



# 时空轨迹的自监督学习研究与展望

## Self-supervised learning of spatio-temporal trajectories

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网络科学与智能系统研究所

2024年4月25日

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## 轨迹自监督学习研究背景

2

## 基于词嵌入的轨迹自监督学习

3

## 基于自编码器的轨迹自监督学习

4

## 基于对比学习的轨迹自监督学习

5

## 轨迹自监督学习研究展望

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## 轨迹自监督学习研究背景

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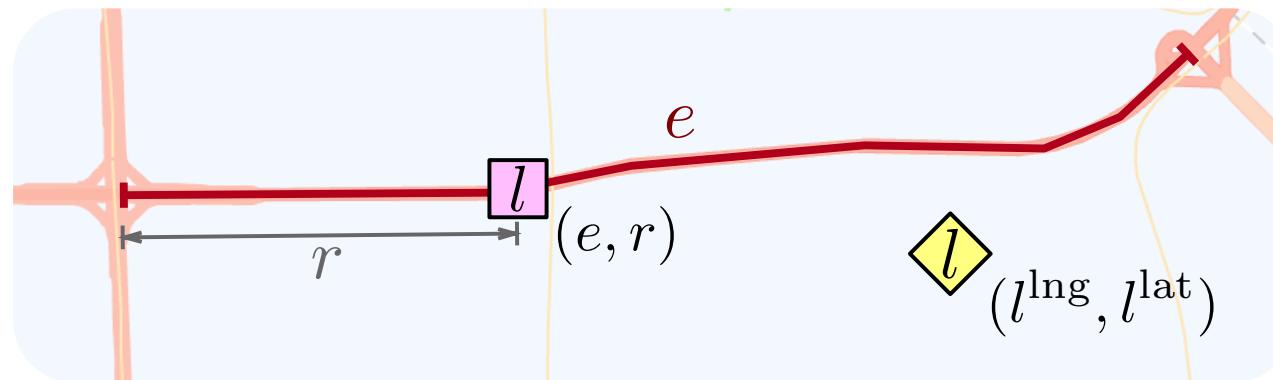
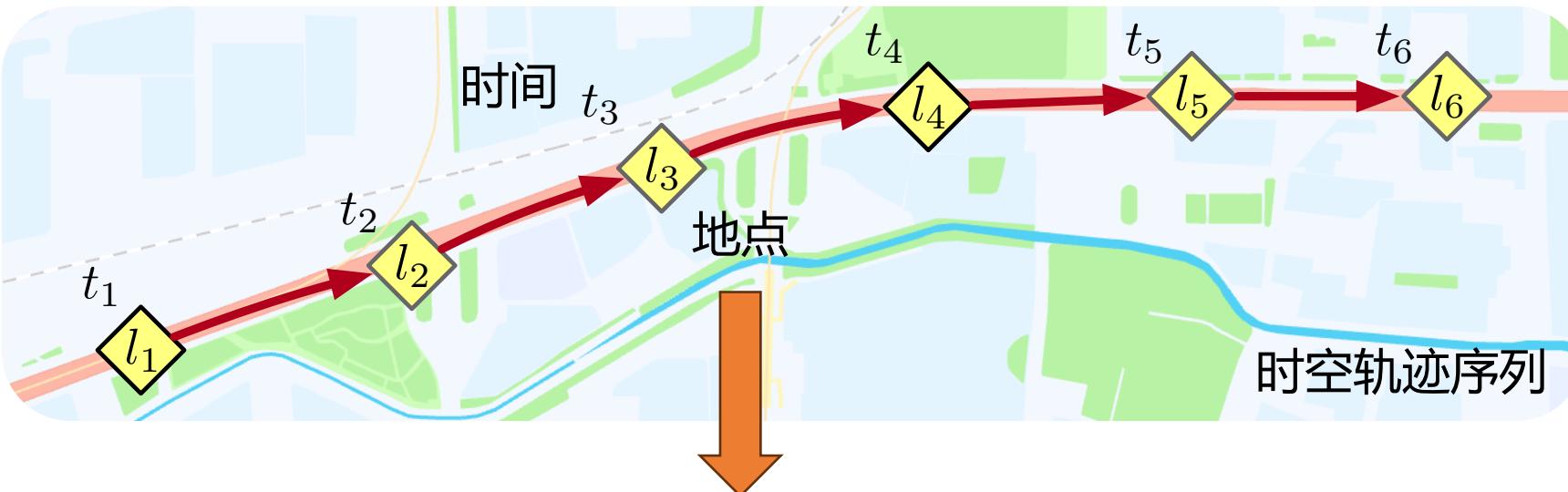
## 基于对比学习的轨迹自监督学习

