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Laplacian Convolutional Representation for Traffic Time Series Imputation

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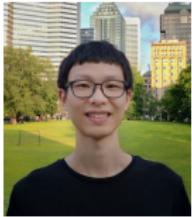
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Open source:

- Spatiotemporal data modeling initiative:
<https://spatiotemporal-data.github.io> (coming soon)

Outline

- **Motivation**

- Data-Driven ITS
- Time Series Imputation
- Speed Field Reconstruction
- Marginal Idea Works

- **Preliminaries**

- Revisit Laplacian Matrix
- Revisit Circular Convolution
- Reformulate Laplacian regularization

- **Global Trend Modeling**

- **Laplacian Convolutional Representation**

- Model Description
- Solution Algorithm
- Empirical Time Complexity

- **Experiments**

- Traffic Volume & Speed Imputation
- Speed Field Reconstruction

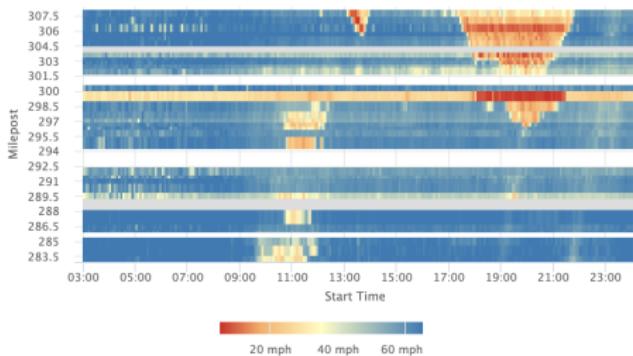
- **Conclusion**

Motivation

- Portland highway traffic flow data¹



Highway network & N sensors



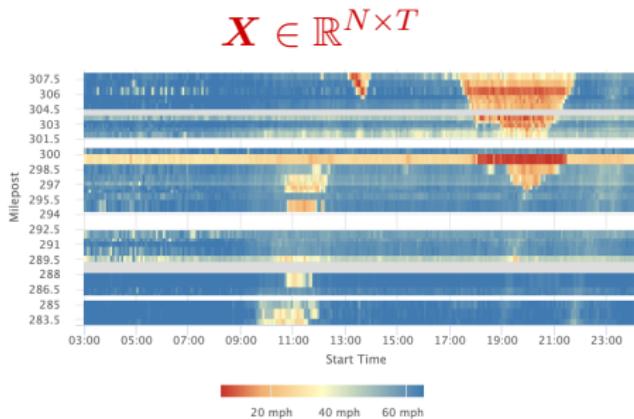
Traffic speed field

Motivation

- Portland highway traffic flow data¹



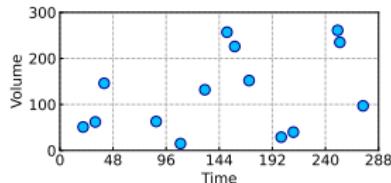
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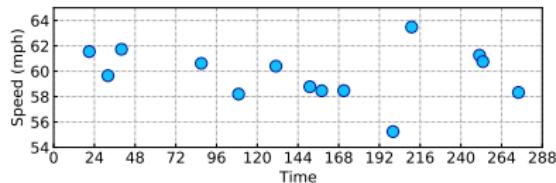
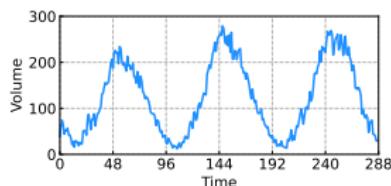
Traffic speed field

¹<https://portal.its.pdx.edu/home>

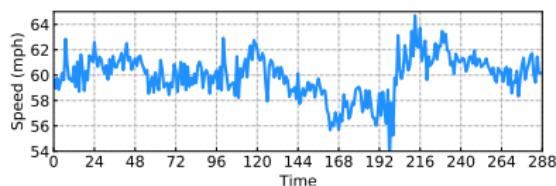
Motivation



↓ Reconstruct
traffic volume?

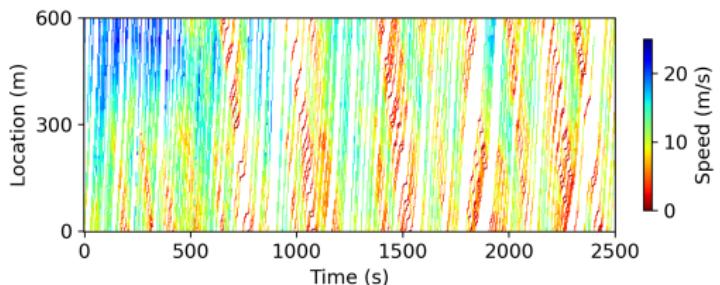


↓ Reconstruct
traffic speed?



- How to utilize the global trends of traffic time series?
- How to produce local consistency of traffic data?

