for the embeddings]. The map embedding is a fully connected network that maps polynomial coefficients (quadratic) into an embedding. The encoder is a **LSTM**, whose hidden states are added a Gaussian noise and passed to a non-linear fully-connected network to compute the high and low-level embedding representation. The high-level embedding part is not correlated with the low-level one, and is trained for learning semantic similarities from the human teacher (they use a hand coded oracle though). The decoder is a **LSTM**. There is also a discriminator trained for identifying if samples are generated by the architecture or if they are real data.

The loss design incorporates minimal and final displacement losses, a term to enforce the non-correlation between the high and low-level embeddings, and another to enforce that semantically related pairs should also be close in the encoding space.

Sampling is performed using Farthest Point Sampling.

Notes: It is interesting that they added semantics to the network.

2022 - Controlling Assistive Robots with Learned Latent Actions.

[42] expands on [43] for assistive robotics. Here the latent space takes in consideration human input from a low-dimensional joystick, allowing to encode actions (e.g., cut, pour, dance) using buttons.

A **Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)** is used to learn an alignment between the user's intention/preferences and the context.

2022 - Promoting Quality and Diversity in Population-based Reinforcement Learning via Hierarchical Trajectory Space Exploration.**Name: HTSE**

[47] propose a trajectory embedding using **VAE** and **LSTM** with similarity constrains, which is used with a hierarchical trajectory space exploration to generate diverse samples in a reinforcement learning framework.

The encoder is a double layer bi-directional **LSTM**, and the hidden state is formed by the last state of both encoding-**LSTMs**. The decoder is an one layer **LSTM** which take as input the first trajectory state and the hidden variable. The constraint is computed by sampling a batch of trajectories and ordering them according to [point location distance?], the closest one in the batch is the positive sample and the bottom half are negative samples, and a loss function is computed using the encodings of the anchor, positive and negative samples. A hidden-state conditioned policy is added, learning $\pi : z, s \rightarrow a$, which is trained together with the encoder-decoder.

2023 - SIRL: Similarity-Based Implicit Representation Learning.**Name: SIRL**

[5] propose to ask humans what are similar trajectories (robotics manipulation), allowing to distinguish high- and low-level features for learning tasks. [sort of evolution of "learning one feature at a time"]. A trajectory query is a

triplet of trajectories which are presented to the user, who is asked which are the two most similar, forming a tripled (anchor, positive and negative) [vae?].

The triples are used to learn an embedding space such similar trajectories are close in the representation space, and dissimilar ones are far apart. The features are learned using a fully connected NNs, which are trained based on the distance in the embedding space using a contrastive loss based on the human triplet selection.

2.5 Trajectory Prediction

2018 - Convolutional Social Pooling for Vehicle Trajectory Prediction.

Name: CS-LSTM

[16] Convolution Social LSTM (CS-LSTM) uses an LSTM encoder-decoder together with a convolutional social pooling for learning interdependencies between vehicles in the street, outputting multi-modal predictions of trajectories based on maneuver classes. The interdependencies are important because the decision possible trajectory of one car depends on the predicted trajectory of the other ones.

Tests are a simple simulator, maneuvers are keep lane, change to right, change to left, so it is a very simple test case.

The encoder is one LSTM for each vehicle, but all LSTMs have the same weights. The encoded state for the target vehicle is concatenated with an encoded state for all other vehicles, which is obtained by passing their LSTM states into the convolutional maxpooling. There is one decode for each maneuver for enabling multi-modality.

Notes: This interdependency is similar to the idea of the robot-human case.

2018 - Social GAN: Socially Acceptable Trajectories With Generative Adversarial Networks.

SGAN

[25] proposed an LSTM encoder-decoder with max-pooling layer for handling interdependencies (the trajectory of a person depends on the trajectory of others). The encoder decoder is trained in a GAN fashion, in which uses an LSTM-based discriminator.

There is one LSTM encoder, decoder and discriminator for each tracked individual. On the encoder, first the individual's position is passed through an 1 layer MLP to be transformed into a fixed-sized vector, which is then passed to the LSTM. The weights of the encoders are shared among all individuals. The pooling module converts the hidden-state of every encoding LSTM into tensor for each individual. The decoder is a straight-forward LSTM and the discriminator takes the predicted trajectories and classifies encodes them using LSTMs into "good" or "bad".

The pooling mechanism is what handles multiple people.

2018 - 3DOF Pedestrian Trajectory Prediction Learned from Long-Term Autonomous Mobile Robot Deployment Data.

[60]

2020 - CNN, Segmentation or Semantic Embeddings: Evaluating Scene Context for Trajectory Prediction.

[62]

3 SOCIAL NAVIGATION

We find two big clusters of works on social robots.

The first, composed by early approaches which try to make a model humans behaviors in crowded spaces. The second is based on learning methods.

3.1 Human Models for Social Navigation

[check fernando2018soft+ for more methods to add here]

[check [20-26] in [64] also]

[check [49] for works that joint multi-modal information like facial expression and voice for predicting the intention, emotions and etc... probably fall out-of-scope here. I think this could be an interesting line to show in the survey]

[check [33] for modeling crowds with fluid dynamics and social invasiveness]

1995 - Social force model for pedestrian dynamics.