5

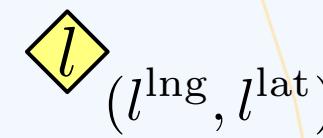
## 轨迹自监督学习研究展望

# 时空轨迹的定义

- 由 (地点, 时间) 对组成的序列, 记录了车辆、个人等对象的移动行为



路网地点



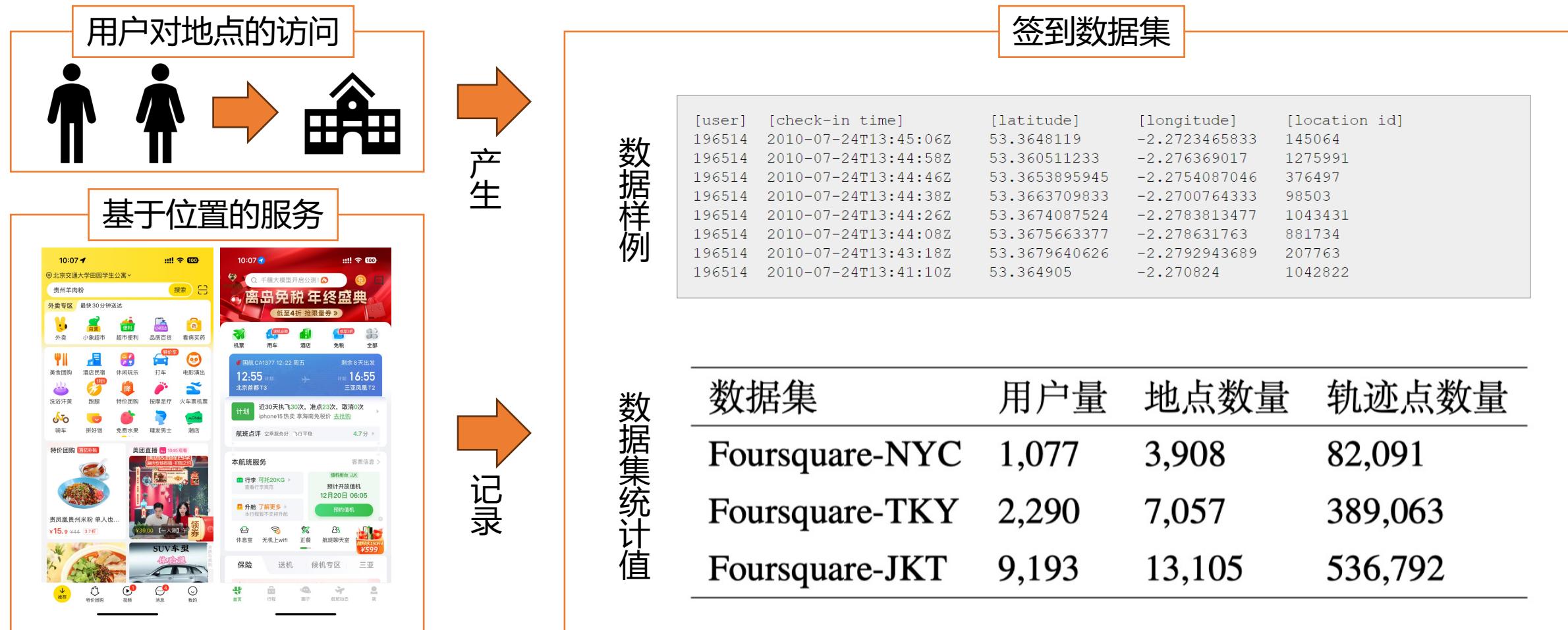
经纬度地点



POI地点

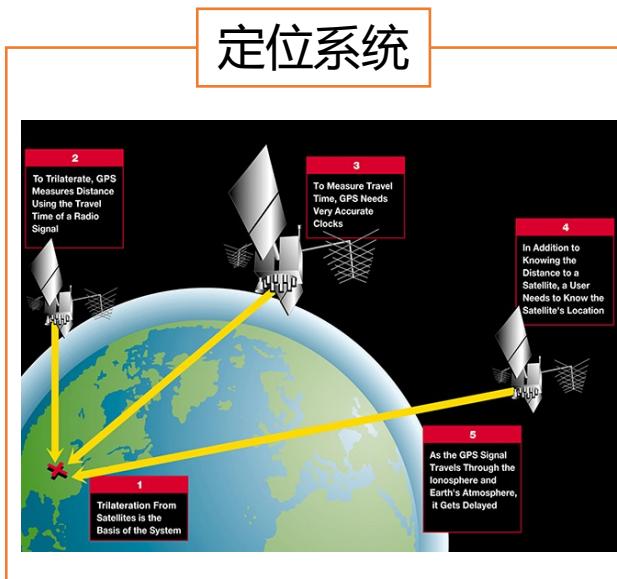