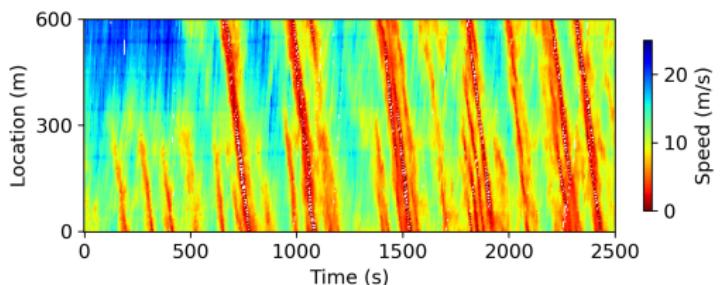
Motivation



200-by-500 matrix
(NGSIM)



Reconstruct speed field from
20% sparse trajectories?

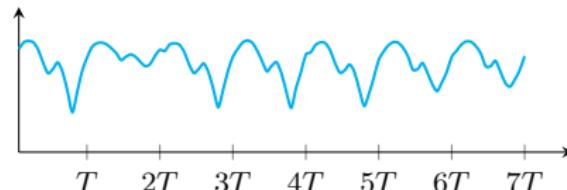


- How to learn from sparse spatiotemporal data?
- How to characterize spatial/temporal local dependencies?

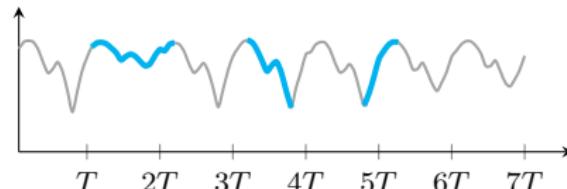
Motivation

Sparse time series imputation

- Global trends (e.g., long-term quasi-seasonality & daily/weekly rhythm)



- Local trends (e.g., short-term time series trends)

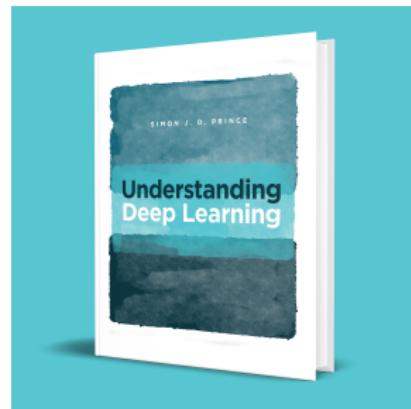


Modeling global & local trends simultaneously?

Revisit Laplacian Matrix

- Graph Laplacian matrix:

$$L = \underbrace{D}_{\text{degree matrix}} - \underbrace{A}_{\text{adjacency matrix}}$$



<https://udlbook.github.io/udlbook/>

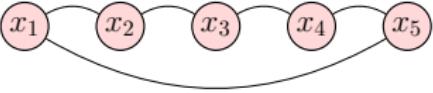
- Intuition of (circulant) Laplacian matrix.


Modeling →

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(Circulant) Laplacian matrix

Undirected and circulant graph

- Intuition of (circulant) Laplacian matrix.


Modeling →

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{2} & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & \mathbf{2} & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \mathbf{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \mathbf{2} & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \mathbf{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(Circulant) Laplacian matrix

Undirected and circulant graph

Revisit Circular Convolution

Reformulate Laplacian regularization with circular convolution.

- Intuition of (circulant) Laplacian matrix.

Undirected and circulant graph

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Modeling}} \mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Circulant) Laplacian matrix

- Laplacian kernel: $\ell = (2, -1, 0, 0, -1)^\top$.

$$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \star \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \ell \star \mathbf{x}$$

where \star denotes the circular convolution.

- Local trend modeling via (Laplacian) temporal regularization:

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|\ell \star \mathbf{x}\|_2^2$$

“... The circulant graph has an adjacency matrix that is a circulant matrix.”

— “*Circulant graph*” on Wikipedia

Reformulate Laplacian Regularization

Reformulate Laplacian regularization with circular convolution.

- Define Laplacian kernel:

$$\ell \triangleq (\underbrace{2\tau}_{\text{degree}}, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_{\tau}, 0, \dots, 0, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_{\tau})^\top \in \mathbb{R}^T$$

for any time series $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_T)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^T$.

²It refers to the Convolution theorem.

Reformulate Laplacian Regularization

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$$\mathcal{R}_\tau(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|\ell * \mathbf{x}\|_2^2$$

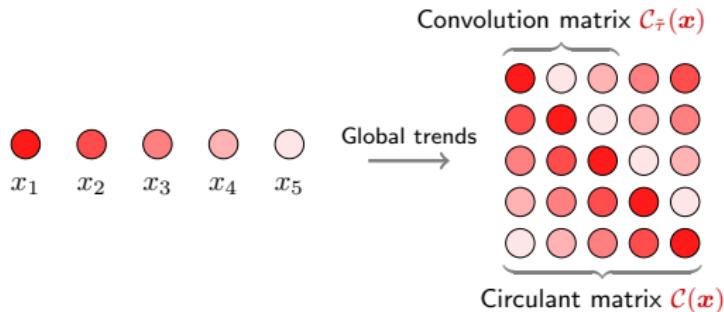
- Property with discrete Fourier transform (denoted by $\mathcal{F}(\cdot)$)²:

$$\mathcal{R}_\tau(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\ell * \mathbf{x}\|_2^2 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2T} \|\mathcal{F}(\ell) \circ \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2}_{\text{w/ FFT in } \mathcal{O}(T \log T) \text{ time}}$$

²It refers to the Convolution theorem.