[27] is probably the earliest work on modeling human interactions for social navigation.

2011 - Who are you with and where are you going?.

[67] presents **Social Force (SF)** model

2016 - Anticipating Human Activities Using Object Affordances for Reactive Robotic Response.

[34]

3.2 Pedestrian Prediction

2018 - Soft + Hardwired attention: An LSTM framework for human trajectory prediction and abnormal event detection.

[21] proposes a framework which uses soft and hardwired attention mechanisms to predict human trajectories based on a brief history of the target's and its neighbors trajectories.

Trajectories for each pedestrian are encoded and decoded using **LSTMs** encoders and passes to the soft and hard attention layers to compute the final encoding, which is then decoded. The key idea is to use the distance to compute weights for the hard attention layer, since these are key features that influence in the trajectory.

The approach is also evaluated in computing abnormal trajectories based on the proposed encoding.

2019 - Pedestrian Trajectory Prediction Using RNN Encoder-Decoder with Spatio-Temporal Attentions.

[4] proposes using not only the humans trajectories, but also information from the scene for predicting trajectories, using an **RNN** for learning human-human and human-scene interactions, using attention mechanisms to find semantic alignment between the encoder and decoder.

Images as processed with a pre-trained **CNN** for extracting environment features and attention mechanisms are computed before the decoding part.

[this paper is very bad and should probably be kicked out]

2019 - GD-GAN: Generative Adversarial Networks for Trajectory Prediction and Group Detection in Crowds.

[22] proposes a framework which predicts trajectories and group memberships through clustering. It builds on top of [21], which uses **LSTMs** for learning an embedding for trajectories with attention mechanisms, here, the decoder is a **GAN** architecture with generators and discriminators being **LSTMs**. The embedding is passed through a **t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE)** module for dimensionality reduction and a further clustering predicts group membership.

2020 - It Is Not the Journey But the Destination: Endpoint Conditioned Trajectory Prediction.

Name: PECNet

[45] focus on learning long-range multi-modal trajectory prediction, they propose a social-pooling layer which allows for improving the diversity of the predicted social-compliant trajectories.

Sets of trajectories and destination points are embedded, and the embeddings are used by a VAE for computing predicted destination encoding, which is then passed to the social pooling for estimating which is the probable future destination. Finally, the future destination encoding is used to estimate the trajectory. [the paper is quite confusing]

Tests are made with datasets of humans walking around.

2021 - Human Trajectory Forecasting in Crowds: A Deep Learning Perspective.

Name: DirectContact, TrajNet++

2021 - Tra2Tra: Trajectory-to-Trajectory Prediction With a Global Social Spatial-Temporal Attentive Neural Network.

[add to the table]

[66] proposes a global social spatial-temporal attentive NN. It separates spatial interaction features with a ?decentralization operation? and attention mechanism, which is then passed to a LSTM, which is then passed together with velocities an auto-encoder-decoder. Multi-modality is achieved by adding a random noise before decoding.

The decentralization subtracts the average positions from the trajectory. The attention is a standard attention which gives weights for the features. The LSTM are also standard, and their output is concatenated with velocity information. tested on datasets with ppl walking around.

[35] presents a review on deep learning for human trajectory prediction, presents two methods for capturing social interaction and present TrajNet++, a benchmark for evaluating trajectory predictions. [quite a lot of things in one paper]

They focus on short-term trajectory prediction (5 sec), since the long term objective cannot be observed. They focus on the interactions of trajectory predictors, not on the predictor (LSTM) itself. Specifically, to handle a variable number of neighbors and how they collective influence one's trajectory.

A pipeline is composed of an encoder, followed by a social model, and then a decoder. Social model are classified in grid-based and non-grid-based, they propose a grid based method, using the velocities as observations, as it is natural for learning collision avoidance and leader-follower relations. For grid-less method, they propose the Layer-wise Relevance Propagation (LRP) which traces back which trajectories generate the prediction, and hence improving explainability.

[This paper should also appear on the survey sections since it has a really good and complete literature review and comparison.]

2022 - Social-PatteRNN: Socially-Aware Trajectory Prediction Guided by Motion Patterns.

[50]

2023 - CSR: Cascade Conditional Variational Auto Encoder with Socially-aware Regression for Pedestrian Trajectory Prediction.

[74]

2023 - MRGTraj: A Novel Non-Autoregressive Approach for Human Trajectory Prediction.

[53]

3.3 Social Robots

2014 - Inverse Reinforcement Learning algorithms and features for robot navigation in crowds: An experimental comparison.

[65] inverse reinforcement learning, demonstrations?

2016 - Learning socially normative robot navigation behaviors with bayesian inverse reinforcement learning.

[51] inverse reinforcement learning, demonstrations ?

2016 - Learning Social Etiquette: Human Trajectory Understanding In Crowded Scenes.

[56] provide a benchmark for social navigation with interactions between pedestrians, skaters, bikers, and small vehicles. The benchmark contain images (videos) of these interactions in a campus.

