

Online Structure Learning for Traffic Management

Evangelos Michelioudakis¹, Alexander Artikis^{2,1} and Georgios Paliouras¹

¹Institute of Informatics and Telecommunications, NCSR “Demokritos”

²Department of Maritime Studies, University of Piraeus

26th International Conference on Inductive Logic Programming

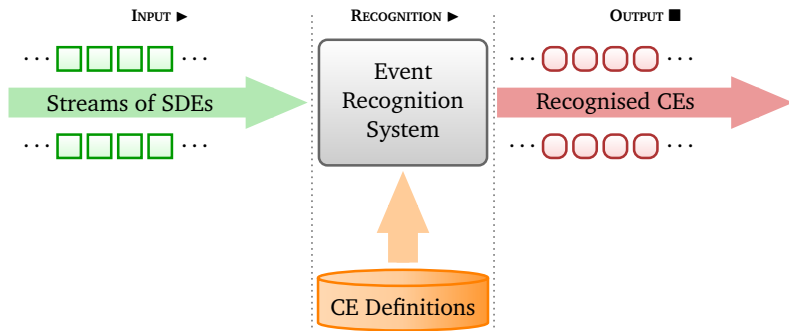
September 6, 2016

Introduction

- ▶ Event recognition applications in sensor environments:
 - ▶ Mostly based on manually constructed patterns
 - ▶ Patterns may be very hard to identify manually
 - ▶ Learning relational structures in the presence of uncertainty is desirable
- ▶ We applied OSL α to learning definitions for traffic congestions
 - ▶ Real sensor data provided in the context of the SPEEDD project¹
 - ▶ Learned definitions are used for event detection

¹www.speedd-project.eu

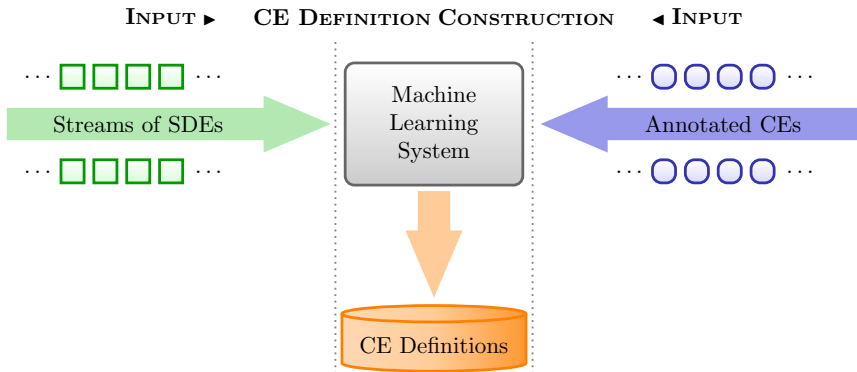
Event Recognition



► Event Calculus & Axiomatization

- Logic formalism to represent and reason about events and their effects
- CE initiations and terminations define whether a fluent holds or not
- *Law of inertia*: Fluents persist over time, unless affected by an event

Learning CE Definitions



Procedure of $OSL\alpha$

Learnt Hypothesis H_t :

$0.4 \text{ HoldsAt}(\text{congestion}(lid), t+1) \Leftarrow$
 $\text{HappensAt}(\text{fast_Slt20}(lid), t) \wedge$
 $\text{HappensAt}(\text{fast_Ogt45}(lid), t)$

MLN-EC Axioms:

$\text{HoldsAt}(f, t+1) \Leftarrow$
 $\text{InitiatedAt}(f, t)$

 $\text{HoldsAt}(f, t+1) \Leftarrow$
 $\text{HoldsAt}(f, t) \wedge$
 $\neg \text{TerminatedAt}(f, t)$

 $\neg \text{HoldsAt}(f, t+1) \Leftarrow$
 $\text{TerminatedAt}(f, t)$

 $\neg \text{HoldsAt}(f, t+1) \Leftarrow$
 $\neg \text{HoldsAt}(f, t) \wedge$
 $\neg \text{InitiatedAt}(f, t)$