# 时空轨迹的产生来源

## ➤ 个人与基于位置的服务

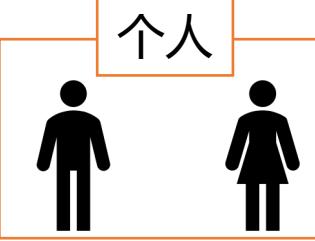


# 时空轨迹的产生来源

## ➤ 车辆与车载定位系统



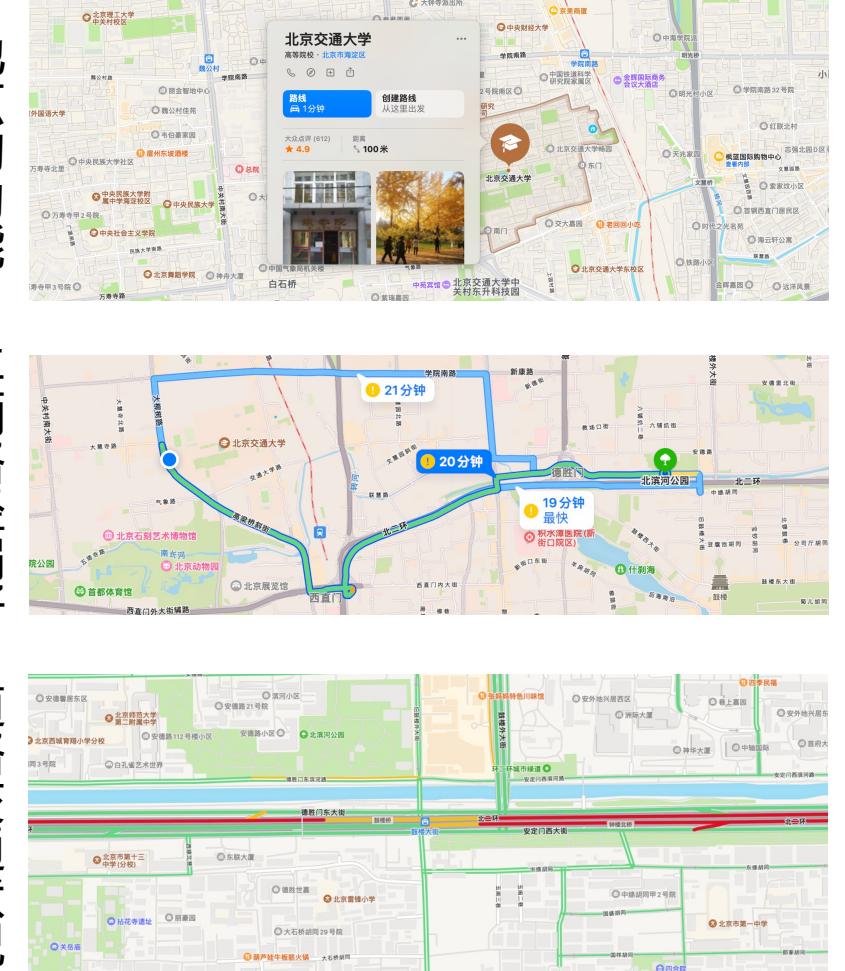
# 时空轨迹中的丰富信息



移动和出行

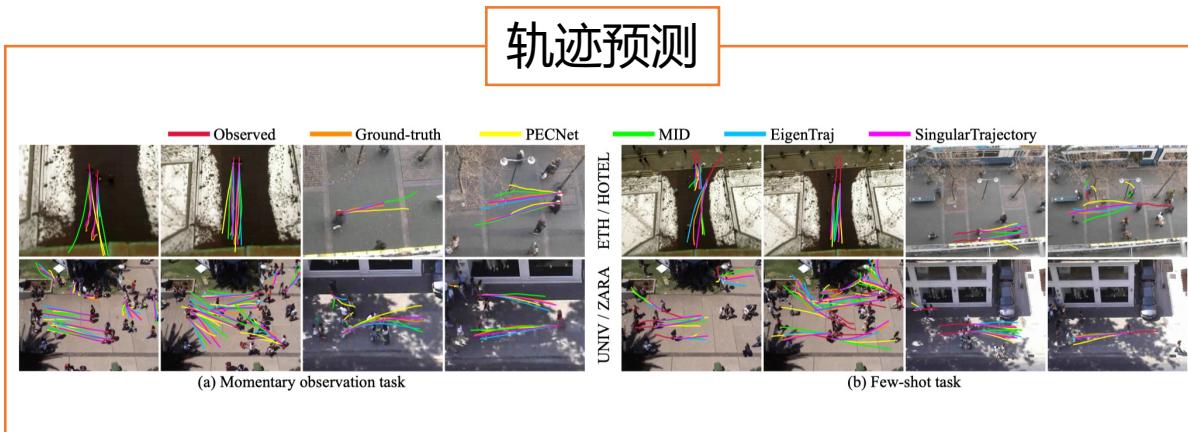
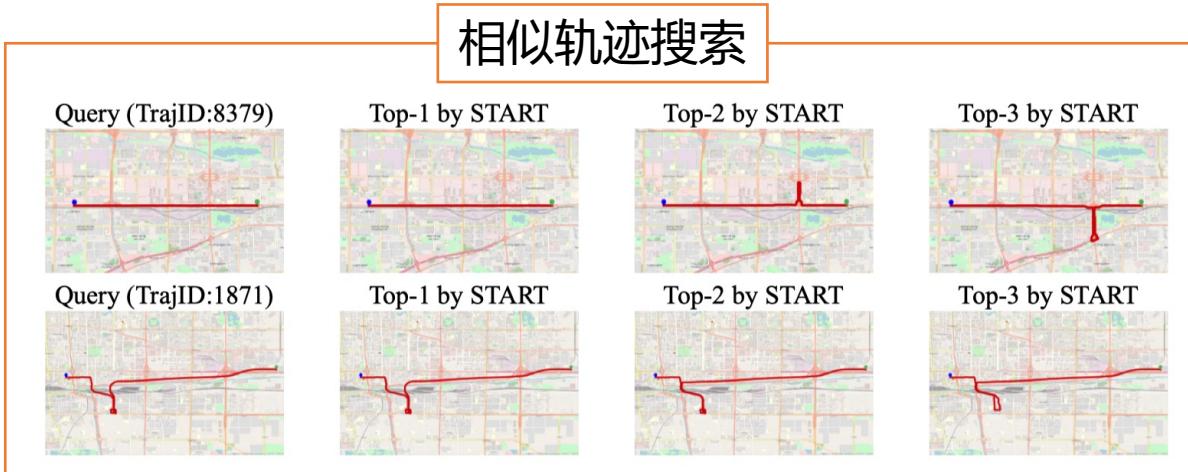