A feature called social sensitivity is proposed, which incorporates a distance which the target prefers for avoiding collision and another in which the targets starts to deviate from its trajectory to avoid collision. These parameters are learned with an energy-like minimization. When plotting these parameters, clusters emerge with different navigation styles.

Notes: No encoding here.

2016 - Socially compliant mobile robot navigation via inverse reinforcement learning.

[36] inverse reinforcement learning, demonstrations

2017 - DESIRE: Distant Future Prediction in Dynamic Scenes With Interacting Agents.

Name: DESIRE

[37]

2017 - Decentralized non-communicating multiagent collision avoidance with deep reinforcement learning.

[add to table]

[12] A little bit similar with [11], the reward function is a bit simpler, and here they do not handle multi-agents.

The idea is to learn one policy, which is used by multiple agents, and having the social behaviors emerge from it.

2017 - Socially aware motion planning with deep reinforcement learning.

[add to table]

Name: SA-CADRL

[11] (a bit similar to [12]) proposes a motion planning using Deep reinforcement Learning (DRL) which focus on what **not to do** instead of trying to learn all possible socially acceptable rules. The approach also handles cases with multiple agents using a ?symmetrical NN?. The idea behind this is that each agent has a simple collision avoidance mechanism from which social patterns emerge. This is called reciprocity, and is mathematically captured as both agents having the same policy ($\pi = \tilde{\pi}$).

Some social norms (like passing through the right) is motivated through reward manipulation in the loss [kind of cheating]

To handle multiple agents, they make a fully connected NN with maxpooling layers, so the number of agents is hard-encoded in the network.

The approach is tested on a real robot.

2018 - Motion Planning Among Dynamic, Decision-Making Agents with Deep Reinforcement Learning.

[19] Reinforcement learning, social force model

2018 - Towards Optimally Decentralized Multi-Robot Collision Avoidance via Deep Reinforcement Learning.

[41] Reinforcement learning, social force model

2019 - The Trajectron: Probabilistic Multi-Agent Trajectory Modeling With Dynamic Spatiotemporal Graphs.

[31] presents the trajectron ...

2020 - Trajectron++: Dynamically-Feasible Trajectory Forecasting with Heterogeneous Data.

[57] presents a graph structured recurrent model for learning trajectories considering dynamics and environment constraints (maps) by extending [31] by adding support to multi-agents and heterogeneous data. The robot in question is an autonomous car traveling in a city.

The scene is represented as a graph, with nodes representing agents (cars and ppl), and edges representing interactions. The scene evolution is encoded by a LSTM and attention is used to balance the weights in the interactions. Finally a CNN is used to aggregate heterogeneous data from a map, and semantic semantic information (pedestrian crossing", "drivable area", "walkway"). Multi-modality is achieved through the use of cVAE [but it is not very clear where it is used].

2020 - A Generative Approach for Socially Compliant Navigation.

NaviGAN

[64] focus on learning human-compliant behaviors for robots navigating in human crowded environments, by optimizing trajectories both for comfort (the absence of annoyance and stress for humans) and naturalness (the similarity between robots and humans).

They state “reinforcement learning approaches tend to optimize on the comfort aspect of the socially compliant navigation, whereas the inverse reinforcement learning approaches are designed to achieve natural behavior.”

A LSTM encoder-decoder is defined for each of three social-interaction force (intention, social interaction and fluctuation) from [27] to improves interpretability, which are used with a adversarial training to reduce the data-bias tendency of LSTMs.

The trajectories of the robot and other agents (humans) are encoded with LSTMs, for intention just the robot trajectory is encoded, for social interaction and fluctuation all trajectories are encoded and passed through a maxpooling layer before the LSTM. Both encoding are passed to an adversarial training using demonstrations.

2021 - Learning World Transition Model for Socially Aware Robot Navigation.

[add to table]

[15] propose learning a world transition model from 2D laser scans. The model is used in simulation for learning a policy using a lot of simulated data and few real data.

The laser data is transformed into an obstacle map which is said to better differentiate static from moving obstacles, and the moving ones are encoded with LSTMs.

In the world simulation, a shared policy is sampled by each agent, meaning that the pedestrian predictors are aware about the robot (NxN).

The approach is tested also with the real robot.

2021 - Probabilistic Dynamic Crowd Prediction for Social Navigation.

[add to table]

[33] proposed to predict the crowd flow in a macroscopic way using density and velocities, which are passed to a RNN for making predictions which are used for robot planning.

They use a social invasiveness metric which depends on the total number of interactions in the planning and relative velocity magnitudes.

The RNN is convolutional, between each RNN layer there are convolution and down-sampling layers (upsampling for the decoder), which is used to predict the trajectories of each crowd group, represented by density, velocity and velocity variance.

Then planning is made minimizing the invasiveness given the crowds predictions and robot dynamics.

2021 - Trajectory Prediction for Autonomous Driving based on Multi-Head Attention with Joint Agent-Map Representation.

[46] proposes a method which considers the map and multi-agents to predict trajectories, as one influences the other using multi-head attention mechanisms for dealing with multi-modality.