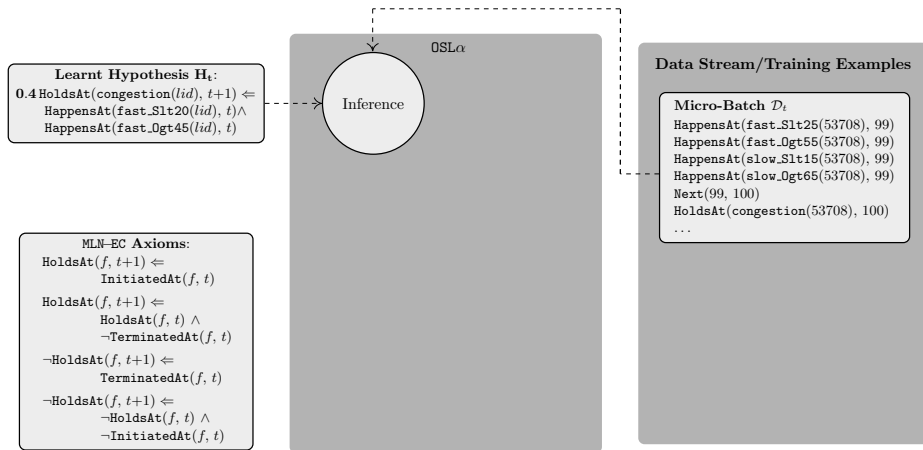
$OSL\alpha$

Data Stream/Training Examples

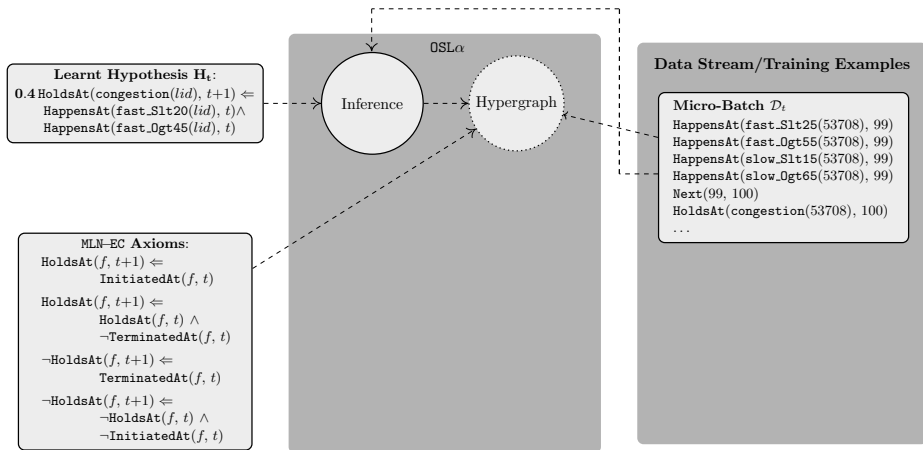
Micro-Batch \mathcal{D}_t

$\text{HappensAt}(\text{fast_Slt25}(53708), 99)$
 $\text{HappensAt}(\text{fast_Ogt55}(53708), 99)$
 $\text{HappensAt}(\text{slow_Slt15}(53708), 99)$
 $\text{HappensAt}(\text{slow_Ogt65}(53708), 99)$
 $\text{Next}(99, 100)$
 $\text{HoldsAt}(\text{congestion}(53708), 100)$
...