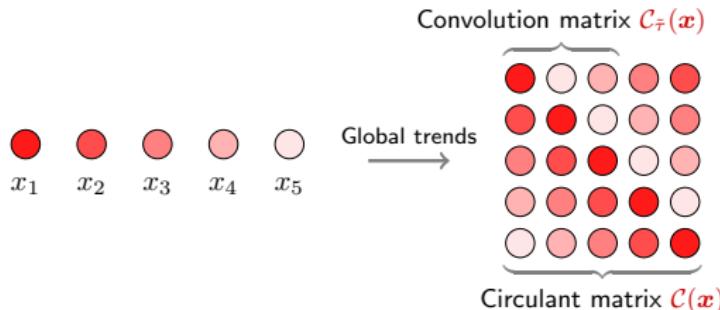
Global Trend Modeling

Circulant matrix $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})$ vs. convolution matrix $\mathcal{C}_{\tilde{\tau}}(\mathbf{x})$



Global Trend Modeling

Circulant matrix $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})$ vs. convolution matrix $\mathcal{C}_{\tilde{\tau}}(\mathbf{x})$



- Circulant/Convolution nuclear norm minimization (w/ $\|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_* = \|\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x})\|_1$)
 - A balance between global and local trends modeling?

CircNNM (Liu'22, Liu & Zhang'23)

Estimating \mathbf{x} :

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & \|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_* \\ \text{s.t. } & \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\|_2 \leq \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

on data \mathbf{y} w/ observed index set Ω .

ConvNNM (Liu'22, Liu & Zhang'23)

Estimating \mathbf{x} :

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & \|\mathcal{C}_{\tilde{\tau}}(\mathbf{x})\|_* \\ \text{s.t. } & \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\|_2 \leq \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

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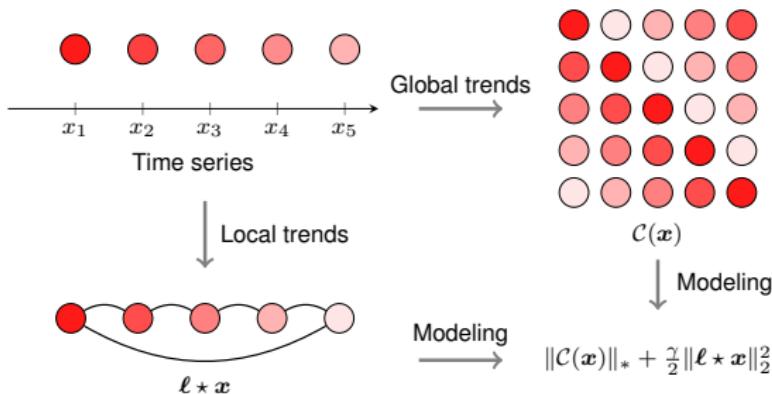
Global + Local Trends?

Laplacian Convolutional Representation (LCR)

For any partially observed time series $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^T$ with observed index set Ω , LCR utilizes **circulant matrix** and **Laplacian kernel** to characterize global and local trends in time series, respectively, i.e.,

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \underbrace{\|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_*}_{\text{global}} + \frac{\gamma}{2} \underbrace{\|\ell * \mathbf{x}\|_2^2}_{\text{local}}$$

s.t. $\|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\|_2 \leq \epsilon$



Laplacian Convolutional Representation

- LCR model:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{x}} \|\mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{x})\|_* + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\boldsymbol{\ell} * \boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2$$

$$\text{s.t. } \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y})\|_2 \leq \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{\boldsymbol{x}} \underbrace{\|\mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{x})\|_* + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\boldsymbol{\ell} * \boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2}_{\text{global + local modeling}} + \underbrace{\frac{\eta}{2} \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\boldsymbol{z} - \boldsymbol{y})\|_2^2}_{\text{constraint to regularization}}$$

s.t. $\boldsymbol{z} = \boldsymbol{x}$

Laplacian Convolutional Representation

- LCR model:

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s.t. $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x}$

“The alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) is an algorithm that solves convex optimization problems by breaking them into smaller pieces, each of which are then easier to handle.”