The map is processed by a **CNN** and the trajectory of each agent in the scene (cars) is encoded with an **LSTM**, forming the context embedding, which is fed to multiple attention heads. The agent of interest's trajectory is also encoded with an **LSTM**, which is concatenated with the attention heads output to be decoded by **LSTMs** (one per attention head) to obtain trajectory predictions.

Tests are made on datasets of cars running on roads.

2023 - EWareNet: Emotion-Aware Pedestrian Intent Prediction and Adaptive Spatial Profile Fusion for Social Robot Navigation.

Name: EWareNet

[49] presents pedestrian intent using a transformer model from RGB images which is integrated with path navigation schemes. The pedestrian skeleton is passed through a convolutional encoder-decoder, and its image is used with a **CNN** for detecting emotion. Both parts are decoded for predicting the trajectory, which is then used in a path-planning for the robot.

[not sure if this is out-of-the-scope]

4 DATASETS AND BENCHMARKS

4.1 Datasets

From [66]:

41 ETH: 2 pedestrians walking

42 UCY: 2 pedestrian walking

43 Collisions: Many simulations of balls rolling on a 2D plane without friction

44 NGSim: Freeway data with vehicles.

45 Charges: Scenes of electric charges moving on an electric field

From [33]:

2 Pedsim pedestrian simulator used for generating dense pedestrian maps

4.2 Benchmarks

5 COMPARISON

6 CHALLENGES

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project has been sponsored by ...

REFERENCES

- [1] Usman Ahmed, Jerry Chun-Wei Lin, and Gautam Srivastava. 2023. Deep Fuzzy Contrast-Set Deviation Point Representation and Trajectory Detection. *IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems* 31, 2 (2023), 571–581. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TFUZZ.2022.3197876>

