Large-scale Traffic Prediction using 3DResNet and Sparse-UNet

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10th Dec 2021

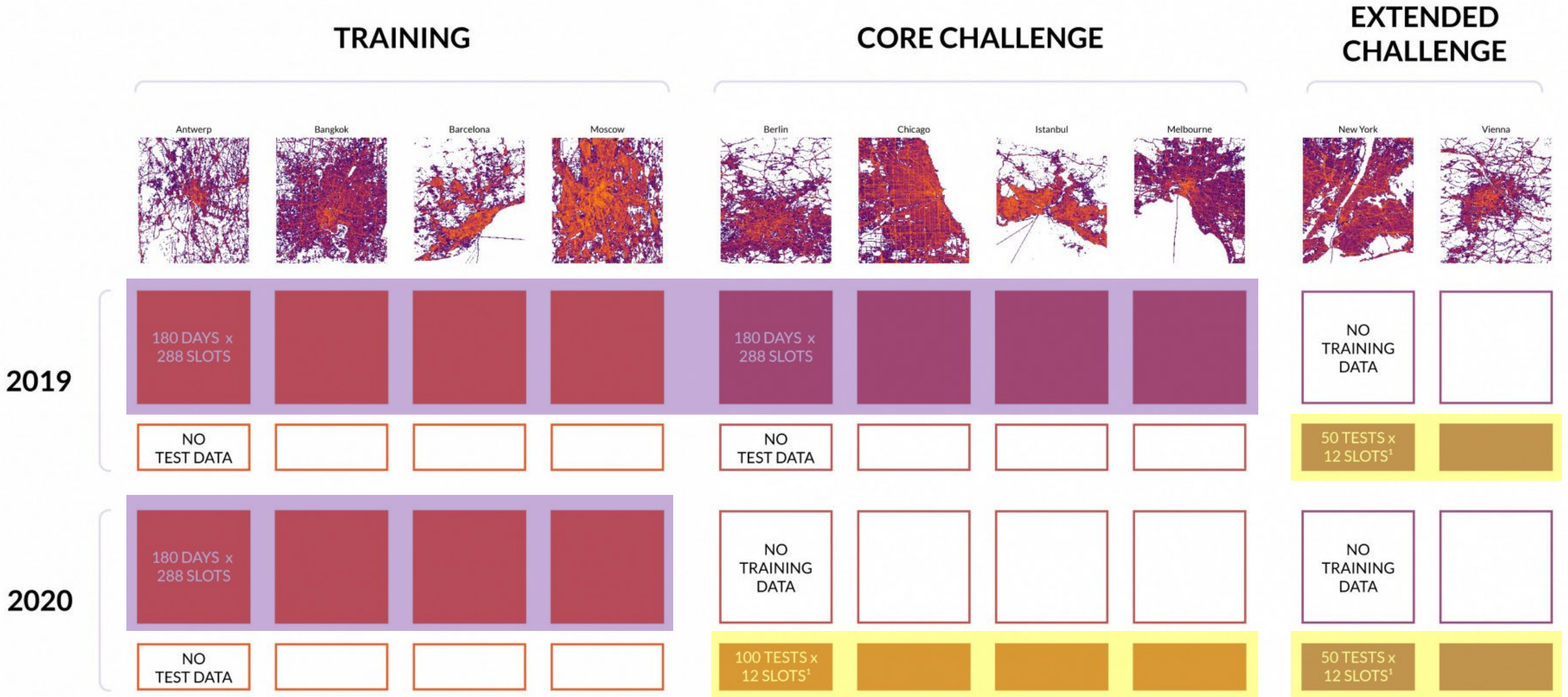
Outline

1. Background
2. Methodology
3. Conclusion

Background


Inputs X (12 Timesteps)
Targets Y (6 Timesteps)
Timeline
Expand I
$1 \times W \times H \times I$
Timestep
N
W
E
S
Volume
Average Speed
8 Traffic Channels