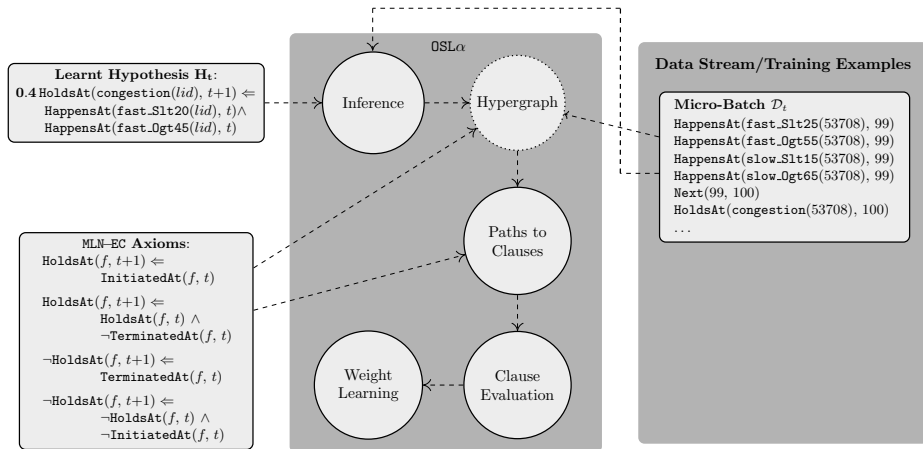
Procedure of $OSL\alpha$



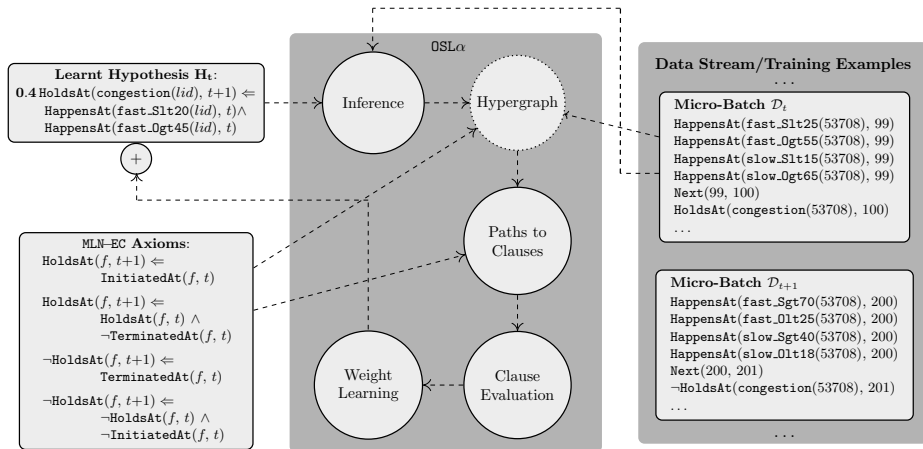
Procedure of $OSL\alpha$



Procedure of $OSL\alpha$



Procedure of $OSL\alpha$

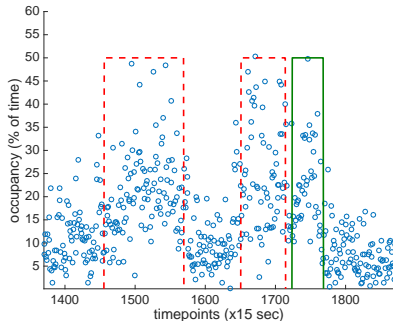
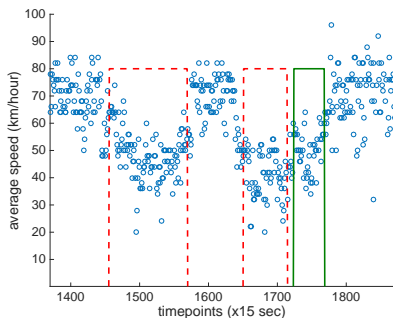


Dataset

- ▶ Real data collected from sensors
 - ▶ Mounted on the southern part of the Grenoble ring road
 - ▶ 19 collection points along 12km stretch on the highway
 - ▶ Each collection point has a sensor per lane
- ▶ Consists of one month of data ($\approx 3.3\text{GiB}$)
- ▶ Annotated by human traffic controllers for traffic congestion
- ▶ Sensor data are collected every 15 seconds and contain:
 - ▶ Total number of vehicles passing through a lane
 - ▶ Average speed and sensor occupancy