— Source: <https://stanford.edu/~boyd/admm.html>

Laplacian Convolutional Representation

- LCR model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_* + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\ell * \mathbf{x}\|_2^2 + \frac{\eta}{2} \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\|_2^2$$

s.t. $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x}$

- Augmented Lagrangian function³:

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}) = \|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_* + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\ell * \mathbf{x}\|_2^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}\|_2^2 + \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z} \rangle + \frac{\eta}{2} \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{y})\|_2^2$$

³w/ Lagrange multiplier $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^T$ and inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

Laplacian Convolutional Representation

- LCR model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_* + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\ell * \mathbf{x}\|_2^2 + \frac{\eta}{2} \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\|_2^2$$

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- The ADMM scheme:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x} := \arg \min_{\mathbf{x}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}) & \text{(Nuclear norm minimization)} \\ \mathbf{z} := \arg \min_{\mathbf{z}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}) & \text{(Closed-form solution)} \\ = \frac{1}{\lambda + \eta} \mathcal{P}_\Omega(\lambda \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w} + \eta \mathbf{y}) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \mathcal{P}_\Omega^\perp(\lambda \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}) \\ \mathbf{w} := \mathbf{w} + \lambda(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}) & \text{(Standard update)} \end{cases}$$

- Optimize \mathbf{x} ?

$$\underbrace{\|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_*}_{\text{property of circulant matrix}} = \|\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x})\|_1 \quad \& \quad \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \|\ell * \mathbf{x}\|_2^2}_{\text{property of circular convolution}} = \frac{1}{2T} \|\mathcal{F}(\ell) \circ \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2$$

³w/ Lagrange multiplier $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^T$ and inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

Laplacian Convolutional Representation

- Optimize \mathbf{x} via FFT (in $\mathcal{O}(T \log T)$ time):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x} &:= \arg \min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_* + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\ell \star \mathbf{x}\|_2^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{w}/\lambda\|_2^2 \\ \implies \hat{\mathbf{x}} &:= \arg \min_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} \|\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|_1 + \frac{\gamma}{2T} \|\hat{\ell} \circ \hat{\mathbf{x}}\|_2^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2T} \|\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{z}} + \hat{\mathbf{w}}/\lambda\|_2^2\end{aligned}$$

where we introduce $\{\hat{\ell}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{z}}, \hat{\mathbf{w}}\} \triangleq \mathcal{F}\{\ell, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\}$ (i.e., FFT).

Laplacian Convolutional Representation

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where we introduce $\{\hat{\ell}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{z}}, \hat{\mathbf{w}}\} \triangleq \mathcal{F}\{\ell, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\}$ (i.e., FFT).

ℓ_1 -norm Minimization in Complex Space (Liu & Zhang'23)

For any optimization problem in the form of ℓ_1 -norm minimization in complex space:

$$\min_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} \|\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|_1 + \frac{\delta}{2} \|\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{h}}\|_2^2$$

with complex-valued $\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{h}} \in \mathbb{C}^T$ and weight parameter δ , element-wise, the solution is given by

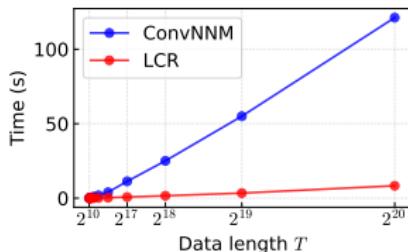
$$\hat{x}_t := \frac{\hat{h}_t}{|\hat{h}_t|} \cdot \max\{0, |\hat{h}_t| - 1/\delta\}, t = 1, \dots, T.$$

Laplacian Convolutional Representation

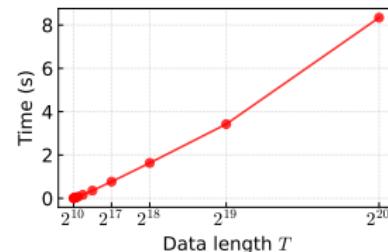
Empirical time complexity

On the synthetic data $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^T$ with $T \in \{2^{10}, 2^{11}, \dots, 2^{20}\}$

- Ours: **LCR**
 - An FFT implementation in $\mathcal{O}(T \log T)$
 - The logarithmic factor $\log T$ makes the FFT highly efficient
- Baseline: **ConvNNM** (Liu'22, Liu & Zhang'23)
 - Convolution matrix $\mathcal{C}_{\tilde{\tau}}(\mathbf{y}) \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times \tilde{\tau}}$ with kernel size $\tilde{\tau} = 2^4$
 - Singular value thresholding in $\mathcal{O}(\tilde{\tau}^2 T)$

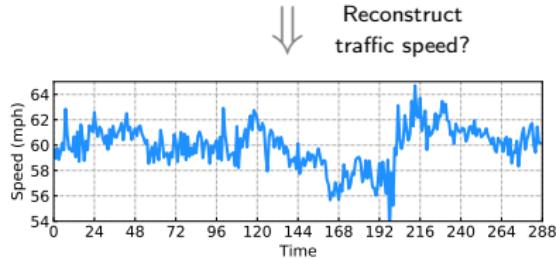
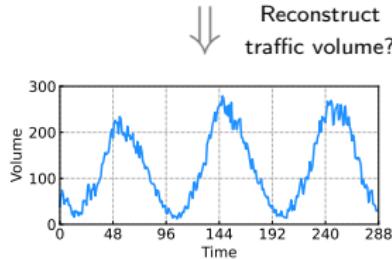
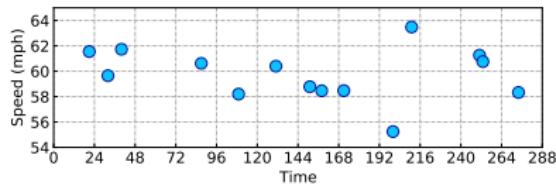
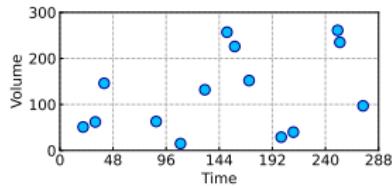