- [2] Alexandre Alahi, Kratharth Goel, Vignesh Ramanathan, Alexandre Robicquet, Li Fei-Fei, and Silvio Savarese. 2016. Social LSTM: Human Trajectory Prediction in Crowded Spaces. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*. IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 961–971. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR.2016.110>
- [3] E Belogay, C Cabrelli, U Molter, and R Shonkwiler. 1997. Calculating the Hausdorff distance between curves. *Inform. Process. Lett.* 64, 1 (1997), 17–22.
- [4] Niraj Bhujel, Eam Khwang Teoh, and Wei-Yun Yau. 2019. Pedestrian Trajectory Prediction Using RNN Encoder-Decoder with Spatio-Temporal Attentions. In *2019 IEEE 5th International Conference on Mechatronics System and Robots (ICMSR)* (Singapore). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 110–114. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICMSR.2019.8835478>
- [5] Andreea Bobu, Yi Liu, Rohin Shah, Daniel S. Brown, and Anca D. Dragan. 2023. SIRL: Similarity-Based Implicit Representation Learning. In *Proceedings of the 2023 ACM/IEEE International Conference on Human-Robot Interaction (Stockholm, Sweden) (HRI '23)*. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 565–574. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3568162.3576989>
- [6] Angela Carrera-Rivera, William Ochoa, Felix Larrinaga, and Ganix Lasa. 2022. How-to conduct a systematic literature review: A quick guide for computer science research. *MethodsX* 9 (2022), 101895. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mex.2022.101895>
- [7] Yanchuan Chang, Jianzhong Qi, Yuxuan Liang, and Egemen Tanin. 2023. Contrastive Trajectory Similarity Learning with Dual-Feature Attention. In *2023 IEEE 39th International Conference on Data Engineering (ICDE)* (Anaheim, CA, USA). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 2933–2945. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDE55515.2023.00224>
- [8] Lei Chen and Raymond Ng. 2004. On the marriage of lp-norms and edit distance. In *Proceedings of the Thirtieth international conference on Very large data bases-Volume 30* (Toronto, Canada) (VLDB '04). VLDB Endowment, 792–803.
- [9] Lei Chen, M. Tamer Özsu, and Vincent Oria. 2005. Robust and fast similarity search for moving object trajectories. In *Proceedings of the 2005 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data* (Baltimore, Maryland) (SIGMOD '05). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 491–502. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1066157.1066213>
- [10] Yuanyi Chen, Peng Yu, Wenwang Chen, Zengwei Zheng, and Minyi Guo. 2022. Embedding-Based Similarity Computation for Massive Vehicle Trajectory Data. *IEEE Internet of Things Journal* 9, 6 (2022), 4650–4660. <https://doi.org/10.1109/JIOT.2021.3107327>
- [11] Yu Fan Chen, Michael Everett, Miao Liu, and Jonathan P. How. 2017. Socially aware motion planning with deep reinforcement learning. In *2017 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS)*. 1343–1350. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IROS.2017.8202312>
- [12] Yu Fan Chen, Miao Liu, Michael Everett, and Jonathan P. How. 2017. Decentralized non-communicating multiagent collision avoidance with deep reinforcement learning. In *2017 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*. 285–292. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA.2017.7989037>
- [13] Ziwen Chen, Ke Li, Silin Zhou, Lisi Chen, and Shuo Shang. 2022. Towards robust trajectory similarity computation: Representation-based spatio-temporal similarity quantification. *World Wide Web* 26, 4 (aug 2022), 1271–1294. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11280-022-01085-4>
- [14] John Co-Reyes, YuXuan Liu, Abhishek Gupta, Benjamin Eysenbach, Pieter Abbeel, and Sergey Levine. 2018. Self-Consistent Trajectory Autoencoder: Hierarchical Reinforcement Learning with Trajectory Embeddings. In *Proceedings of the 35th International Conference on Machine Learning* (Stockholm, Sweden) (*Proceedings of Machine Learning Research*, Vol. 80), Jennifer Dy and Andreas Krause (Eds.). International Machine Learning Society (IMLS), 1009–1018. <https://proceedings.mlr.press/v80/co-reyes18a.html>
- [15] Yuxiang Cui, Haodong Zhang, Yue Wang, and Rong Xiong. 2021. Learning World Transition Model for Socially Aware Robot Navigation. In *2021 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)* (Xi'an, China). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 9262–9268. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA48506.2021.9561973>
- [16] Nachiket Deo and Mohan M. Trivedi. 2018. Convolutional Social Pooling for Vehicle Trajectory Prediction. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) Workshops* (Salt Lake City, UT, USA). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 1549–15498. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPRW.2018.00196>
- [17] Jiaxin Ding, Bowen Zhang, Xinbing Wang, and Chenghu Zhou. 2022. TSNE: Trajectory Similarity Network Embedding. In *Proceedings of the 30th International Conference on Advances in Geographic Information Systems* (Seattle, Washington) (SIGSPATIAL '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article 86, 4 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3557915.3561022>
- [18] Thomas Eiter and Heikki Mannila. 1994. Computing discrete Fréchet distance. (05 1994).
- [19] Michael Everett, Yu Fan Chen, and Jonathan P. How. 2018. Motion Planning Among Dynamic, Decision-Making Agents with Deep Reinforcement Learning. In *2018 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS)*. 3052–3059. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IROS.2018.8593871>
- [20] Ziquan Fang, Yuntao Du, Xinjun Zhu, Danlei Hu, Lu Chen, Yunjun Gao, and Christian S. Jensen. 2022. Spatio-Temporal Trajectory Similarity Learning in Road Networks. In *Proceedings of the 28th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining* (Washington DC, USA) (KDD '22). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 347–356. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3534678.3539375>
- [21] Tharindu Fernando, Simon Denman, Sridha Sridharan, and Clinton Fookes. 2018. Soft + Hardwired attention: An LSTM framework for human trajectory prediction and abnormal event detection. *Neural Networks* 108 (2018), 466–478. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neunet.2018.09.002>
- [22] Tharindu Fernando, Simon Denman, Sridha Sridharan, and Clinton Fookes. 2019. GD-GAN: Generative Adversarial Networks for Trajectory Prediction and Group Detection in Crowds. In *Computer Vision – ACCV 2018*, C. V. Jawahar, Hongdong Li, Greg Mori, and Konrad Schindler (Eds.). Springer International Publishing, Cham, 314–330. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-20887-5_20
- [23] Tao-Yang Fu and Wang-Chien Lee. 2020. Trembr: Exploring Road Networks for Trajectory Representation Learning. *ACM Trans. Intell. Syst. Technol.* 11, 1, Article 10 (feb 2020), 25 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3361741>