地点的功能  
丰富的时空信息  
车辆路径偏好  
道路交通状况



# 时空轨迹的广泛应用

## ➤ 移动行为分析



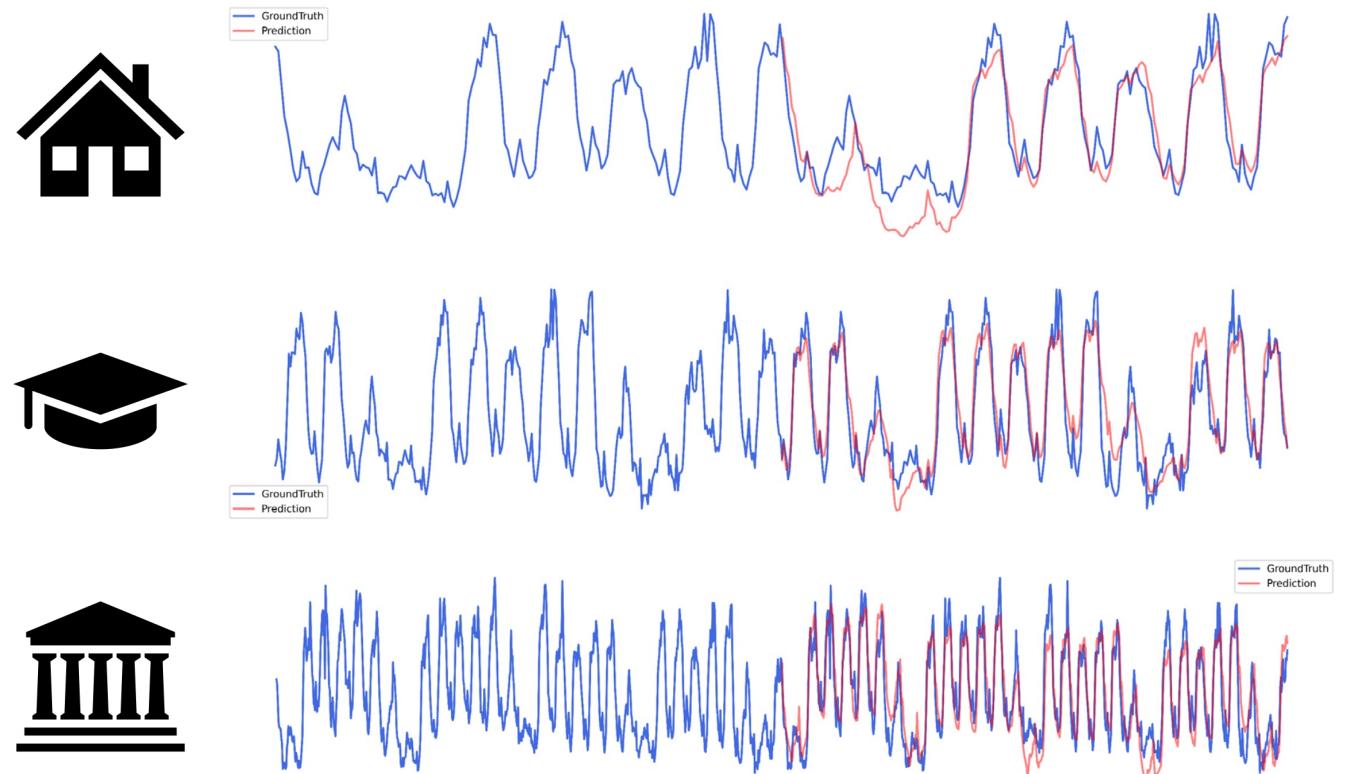
# 时空轨迹的广泛应用

## ➤ 地点特征分析

地点分类



地点访问流量预测



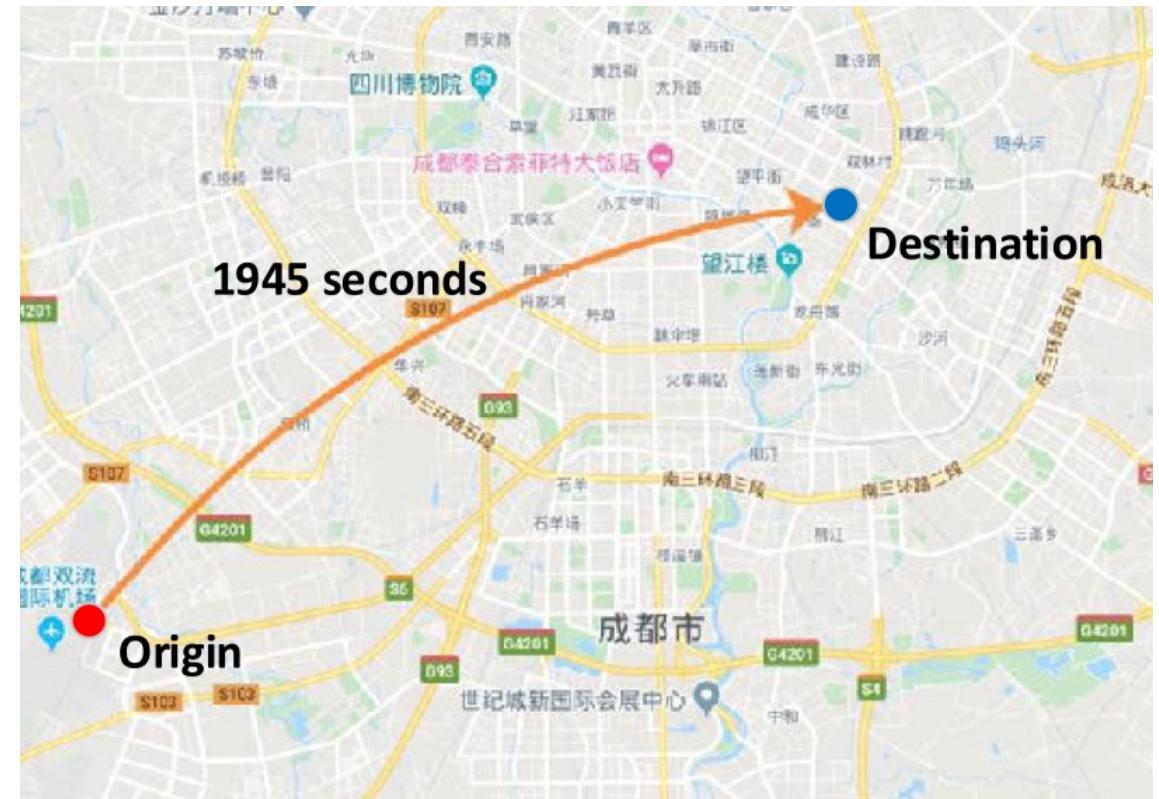
# 时空轨迹的广泛应用

## ➤ 出行规律分析

起终点行程生成