Background


TRAINING
CORE CHALLENGE
EXTENDED CHALLENGE
Antwerp
Bangkok
Barcelona
Moscow
Berlin
Chicago
Istanbul
Melbourne
New York
Vienna
2019
180 DAYS x 288 SLOTS
180 DAYS x 288 SLOTS
NO TRAINING DATA
NO TEST DATA
NO TEST DATA
50 TESTS x 12 SLOTS[1]
2020
180 DAYS x 288 SLOTS
NO TRAINING DATA
NO TRAINING DATA
NO TEST DATA
100 TESTS x 12 SLOTS[1]
50 TESTS x 12 SLOTS[1]

Methodology – Data Loader

Select days from Monday to Sunday

```python
def get_train_file(df, config):
    diff_dofw = None
    while diff_dofw != 7:
        df_temp = pd.concat([df[df.yeartype == k].sample(n=config[k])for k in df.yeartype.unique()])
        diff_dofw = len(df_temp.dayofweek.unique())
    files_train = [Path(f) for f in df_temp.file.values]
    random.shuffle(files_train)
    return files_train
```

Select all cities

```
"MOSCOW2019": 1,
"MOSCOW2020": 1,
"ANTWERP2020": 1,
"ANTWERP2019": 1,
"BERLIN2019": 2,
"CHICAGO2019": 2,
"MELBOURNE2019": 3,
"BARCELONA2019": 1,
"BARCELONA2020": 1,
"BANGKOK2020": 2,
"BANGKOK2019": 2,
"ISTANBUL2019": 2,
```

```
[PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/BANGKOK/training/2020-03-23_BANGKOK_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/MELBOURNE/training/2019-06-23_MELBOURNE_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/ANTWERP/training/2019-03-13_ANTWERP_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/BERLIN/training/2019-02-17_BERLIN_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/MOSCOW/training/2019-03-02_MOSCOW_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/BANGKOK/training/2020-05-15_BANGKOK_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/ANTWERP/training/2020-01-09_ANTWERP_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/MOSCOW/training/2020-06-01_MOSCOW_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/MELBOURNE/training/2019-03-13_MELBOURNE_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/BARCELONA/training/2019-01-03_BARCELONA_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/BANGKOK/training/2019-06-21_BANGKOK_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/ISTANBUL/training/2019-01-12_ISTANBUL_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/BERLIN/training/2019-05-21_BERLIN_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/MELBOURNE/training/2019-05-28_MELBOURNE_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/BANGKOK/training/2019-01-02_BANGKOK_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/ISTANBUL/training/2019-04-10_ISTANBUL_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/CHICAGO/training/2019-01-18_CHICAGO_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/CHICAGO/training/2019-01-03_CHICAGO_8ch.h5'),
 PosixPath('/home/bwan131/scratch/nips/data/raw/BARCELONA/training/2020-02-11_BARCELONA_8ch.h5')]
```

DataLoader -> input and output batches

X (batch size, 12, 495, 436, 8)
Y (batch size, 6, 495, 436, 8)

Methodology – Data Loader

File 1 | 0, **1**, 2, 3, 4

File 2 | 5, 6, **7**, 8, 9

File 3 | 10, 11, 12, **13**, 14

```
Dataloader(dataset, batch_size=3, shuffle=True)
```

Shuffle all index first

Get batch index -> (1, 7, 13)

If the indies are coming from multiple files, it will need multiple IO operations.