- [24] Qiang Gao, Fan Zhou, Kunpeng Zhang, Goce Trajcevski, Xucheng Luo, and Fengli Zhang. 2017. Identifying Human Mobility via Trajectory Embeddings. In *Proceedings of the 26th International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (Melbourne, Australia) (IJCAI'17)*. AAAI Press, 1689–1695. <https://doi.org/10.24963/ijcai.2017/234>
- [25] Agrim Gupta, Justin Johnson, Li Fei-Fei, Silvio Savarese, and Alexandre Alahi. 2018. Social GAN: Socially Acceptable Trajectories With Generative Adversarial Networks. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*. IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 2255–2264. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR.2018.00240>
- [26] Peng Han, Jin Wang, Di Yao, Shuo Shang, and Xiangliang Zhang. 2021. A Graph-Based Approach for Trajectory Similarity Computation in Spatial Networks. In *Proceedings of the 27th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining (Virtual Event, Singapore) (KDD '21)*. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 556–564. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3447548.3467337>
- [27] Dirk Helbing and Péter Molnár. 1995. Social force model for pedestrian dynamics. *Phys. Rev. E* 51 (May 1995), 4282–4286. Issue 5. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.51.4282>
- [28] Danlei Hu, Lu Chen, Hanxi Fang, Ziquan Fang, Tianyi Li, and Yunjun Gao. 2023. Spatio-Temporal Trajectory Similarity Measures: A Comprehensive Survey and Quantitative Study. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2303.05012> arXiv:2303.05012 [cs.DS]
- [29] Xin Huang, Stephen G. McGill, Jonathan A. DeCastro, Luke Fletcher, John J. Leonard, Brian C. Williams, and Guy Rosman. 2020. DiversityGAN: Diversity-Aware Vehicle Motion Prediction via Latent Semantic Sampling. *IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters* 5, 4 (2020), 5089–5096. <https://doi.org/10.1109/LRA.2020.3005369>
- [30] D.P. Huttenlocher, G.A. Klanderman, and W.J. Rucklidge. 1993. Comparing images using the Hausdorff distance. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence* 15, 9 (1993), 850–863. <https://doi.org/10.1109/34.232073>
- [31] B. Ivanovic and M. Pavone. 2019. The Trajectron: Probabilistic Multi-Agent Trajectory Modeling With Dynamic Spatiotemporal Graphs. In *2019 IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV)*. IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 2375–2384. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCV.2019.00246>
- [32] Oliver Jesorsky, Klaus J. Kirchberg, and Robert W. Frischholz. 2001. Robust Face Detection Using the Hausdorff Distance. In *Audio- and Video-Based Biometric Person Authentication*, Josef Bigun and Fabrizio Smeraldi (Eds.). Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg, 90–95.
- [33] Stefan H. Kiss, Kavindie Katuwandeniya, Alen Alempijevic, and Teresa Vidal-Calleja. 2021. Probabilistic Dynamic Crowd Prediction for Social Navigation. In *2021 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)* (Xi'an, China). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 9269–9275. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA48506.2021.9561053>
- [34] Hema S. Koppula and Ashutosh Saxena. 2016. Anticipating Human Activities Using Object Affordances for Reactive Robotic Response. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence* 38, 1 (2016), 14–29. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TPAMI.2015.2430335>
- [35] Parth Kothari, Sven Kreiss, and Alexandre Alahi. 2022. Human Trajectory Forecasting in Crowds: A Deep Learning Perspective. *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems* 23, 7 (2022), 7386–7400. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TITS.2021.3069362>
- [36] Henrik Kretschmar, Markus Spies, Christoph Sprunk, and Wolfram Burgard. 2016. Socially compliant mobile robot navigation via inverse reinforcement learning. *The International Journal of Robotics Research* 35, 11 (2016), 1289–1307. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0278364915619772> arXiv:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0278364915619772>
- [37] Namhoon Lee, Wongun Choi, Paul Vernaza, Christopher B. Choy, Philip H. S. Torr, and Manmohan Chandraker. 2017. DESIRE: Distant Future Prediction in Dynamic Scenes With Interacting Agents. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*.
- [38] Xiucheng Li, Kaiqi Zhao, Gao Cong, Christian S. Jensen, and Wei Wei. 2018. Deep Representation Learning for Trajectory Similarity Computation. In *2018 IEEE 34th International Conference on Data Engineering (ICDE)* (Paris, France). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 617–628. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDE.2018.00062>
- [39] Bin Lin and Jianwen Su. 2005. Shapes based trajectory queries for moving objects. In *Proceedings of the 13th Annual ACM International Workshop on Geographic Information Systems (Bremen, Germany) (GIS '05)*. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 21–30. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1097064.1097069>
- [40] Yan Lin, Huaiyu Wan, Shengnan Guo, and Youfang Lin. 2022. Contrastive Pre-training of Spatial-Temporal Trajectory Embeddings. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2207.14539> arXiv:2207.14539 [cs.CV]
- [41] Pinxin Long, Tingxiang Fan, Xinyi Liao, Wenxi Liu, Hao Zhang, and Jia Pan. 2018. Towards Optimally Decentralized Multi-Robot Collision Avoidance via Deep Reinforcement Learning. In *2018 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*. 6252–6259. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA.2018.8461113>
- [42] Dylan P Losey, Hong Jun Jeon, Mengxi Li, Krishnan Srinivasan, Ajay Mandlekar, Animesh Garg, Jeannette Bohg, and Dorsa Sadigh. 2022. Learning latent actions to control assistive robots. *Autonomous robots* 46, 1 (2022), 115–147. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10514-021-10005-w>
- [43] Dylan P. Losey, Krishnan Srinivasan, Ajay Mandlekar, Animesh Garg, and Dorsa Sadigh. 2020. Controlling Assistive Robots with Learned Latent Actions. In *2020 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)* (Paris, France). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 378–384. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA40945.2020.9197197>
- [44] David Maier. 1978. The Complexity of Some Problems on Subsequences and Supersequences. *J. ACM* 25, 2 (apr 1978), 322–336. <https://doi.org/10.1145/322063.322075>
- [45] Kartikeya Mangalam, Harshayu Girase, Shreyas Agarwal, Kuan-Hui Lee, Ehsan Adeli, Jitendra Malik, and Adrien Gaidon. 2020. It Is Not the Journey But the Destination: Endpoint Conditioned Trajectory Prediction. In *Computer Vision – ECCV 2020*, Andrea Vedaldi, Horst Bischof, Thomas Brox, and Jan-Michael Frahm (Eds.). Springer International Publishing, Cham, 759–776. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-58536-5_45