起终点旅行时间估计

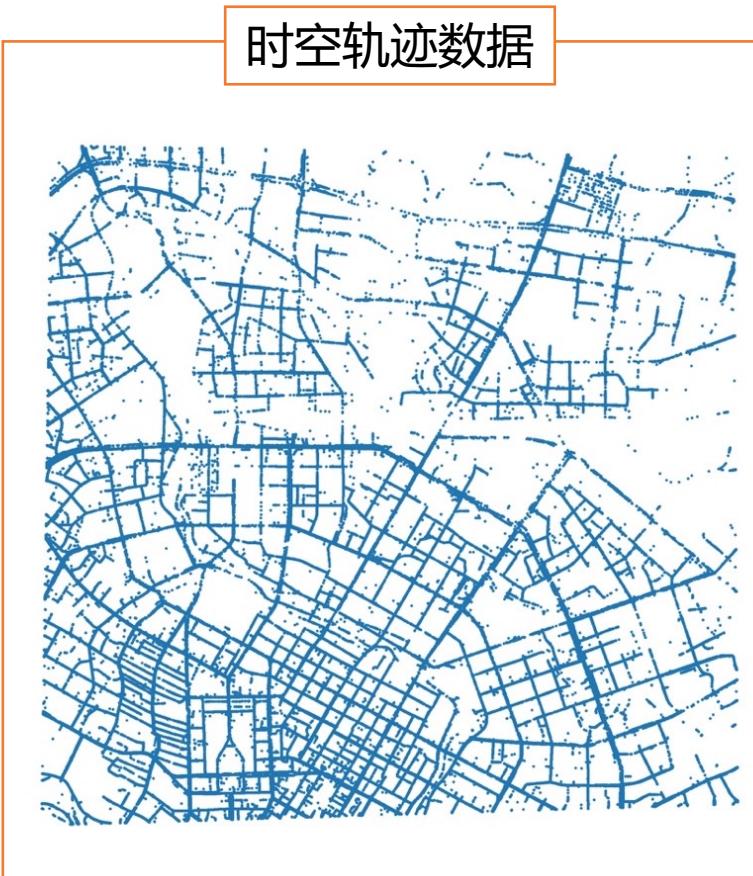


# 时空轨迹数据挖掘

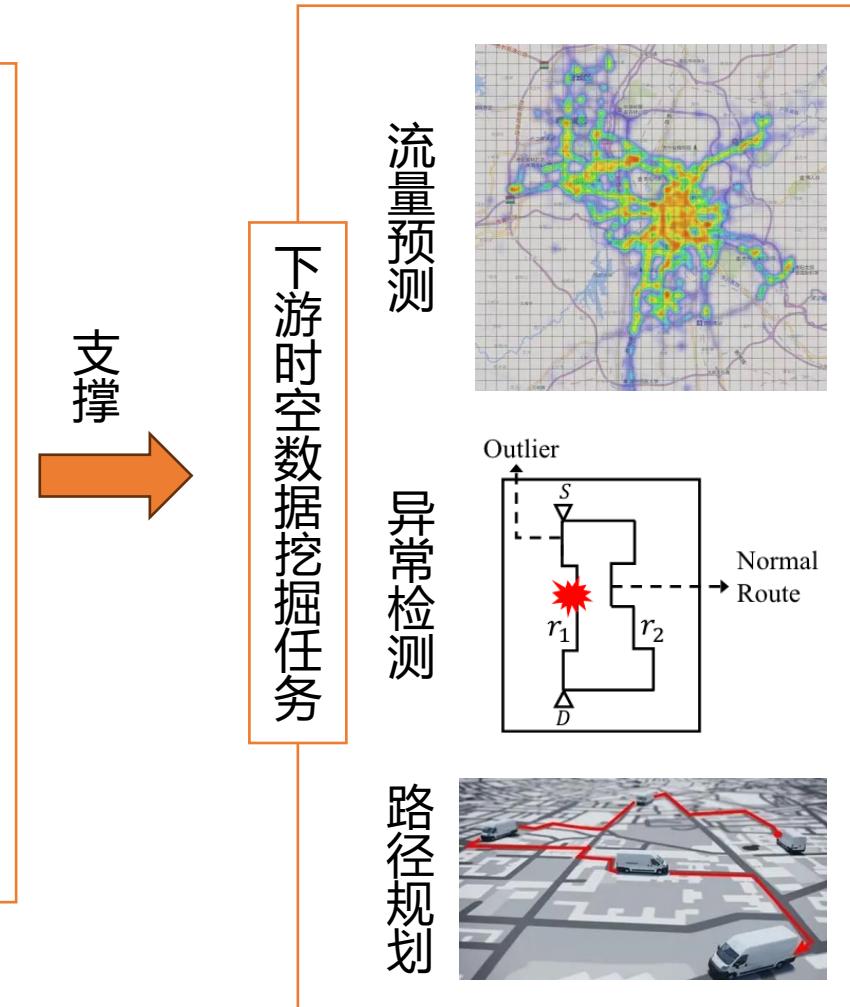
➤ 数据可用性强



产生



➤ 关键性地位



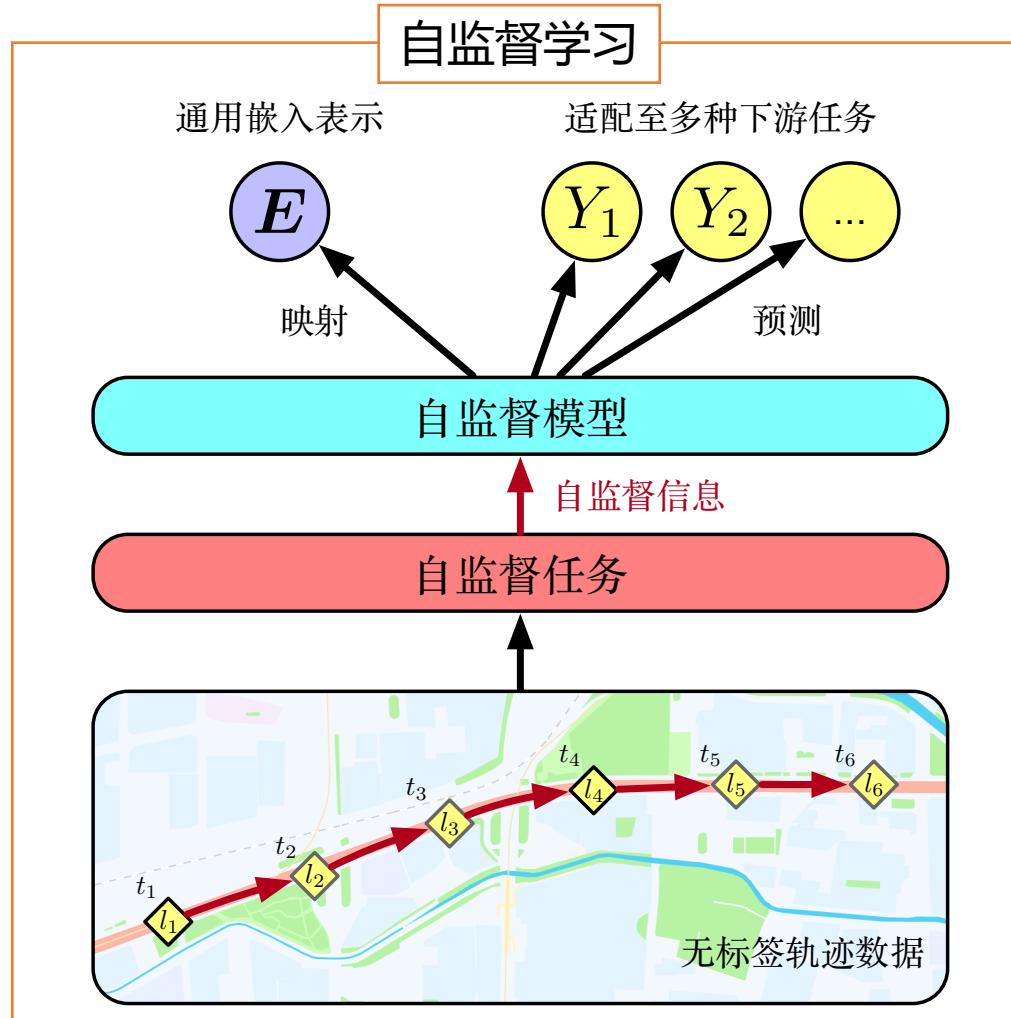
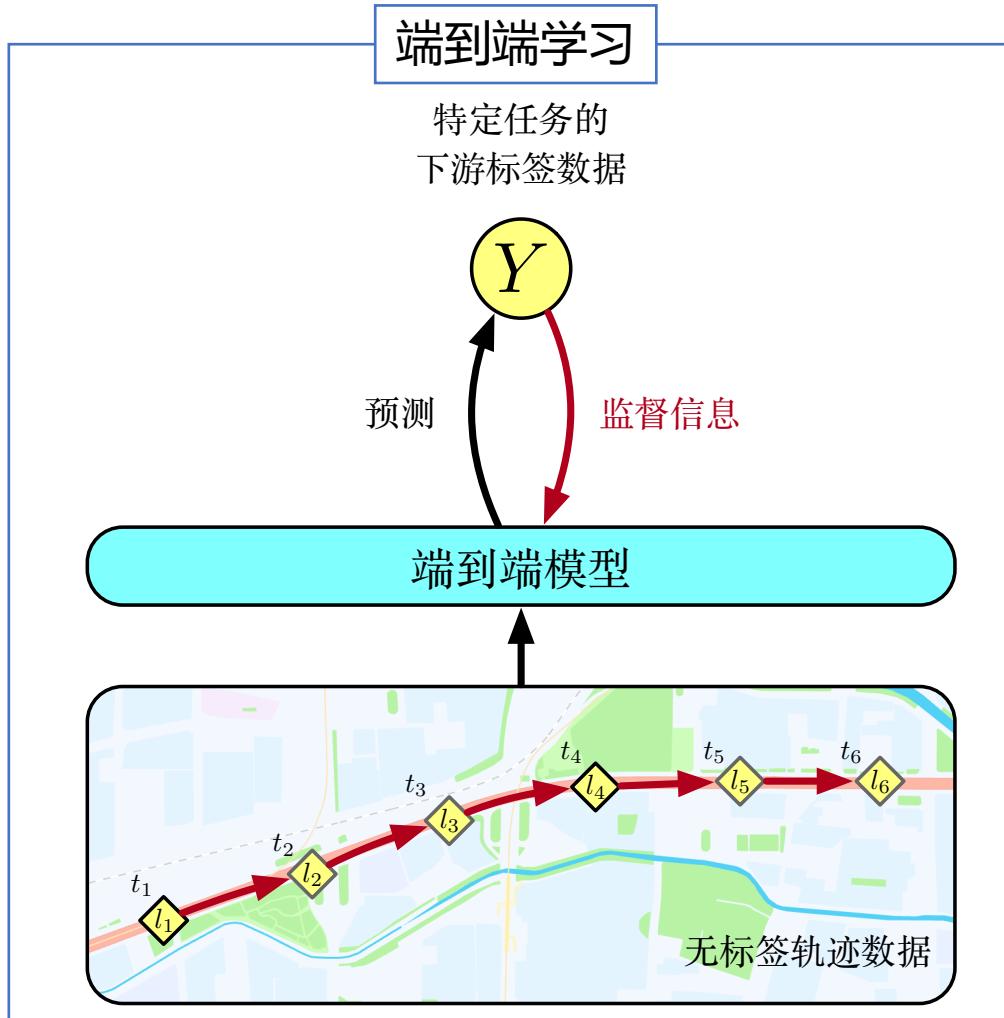
# 时空轨迹数据挖掘