From 1.89 batches/s

File 1 | 12, 13, 11, 14, 15

File 2 | 2, 3, 1, 4, 0

File 3 | 9, 6, 5, 7, 10, 8

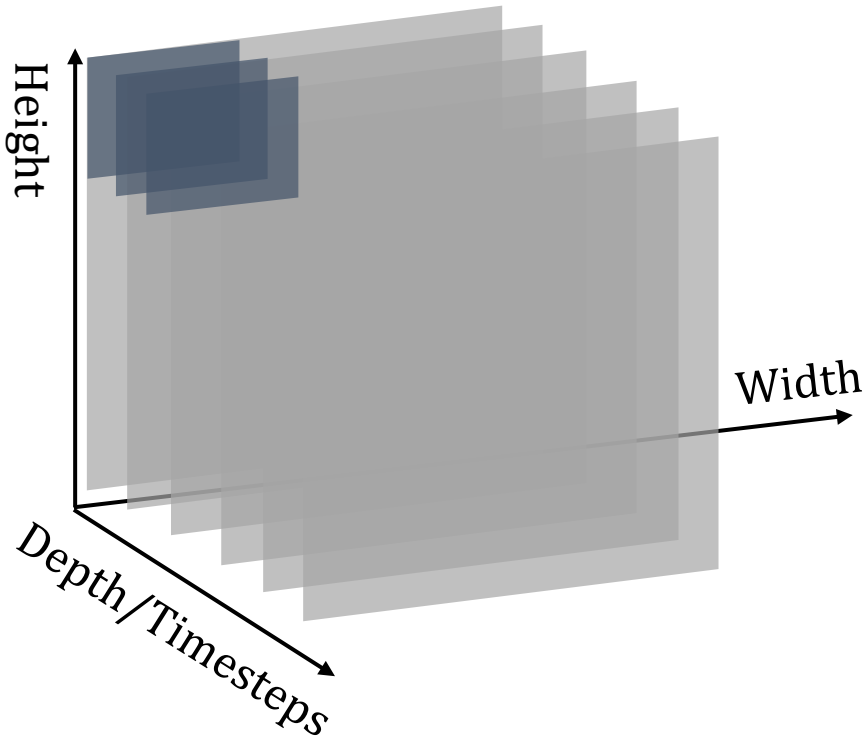
Custom Sampler + File Cache

Up to 60 batches/s

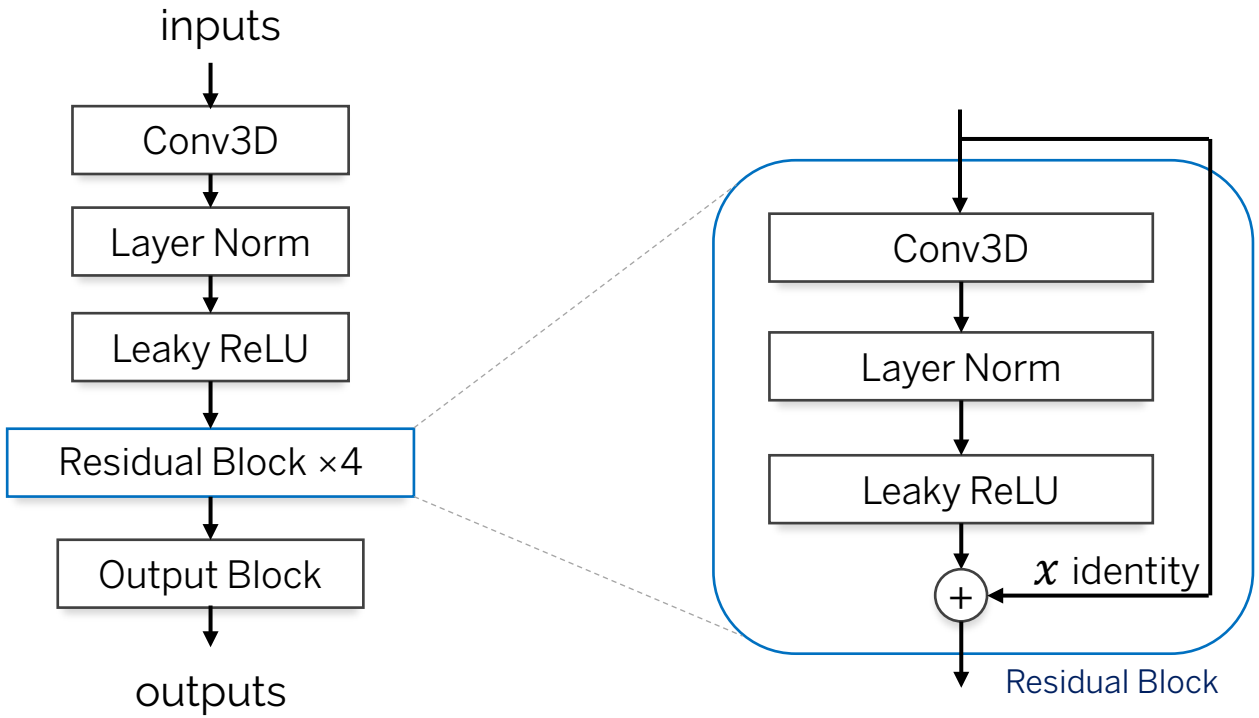
