**LSTM**

This model utilizes Long Short-Term Memory networks, a type of recurrent neural network, capable of learning order dependence in sequence prediction problems. It is effective in capturing temporal dynamics in traffic flow data, making it a reliable baseline for predicting future traffic conditions based on historical data.

Ma, Xiaolei, et al. "Long short-term memory neural network for traffic speed prediction using remote microwave sensor data." *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies* 54 (2015): 187-197.

**Localized Spectral Graph Convolutional LSTM**

This approach enhances the traditional LSTM by incorporating localized spectral graph convolutions. It allows the model to understand spatial relationships in traffic networks alongside temporal dependencies, improving accuracy in predicting traffic flow across a network of roads.

Cui, Zhiyong, et al. "Traffic graph convolutional recurrent neural network: A deep learning framework for network-scale traffic learning and forecasting." *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems* 21.11 (2019): 4883-4894.

**Graph Convolutional LSTM**

This model combines graph convolutional networks with LSTM to exploit both spatial and temporal correlations in traffic data. It's particularly adept at capturing complex traffic patterns in urban networks, leveraging the spatial structure of the road network for improved traffic forecasting.

Chen, Xu, et al. "Tssrgcn: Temporal spectral spatial retrieval graph convolutional network for traffic flow forecasting." *2020 IEEE International Conference on Data Mining (ICDM)*. IEEE, 2020.

**Spectral Graph Convolutional LSTM (SGC-LSTM)**

SGC-LSTM utilizes spectral graph convolutions within an LSTM framework, effectively capturing both the spatial topology of traffic networks and temporal dynamics. This model is particularly useful for traffic forecasting in complex urban environments with intricate road networks.

Chen, Xu, et al. "Tssrgcn: Temporal spectral spatial retrieval graph convolutional network for traffic flow forecasting." *2020 IEEE International Conference on Data Mining (ICDM)*. IEEE, 2020.

**Unet3D**

This model employs a 3D variant of the U-Net architecture, a type of convolutional neural network, for traffic map prediction. It excels in understanding spatial features and temporal sequences in traffic data, providing a detailed and accurate prediction of traffic conditions.

Choi, Sungbin. "Traffic map prediction using UNet based deep convolutional neural network." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.05288* (2019).

**ASTGCN (Attention Based Spatial–Temporal Graph**

**Convolutional Networks)**

ASTGCN leverages attention mechanisms with spatial-temporal graph convolutions, offering nuanced insights into both spatial interconnections and temporal trends in traffic data. The model's attention-based approach allows it to focus on critical traffic flow patterns, enhancing prediction accuracy.

Guo, Shengnan, et al. "Attention based spatial-temporal graph convolutional networks for traffic flow forecasting." *Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence*. Vol. 33. No. 01. 2019.

**Multi-View Spatial–Temporal Graph Convolutional Networks(MSTGCN)**

MSTGCN is designed to handle multi-view learning by integrating spatial-temporal graph convolutions. It can simultaneously process and analyze traffic data from multiple perspectives, capturing a comprehensive understanding of traffic dynamics for more effective prediction.

Guo, Shengnan, et al. "Attention based spatial-temporal graph convolutional networks for traffic flow forecasting." *Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence*. Vol. 33. No. 01. 2019.