- 深度学习算法能够高效、自动化地抽取轨迹数据的复杂时空特征



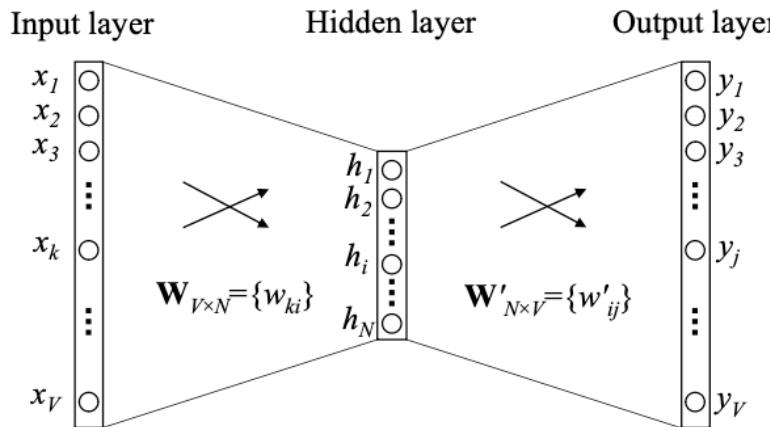
# 端到端学习与自监督学习

- 依赖大规模标签数据，学习的模型难以在不同任务间迁移
- 从无标签数据中提取监督信息，学习能在多种任务间迁移的模型

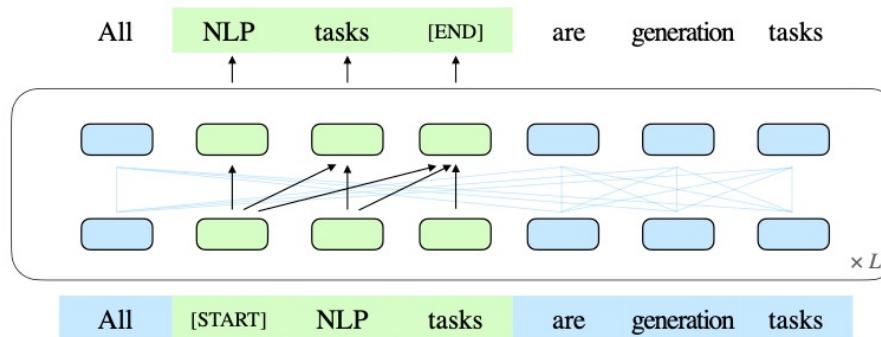


# 自监督学习

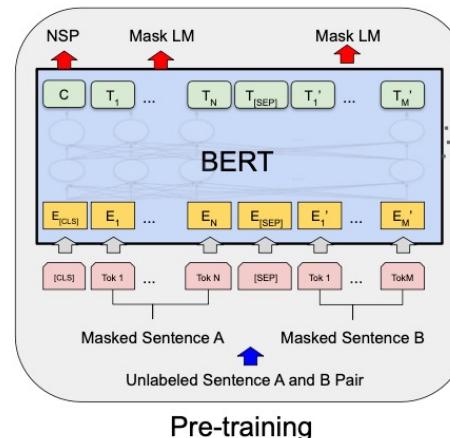
- 在自然语言与计算机视觉领域已被广泛用于强化模型的理解能力与泛化性能



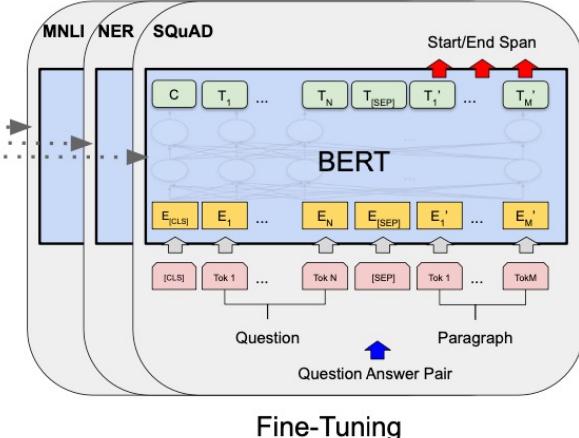
基于上下文的自然语言理解



基于自回归生成的自然语言理解

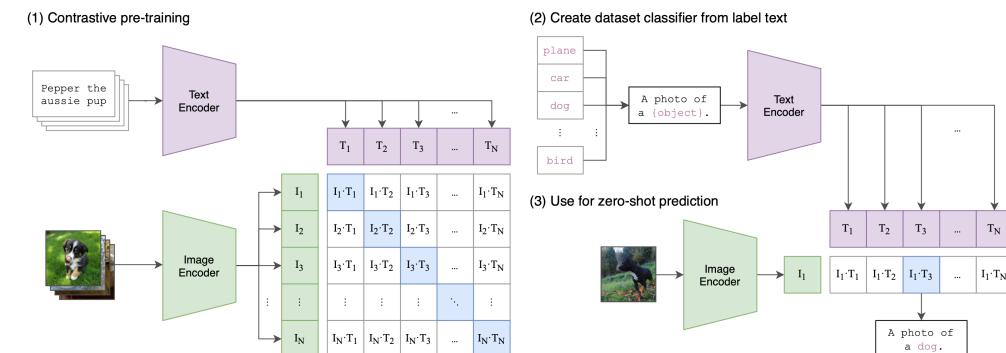


Pre-training



Fine-Tuning

基于掩码的自然语言理解



基于对比学习的语言-视觉理解

使用自监督学习挖掘哪些信息？

如何设计自监督任务来挖掘这些信息？

1

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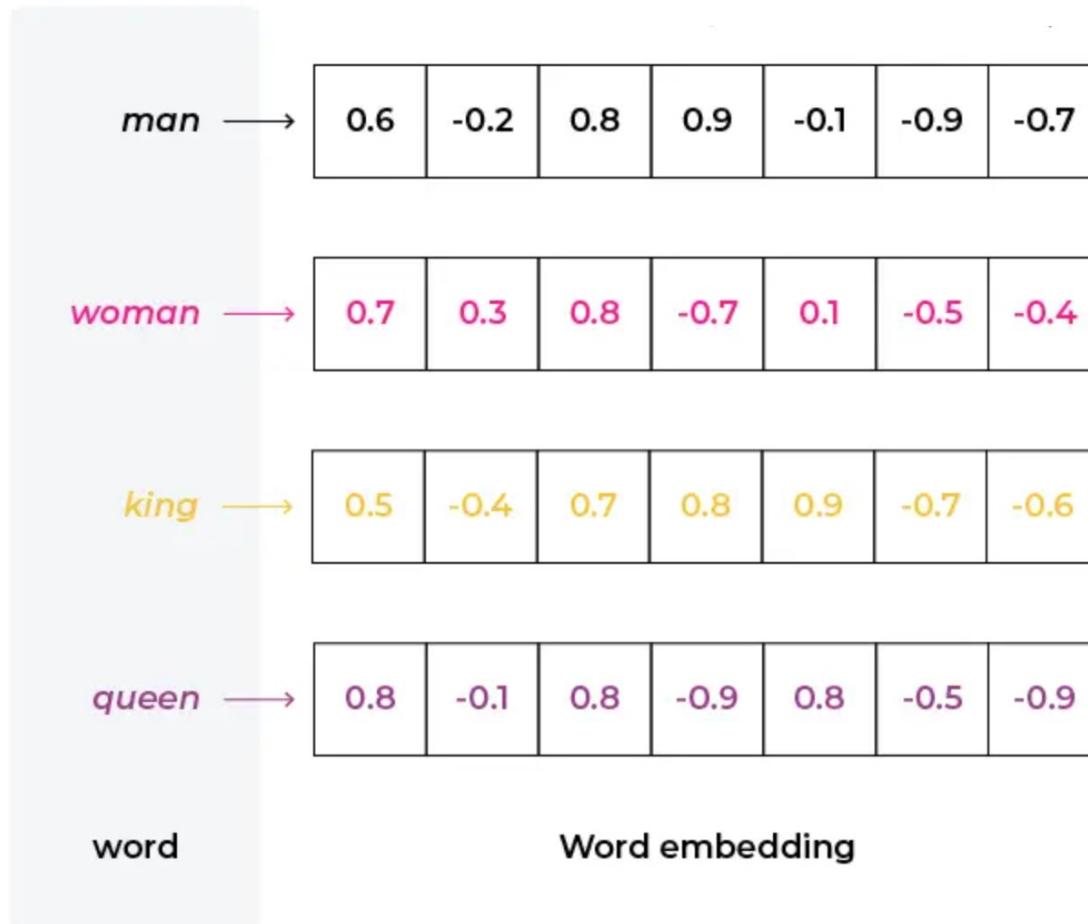
## 基于对比学习的轨迹自监督学习