30X faster

Methodology – 3DResNets

3DResNets



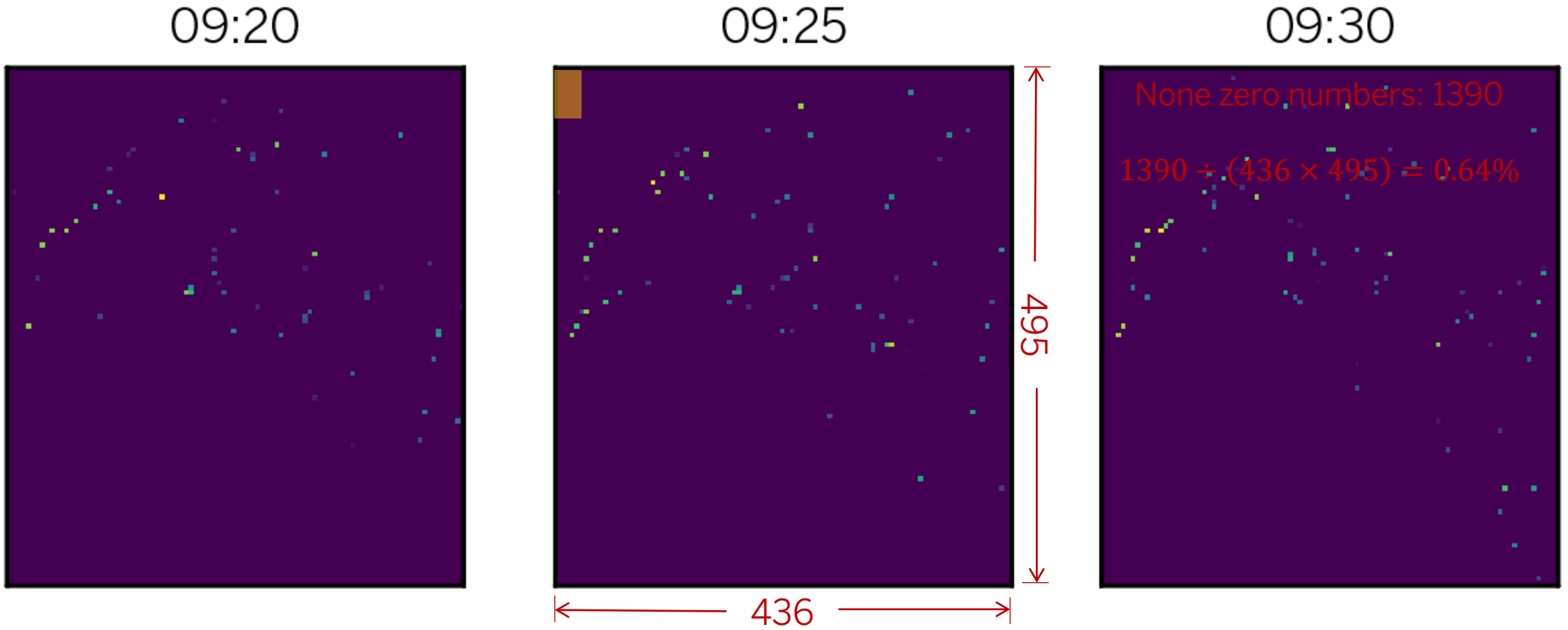
3D Convolution



MSE 50.219 (5th place) on the Core Challenge

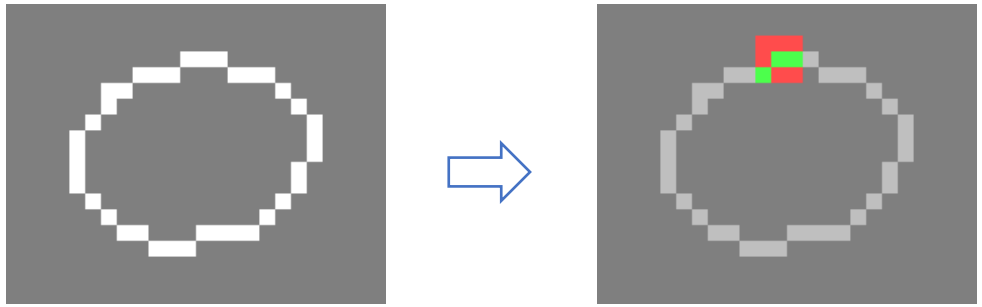
Methodology – Sparse-UNet

Motivation