- [46] Kaouther Messaoud, Nachiket Deo, Mohan M. Trivedi, and Fawzi Nashashibi. 2021. Trajectory Prediction for Autonomous Driving based on Multi-Head Attention with Joint Agent-Map Representation. In *2021 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV)* (Nagoya, Japan). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 165–170. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IV48863.2021.9576054>
- [47] Jiayu Miao, Tianze Zhou, Kun Shao, Ming Zhou, Weinan Zhang, Jianye Hao, Yong Yu, and Jun Wang. 2022. Promoting Quality and Diversity in Population-based Reinforcement Learning via Hierarchical Trajectory Space Exploration. In *2022 International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)* (Philadelphia, PA, USA). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 7544–7550. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA46639.2022.9811888>
- [48] Brendan Morris and Mohan Trivedi. 2009. Learning trajectory patterns by clustering: Experimental studies and comparative evaluation. *2009 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, CVPR 2009* (2009), 312 – 319. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPRW.2009.5206559> Cited by: 200.
- [49] Venkatraman Narayanan, Bala Murali Manoghar, Rama Prashanth RV, and Aniket Bera. 2023. EWARENet: Emotion-Aware Pedestrian Intent Prediction and Adaptive Spatial Profile Fusion for Social Robot Navigation. In *2023 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)* (London, United Kingdom). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 7569–7575. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA48891.2023.10161504>
- [50] Ingrid Navarro and Jean Oh. 2022. Social-PatteRNN: Socially-Aware Trajectory Prediction Guided by Motion Patterns. In *2022 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS)* (Kyoto, Japan). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 9859–9864. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IROS47612.2022.9981486>
- [51] Billy Okal and Kai O. Arras. 2016. Learning socially normative robot navigation behaviors with Bayesian inverse reinforcement learning. In *2016 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*. 2889–2895. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA.2016.7487452>
- [52] Nikos Pelekis, Ioannis Kopanakis, Gerasimos Marketos, Irene Ntoutsi, Gennady Andrienko, and Yannis Theodoridis. 2007. Similarity Search in Trajectory Databases. In *14th International Symposium on Temporal Representation and Reasoning (TIME'07)* (Alicante, Spain). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 129–140. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TIME.2007.59>
- [53] Yusheng Peng, Gaofeng Zhang, Jun Shi, Xiangyu Li, and Liping Zheng. 2023. MRGTraj: A Novel Non-Autoregressive Approach for Human Trajectory Prediction. *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems for Video Technology* 34, 4 (2023), 2318–2331. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TCSVT.2023.3307442>
- [54] Lucas May Petry, Camila Leite Da Silva, Andrea Esuli, Chiara Renso, and Vania Bogorny. 2020. MARC: a robust method for multiple-aspect trajectory classification via space, time, and semantic embeddings. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science* 34, 7 (2020), 1428–1450. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13658816.2019.1707835> arXiv:<https://doi.org/10.1080/13658816.2019.1707835>
- [55] Sayan Ranu, Deepak P, Aditya D. Telang, Prasad Deshpande, and Sriram Raghavan. 2015. Indexing and matching trajectories under inconsistent sampling rates. In *2015 IEEE 31st International Conference on Data Engineering* (Seoul, Korea (South)). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 999–1010. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDE.2015.7113351>
- [56] Alexandre Robicquet, Amir Sadeghian, Alexandre Alahi, and Silvio Savarese. 2016. Learning Social Etiquette: Human Trajectory Understanding In Crowded Scenes. In *Computer Vision – ECCV 2016*, Bastian Leibe, Jiri Matas, Nicu Sebe, and Max Welling (Eds.). Springer International Publishing, Cham, 549–565. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-46484-8_33
- [57] Tim Salzmann, Boris Ivanovic, Punarjay Chakravarty, and Marco Pavone. 2020. Trajectron++: Dynamically-Feasible Trajectory Forecasting with Heterogeneous Data. In *Computer Vision – ECCV 2020*, Andrea Vedaldi, Horst Bischof, Thomas Brox, and Jan-Michael Frahm (Eds.). Springer International Publishing, Cham, 683–700. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-58523-5_40
- [58] David Sankoff and Joseph B Kruskal. 1983. Time warps, string edits, and macromolecules: the theory and practice of sequence comparison. *Reading: Addison-Wesley Publication* (1983).
- [59] Li Song, Ruijia Wang, Ding Xiao, Xiaotian Han, Yanan Cai, and Chuan Shi. 2018. Anomalous Trajectory Detection Using Recurrent Neural Network. In *Advanced Data Mining and Applications*, Guojun Gan, Bohan Li, Xue Li, and Shuliang Wang (Eds.). Springer International Publishing, Cham, 263–277. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05090-0_23
- [60] Li Sun, Zhi Yan, Sergi Molina Mellado, Marc Hanheide, and Tom Duckett. 2018. 3DOF Pedestrian Trajectory Prediction Learned from Long-Term Autonomous Mobile Robot Deployment Data. In *2018 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)* (Brisbane, Australia). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 5942–5948. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA.2018.8461228>
- [61] Ilya Sutskever, Oriol Vinyals, and Quoc V Le. 2014. Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* (Montreal, Canada) (*NIPS'14*, Vol. 27), Z. Ghahramani, M. Welling, C. Cortes, N. Lawrence, and K.Q. Weinberger (Eds.). Curran Associates, Inc., Cambridge, MA, USA, 3104–3112. https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper_files/paper/2014/file/a14ac55a4f27472c5d894ec1c3c743d2-Paper.pdf
- [62] Aarsal Syed and Brendan Tran Morris. 2020. CNN, Segmentation or Semantic Embeddings: Evaluating Scene Context for Trajectory Prediction. In *Advances in Visual Computing*, George Bebis, Zhaozheng Yin, Edward Kim, Jan Bender, Kartic Subr, Bum Chul Kwon, Jian Zhao, Denis Kalkofen, and George Baciuc (Eds.). Springer International Publishing, Cham, 706–717. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-64559-5_56
- [63] Saeed Taghizadeh, Abel Elekes, Martin Schäler, and Klemens Böhm. 2021. How meaningful are similarities in deep trajectory representations? *Information Systems* 98 (2021), 101452. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.is.2019.101452>
- [64] Chieh-En Tsai and Jean Oh. 2020. A Generative Approach for Socially Compliant Navigation. In *2020 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)* (Paris, France). IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 2160–2166. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRA40945.2020.9197497>
- [65] Dizan Vasquez, Billy Okal, and Kai O. Arras. 2014. Inverse Reinforcement Learning algorithms and features for robot navigation in crowds: An experimental comparison. In *2014 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems*. 1341–1346. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IROS.2014.6942731>
- [66] Yi Xu, Dongchun Ren, Mingxia Li, Yuehai Chen, Mingyu Fan, and Huaxia Xia. 2021. Tra2Tra: Trajectory-to-Trajectory Prediction With a Global Social Spatial-Temporal Attentive Neural Network. *IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters* 6, 2 (2021), 1574–1581. <https://doi.org/10.1109/LRA.2021.3057326>