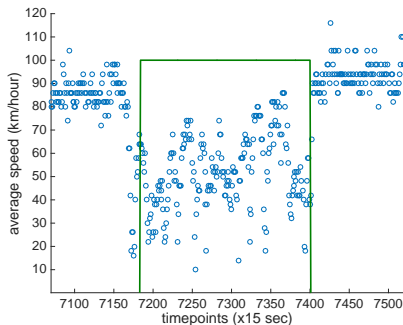
Learning Challenges (1/3)

- ▶ Traffic congestion annotation is largely incomplete
 - ▶ Leading to the incorrect penalization of good rules

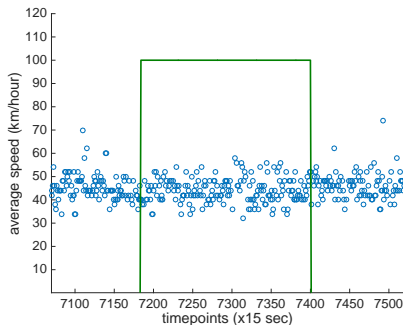


Learning Challenges (2/3)

- Quality of information of each sensor differs



(a) Fast



(b) Queue

Learning Challenges (3/3)

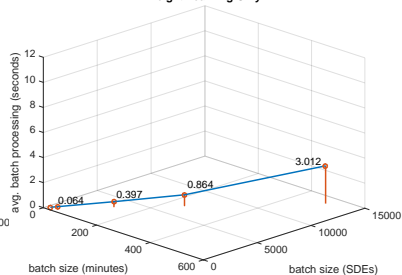
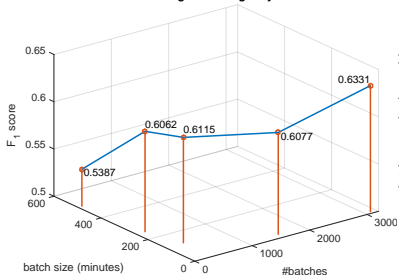
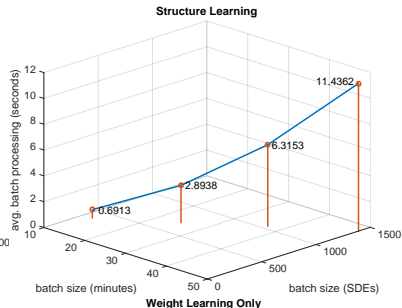
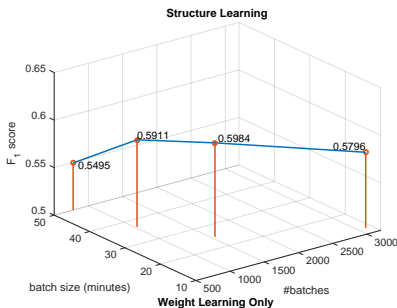
- ▶ Generic location- and lane-agnostic rules are not sufficient
 - ▶ They capture the concept of traffic congestion in a few locations, and completely fail in others.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{InitiatedAt}(\text{congestion}(lid), t) \Leftarrow \\ \text{HappensAt}(\text{aggr}(lid, \text{occupancy}, \text{avgspd}), t) \wedge \\ \text{avgspd} < 50 \wedge \text{occupancy} > 25 \end{aligned}$$

Experimental Setup

- ▶ Data are stored in a database
 - ▶ Micro-batches were constructed dynamically by querying the database
- ▶ Input events were produced by discretizing the numerical data
- ▶ The total length of the training sequence consists of 172799 timepoints
 - ▶ We consider only SDEs in fast lanes
- ▶ 10-fold cross-validation
- ▶ Compare OSL α vs AdaGrad online weight learner
 - ▶ OSL α starting from an empty hypothesis
 - ▶ AdaGrad operating on manually constructed definitions

Experimental Results



Summary & Future Work

- ▶ $OSL\alpha$ achieves comparable predictive accuracy to manually curated rules
- ▶ $OSL\alpha$ can process data batches efficiently
 - ▶ Faster search procedure may match AdaGrad processing time
- ▶ Low predictive accuracy of the learned model
 - ▶ Extend $OSL\alpha$ to handle missing supervision

Acknowledgements



Any
Questions?