Methodology – Sparse-UNet

Sparse Convolution

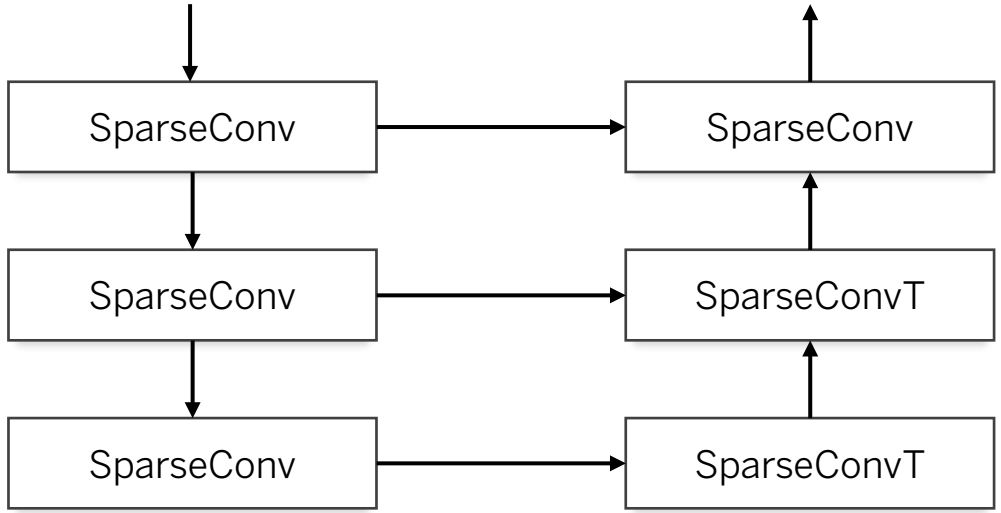


Regular Convolution

Sparse Convolution

Source:
https://github.com/facebookresearch/SparseConvNet
https://github.com/NVIDIA/MinkowskiEngine