ConvNNM vs. LCR



LCR

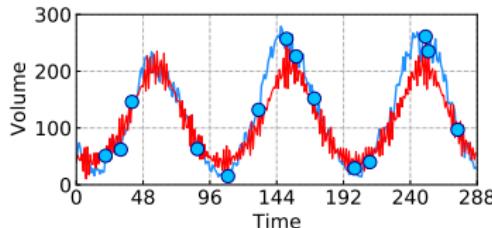
Experiments



- How to utilize the global trends of traffic time series?
- How to produce local consistency of traffic data?

Experiments

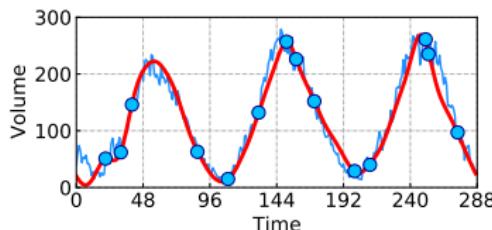
- Substantial performance gains?



CircNNM:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\boldsymbol{x}} \quad & \|\mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{x})\|_* \\ \text{s. t. } \quad & \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y})\|_2 \leq \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

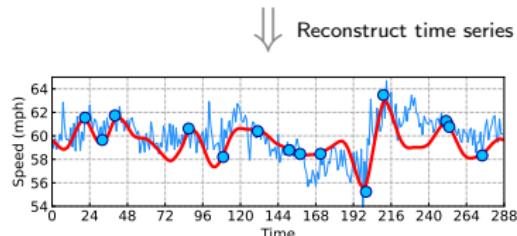
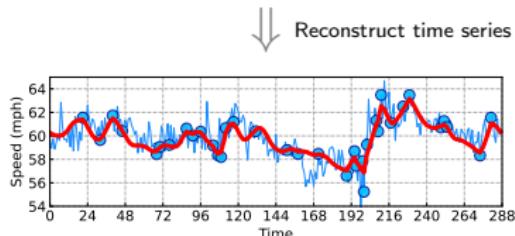
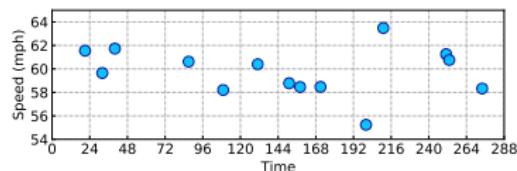
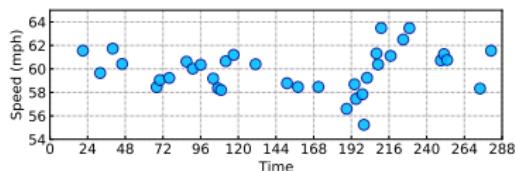
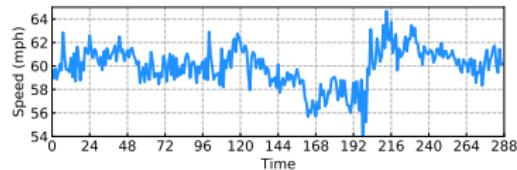
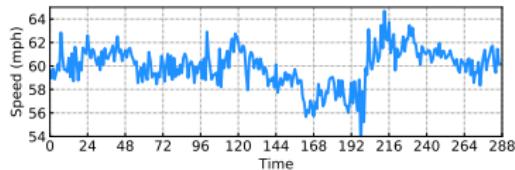
↓ Plus **local** time series trends



LCR:

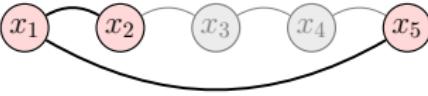
$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\boldsymbol{x}} \quad & \|\mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{x})\|_* + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\boldsymbol{\ell} * \boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2 \\ \text{s. t. } \quad & \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y})\|_2 \leq \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Experiments



Experiments

- The start data points and end data points are connected?