- [67] Kota Yamaguchi, Alexander C. Berg, Luis E. Ortiz, and Tamara L. Berg. 2011. Who are you with and where are you going?. In *CVPR 2011*. 1345–1352. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR.2011.5995468>
- [68] Peilun Yang, Hanchen Wang, Defu Lian, Ying Zhang, Lu Qin, and Wenjie Zhang. 2022. TMN: Trajectory Matching Networks for Predicting Similarity. In *2022 IEEE 38th International Conference on Data Engineering (ICDE)*. IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 1700–1713. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDE53745.2022.00173>
- [69] Peilun Yang, Hanchen Wang, Ying Zhang, Lu Qin, Wenjie Zhang, and Xuemin Lin. 2021. T3S: Effective Representation Learning for Trajectory Similarity Computation. In *2021 IEEE 37th International Conference on Data Engineering (ICDE)*. IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 2183–2188. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDE51399.2021.00221>
- [70] Di Yao, Gao Cong, Chao Zhang, and Jingping Bi. 2019. Computing Trajectory Similarity in Linear Time: A Generic Seed-Guided Neural Metric Learning Approach. In *2019 IEEE 35th International Conference on Data Engineering (ICDE)*. IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 1358–1369. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDE.2019.00123>
- [71] Byoung-Kee Yi, H.V. Jagadish, and C. Faloutsos. 1998. Efficient retrieval of similar time sequences under time warping. In *Proceedings 14th International Conference on Data Engineering*. IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 201–208. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDE.1998.655778>
- [72] Bo Zhang, Chengzhi Yuan, Tao Wang, and Hongbo Liu. 2021. STENet: A hybrid spatio-temporal embedding network for human trajectory forecasting. *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence* 106 (2021), 104487. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.engappai.2021.104487>
- [73] Hanyuan ZHANG, Xingyu ZHANG, Qize JIANG, Baihua ZHENG, Zhenbang SUN, Weiwei SUN, and Changhu WANG. 2020. Trajectory similarity learning with auxiliary supervision and optimal matching. In *Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, (IJCAI'20)*. Research Collection School Of Information Systems, Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan, Article 444, 7 pages. https://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/sis_research/5276
- [74] Hao Zhou, Dongchun Ren, Xu Yang, Mingyu Fan, and Hai Huang. 2023. CSR: Cascade Conditional Variational Auto Encoder with Socially-aware Regression for Pedestrian Trajectory Prediction. *Pattern Recognition* 133 (2023), 109030. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patcog.2022.109030>
- [75] Silin Zhou, Peng Han, Di Yao, Lisi Chen, and Xiangliang Zhang. 2023. Spatial-temporal fusion graph framework for trajectory similarity computation. *World Wide Web* 26, 4 (2023), 1501–1523. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11280-022-01089-0>
- [76] Silin Zhou, Jing Li, Hao Wang, Shuo Shang, and Peng Han. 2023. GRLSTM: Trajectory Similarity Computation with Graph-Based Residual LSTM. *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence* 37, 4 (Jun. 2023), 4972–4980. <https://doi.org/10.1609/aaai.v37i4.25624>

Received 20 February 2007; revised 12 March 2009; accepted 5 June 2009