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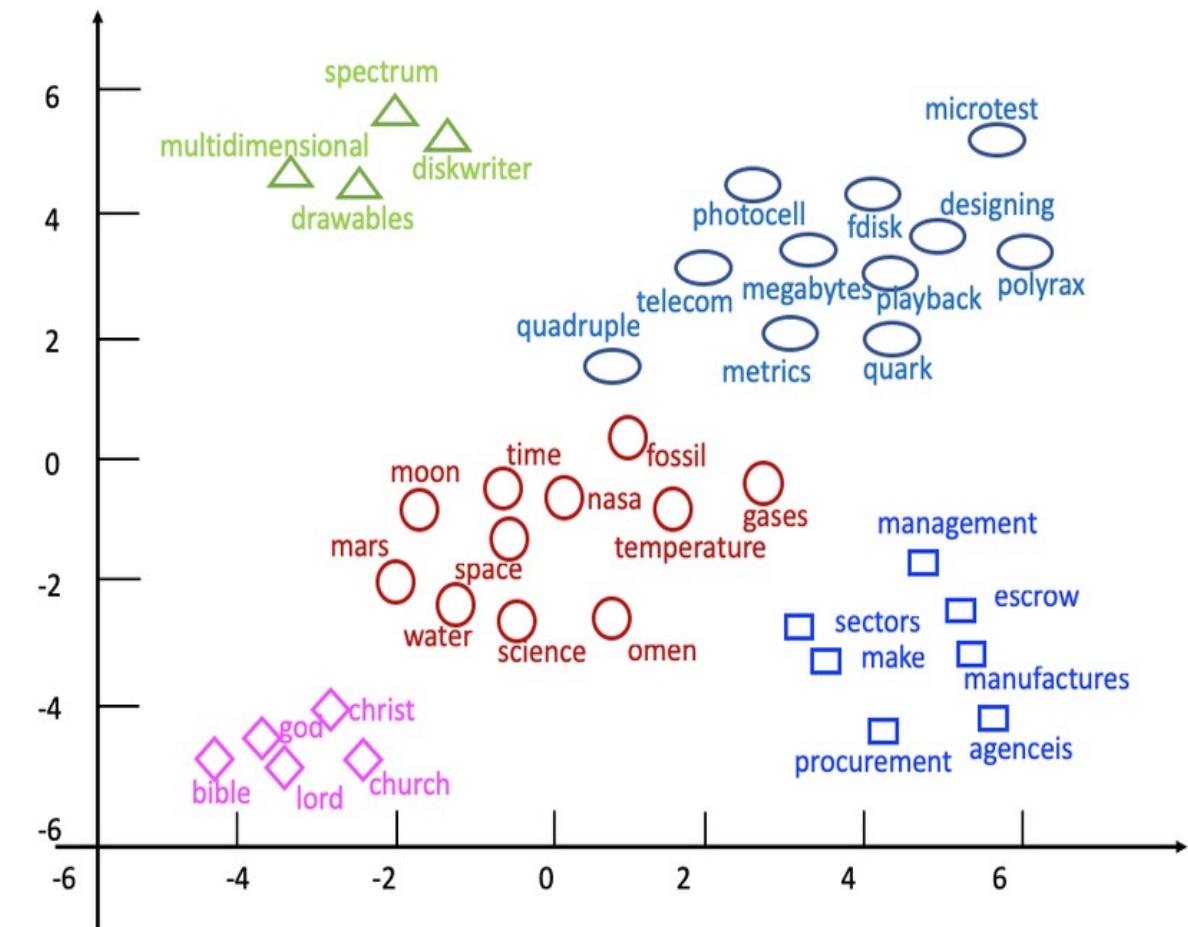
## 轨迹自监督学习研究展望

# 词嵌入基础

- 将单词映射为特定维度的嵌入向量，在嵌入空间中反映单词的语义信息与相关性



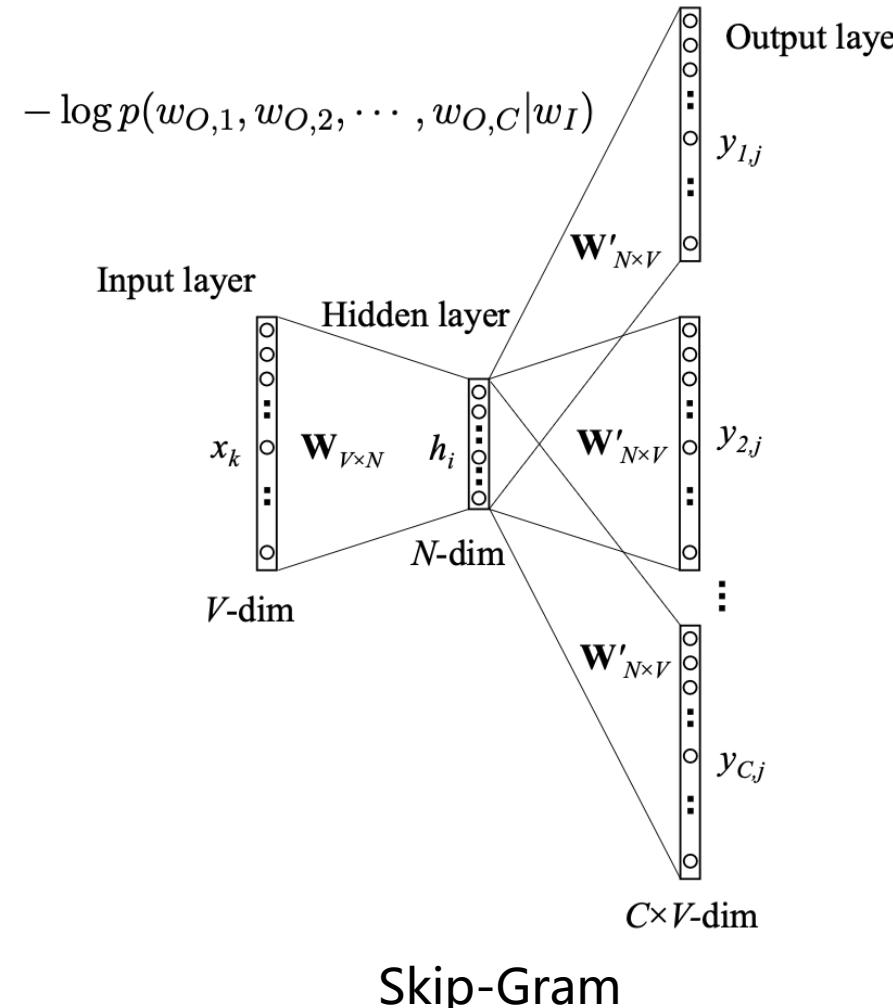
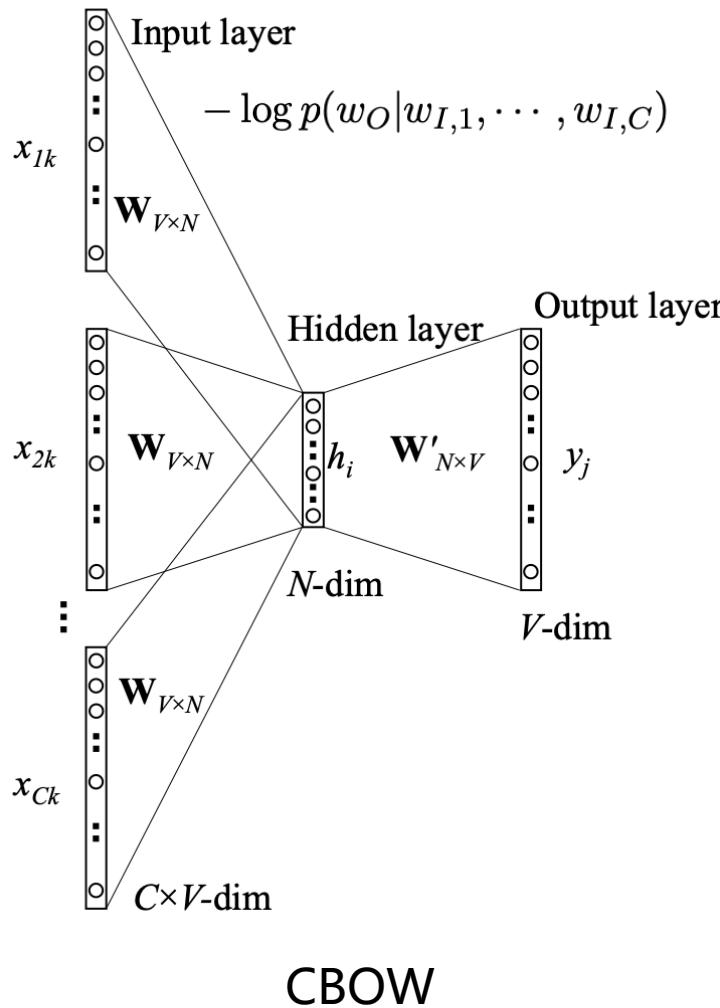
单词映射为嵌入向量