Modeling →

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Circulant) Laplacian matrix

- Flipping operation on $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^5$:

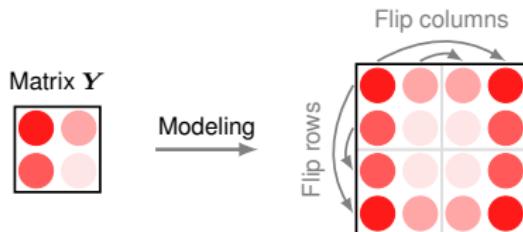
$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{new}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{J}\mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} = (\underbrace{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{x}_4, \mathbf{x}_5}_{\text{original time series}}, \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_5, \mathbf{x}_4, \mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_1}_{\text{flipped time series}})^{\top} \in \mathbb{R}^{10}$$

where $\mathbf{J} \in \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 5}$ is the exchange matrix.

Experiments

Speed field reconstruction⁴

- Flipping operation on a matrix:

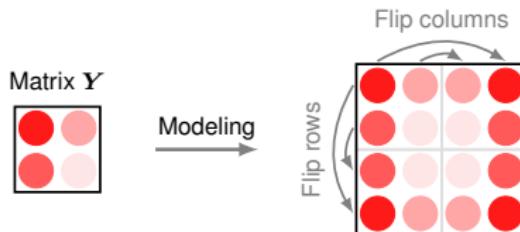


⁴Highway Drone (HighD) dataset at <https://www.hightd-dataset.com/>

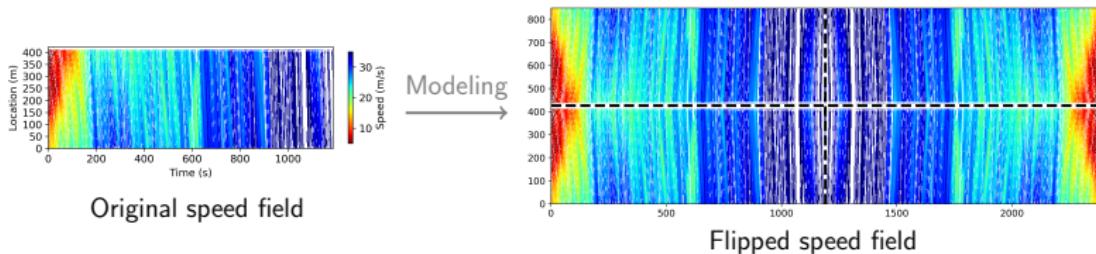
Experiments

Speed field reconstruction⁴

- Flipping operation on a matrix:



- Flipping operation on a speed field of vehicular traffic flow:



⁴Highway Drone (HighD) dataset at <https://www.hightd-dataset.com/>

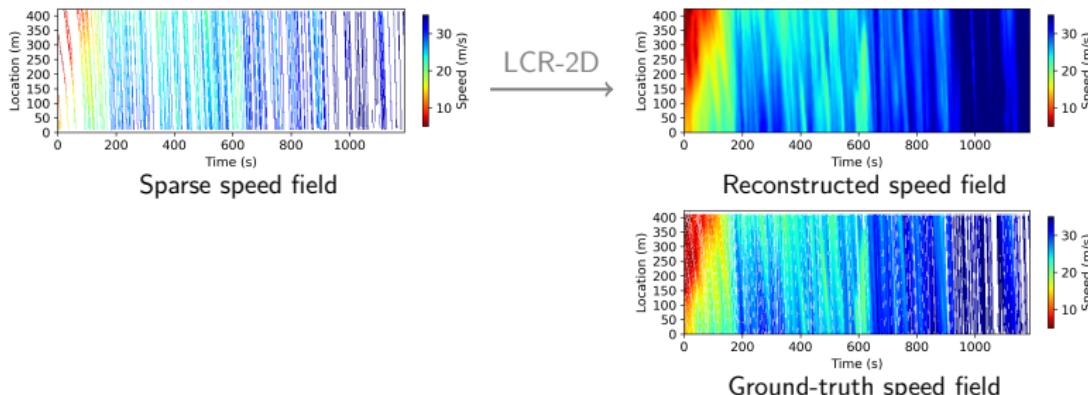
Experiments

Speed field reconstruction⁵

- Scenario: Mask trajectories of 70% vehicles
- LCR-2D on partially observed $\mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times T}$:

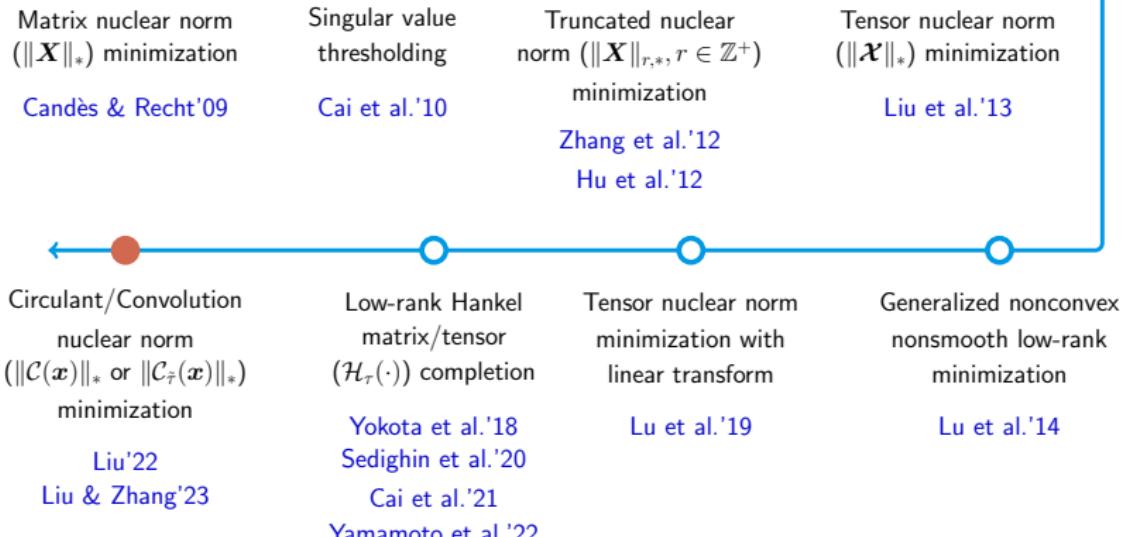
$$\min_{\mathbf{X}} \underbrace{\|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X})\|_*}_{\text{global trend}} + \frac{\gamma}{2} \underbrace{\|(\ell_s \ell^\top) * \mathbf{X}\|_F^2}_{\text{local trend}}$$

s.t. $\|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})\|_F \leq \epsilon$



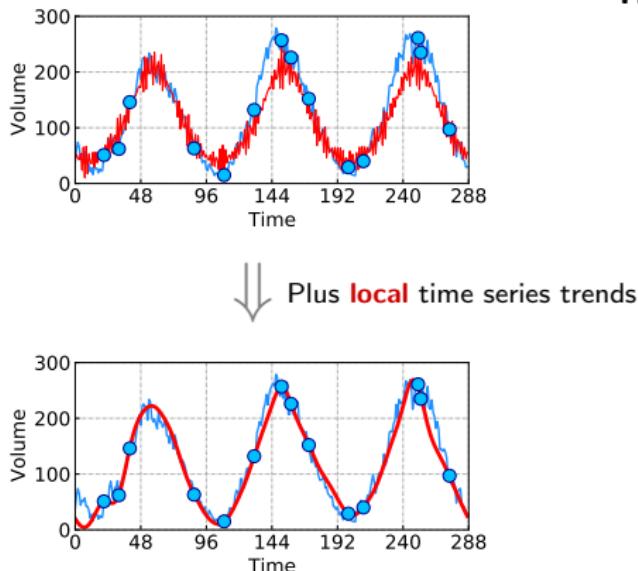
⁵Highway Drone (HighD) dataset at <https://www.hightd-dataset.com/>

Contributions



(Ours) LCR:

- ✓ Local trend modeling
- ✓ An FFT implementation



Highlights:

- Rethinking the importance of local trend modeling in traffic data imputation tasks.
- Finding a unified **global and local trend** modeling framework whose optimization can be efficiently solved by **FFT**:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \underbrace{\|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_*}_{\text{global}} + \frac{\gamma}{2} \underbrace{\|\ell * \mathbf{x}\|_2^2}_{\text{local}}$$

$$\text{s. t. } \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\|_2 \leq \epsilon$$