Sparse-UNet



Methodology – Sparse-UNet

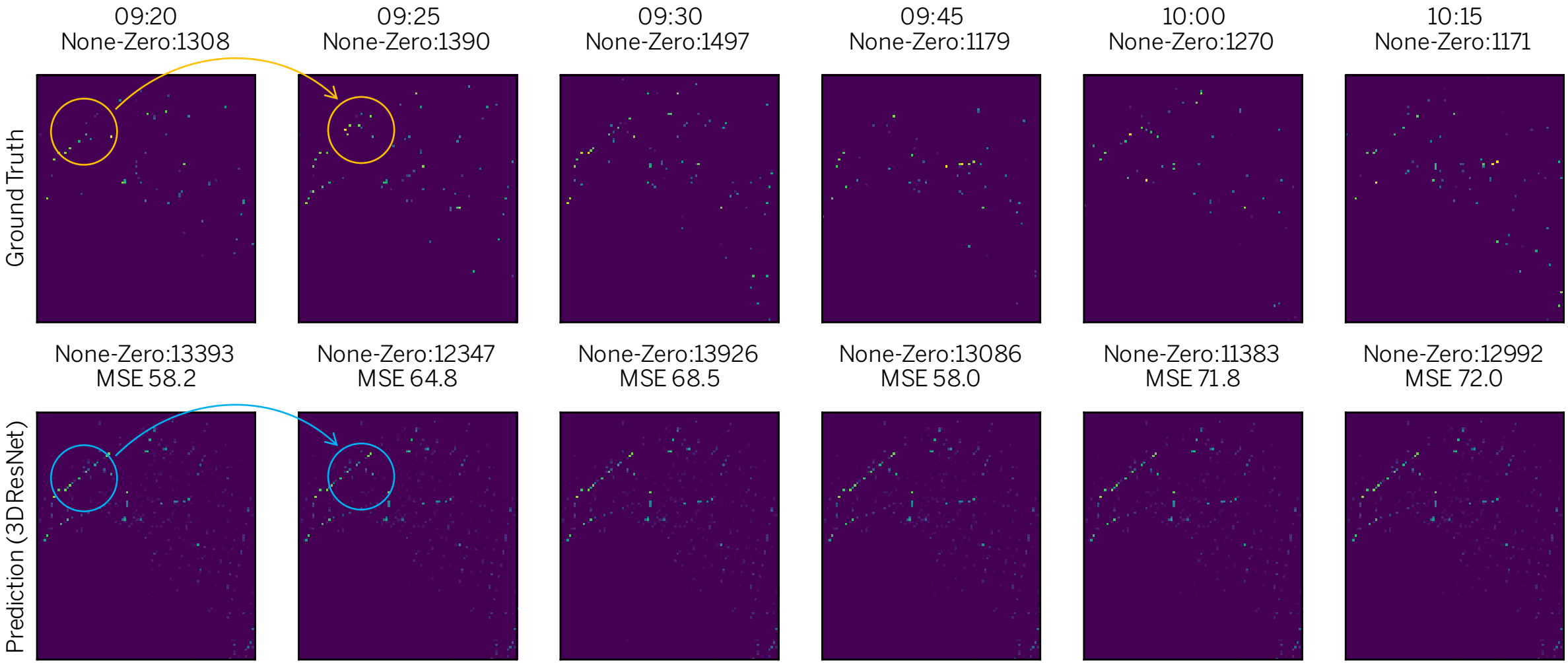
Speed Comparison

Table 1. Different training times using Conv3D and sparse convolution (batch size = 2 with one P100 GPU). City names from left to right: Antwerp, Bangkok, Barcelona, Berlin, Chicago, Istanbul, Melbourne, Moscow.

City	ANT	BAN	BAR	BER	CHI	IST	MEL	MOS
Non-zero Rate (per batch)	0.0079	0.0072	0.0023	0.0303	0.0085	0.0481	0.0039	0.0758
Conv3D-UNet (batches/s)	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Sparse-UNet (batches/s)	7.76	6.82	8.30	5.56	7.87	3.53	8.45	2.18

MSE 61.59 for Extended Challenge

Performance Bottleneck



Conclusion

We have proposed two new approaches, **3DResNet** (more accurate than 2D Convolution) and **Sparse-UNet** (much faster in modelling), for the challenges in traffic4cast 2021.

In the future:

(1) Study further on sparse convolution in regression problems

(2) Combine different feature learning approaches together

(3) Consider the transport domain knowledge in designing neural networks

(4) Improve the spatial accuracy in local area.

Thank you!

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Paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.05990
Code: https://github.com/resuly/Traffic4Cast-2021

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