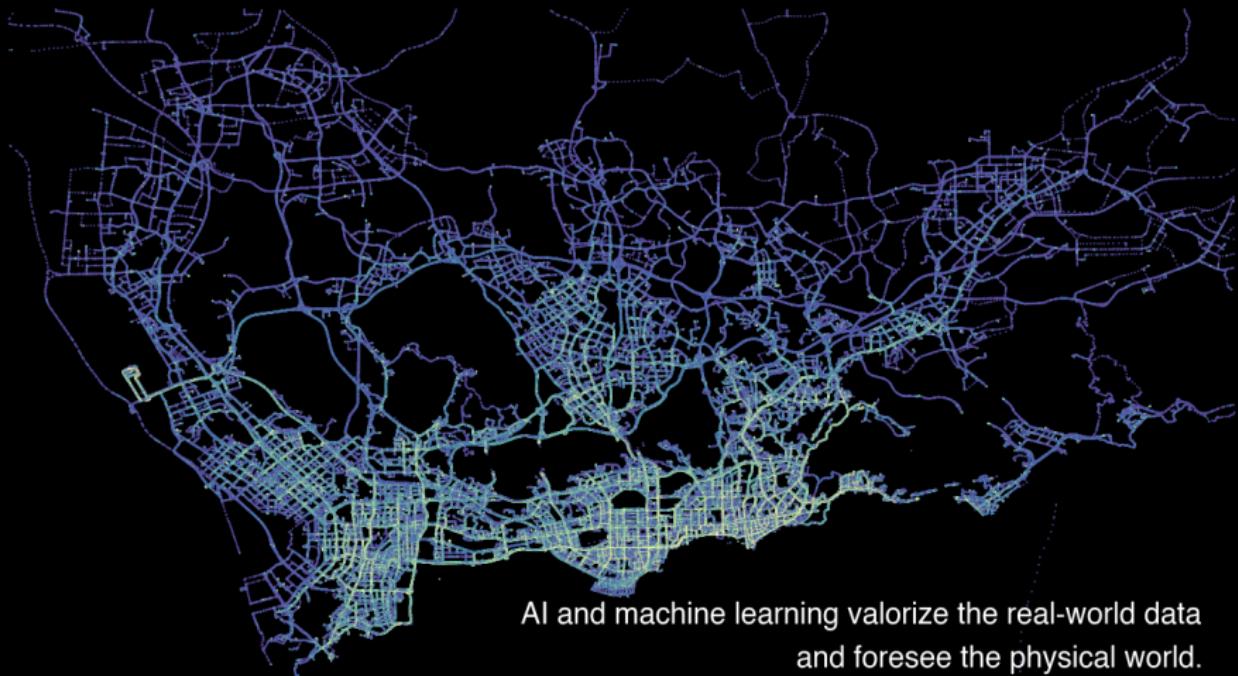
Concluding Remarks

- **(Starting point)** How to impute traffic time series?
 - ✓ Low-rank models ✓ Temporal regularization
- **(Solution)** Time series trend modeling in the low-rank framework?
 - Global time series trend modeling (low-rank model):
$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})\|_*$$
$$\text{s. t. } \|\mathcal{P}_\Omega(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\|_2 \leq \epsilon$$
 - Local time series trend modeling (temporal regularization):
$$\mathcal{R}_\tau(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{\ell} \star \mathbf{x}\|_2^2$$
- **(Highlight)** A unified framework with the **FFT** implementation.

References

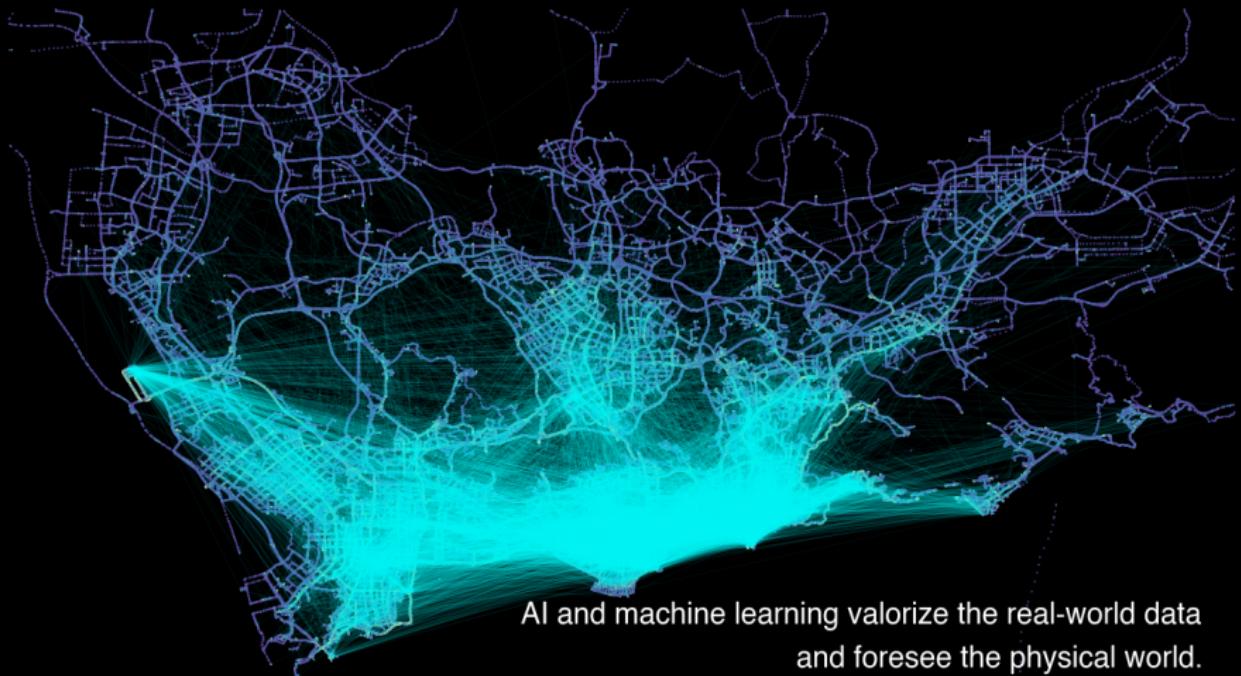
A short list:

- [Liu'22] G. Liu (2022). Time series forecasting via learning convolutionally low-rank models. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 68(5): 3362–3380.
- [Liu & Zhang'23] G. Liu and W. Zhang (2023). Recovery of future data via convolution nuclear norm minimization. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 69(1): 650–665.



AI and machine learning valorize the real-world data
and foresee the physical world.

Source: <https://spatiotemporal-data.github.io>



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Thanks for your attention!

Any Questions?

Slides: <https://xinychen.github.io/slides/LCR24.pdf>

About me:

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