单词语义与嵌入的对应关系

# 静态词嵌入模型

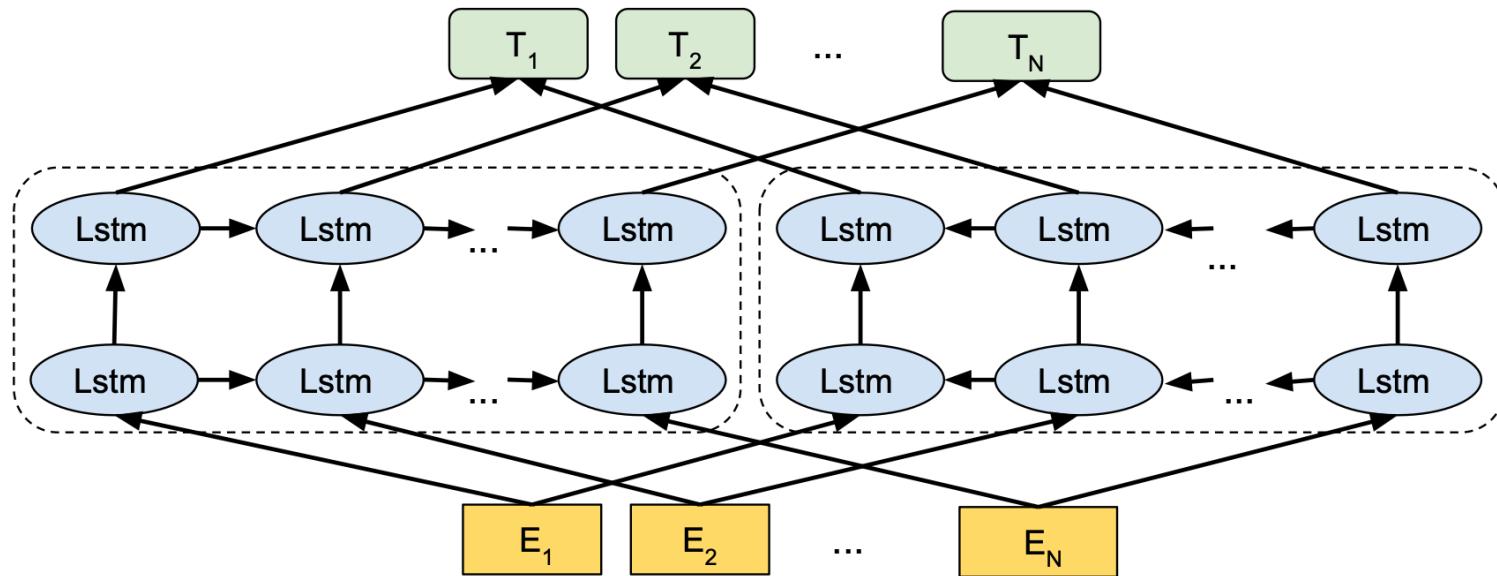
- 为单词分配固定的嵌入向量，最大化目标词与上下文词共同出现的概率



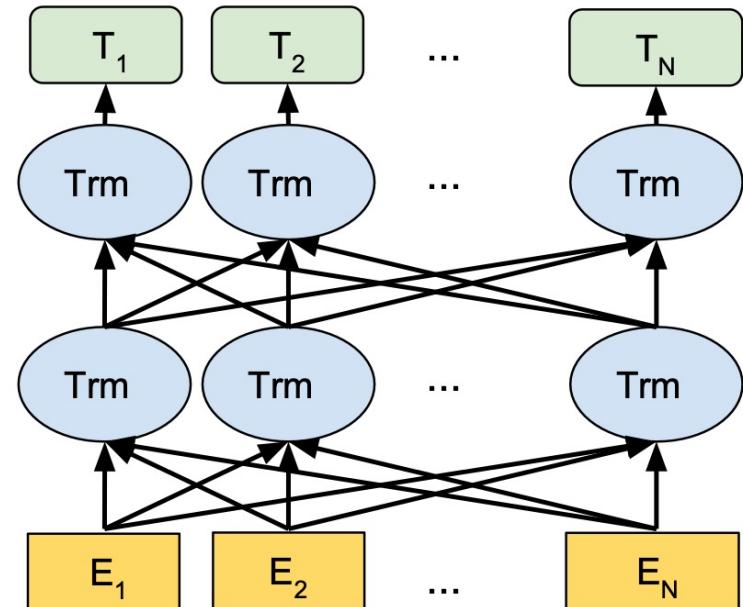
- T. Mikolov, K. Chen, G. Corrado, and J. Dean, "Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space," in ICLR 2013.
- T. Mikolov, I. Sutskever, K. Chen, G. S. Corrado, and J. Dean, "Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality," in NeurIPS 2013.
- X. Rong, "word2vec Parameter Learning Explained."

# 上下文词嵌入模型

- 利用序列模型，建模句子中目标词与上下文词的关联性，动态计算词嵌入向量



ELMo基于RNN的双向模型



BERT基于Transformer的双向模型

- M. E. Peters et al., "Deep contextualized word representations." in HLT-NAACL 2018.
- J. Devlin, M.-W. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova, "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." in NAACL-HLT 2019.

# 词嵌入在时空轨迹数据上的迁移

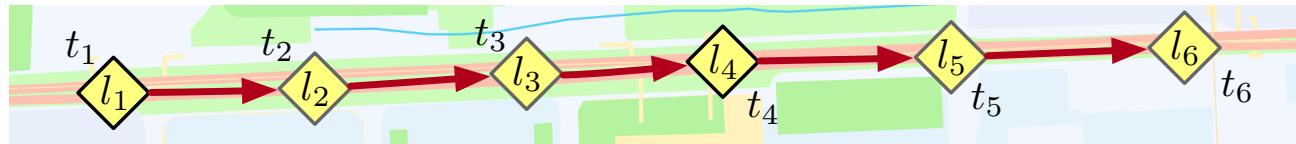
## 时空轨迹与文本的相似性

序列性

自然语言

Self-supervised Learning of Spatio-temporal Trajectory Data

时空轨迹



上下文关联性

自然语言

The proposed method can incorporate temporal information ...

The proposed method can fuse temporal information ...

时空轨迹

上下文

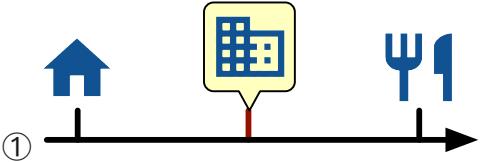
… → 学苑食堂 → 知行大厦  
… → 学苑食堂 → 科技大厦

目标

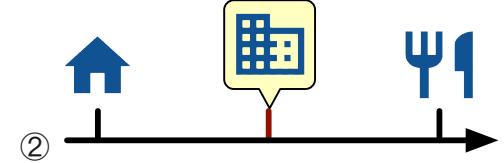
上下文

→ 学生活动中心 → ...  
→ 学生活动中心 → ...

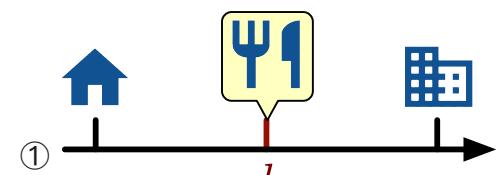
学生宿舍 知行大厦 学生食堂



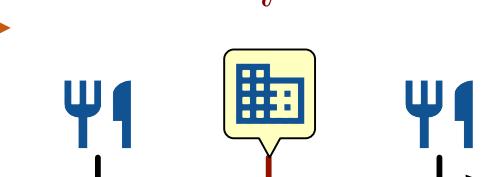
① 学生宿舍 科技大厦 学生食堂



② 不同地点的功能相似性



① 学生宿舍 知行大厦 学生食堂

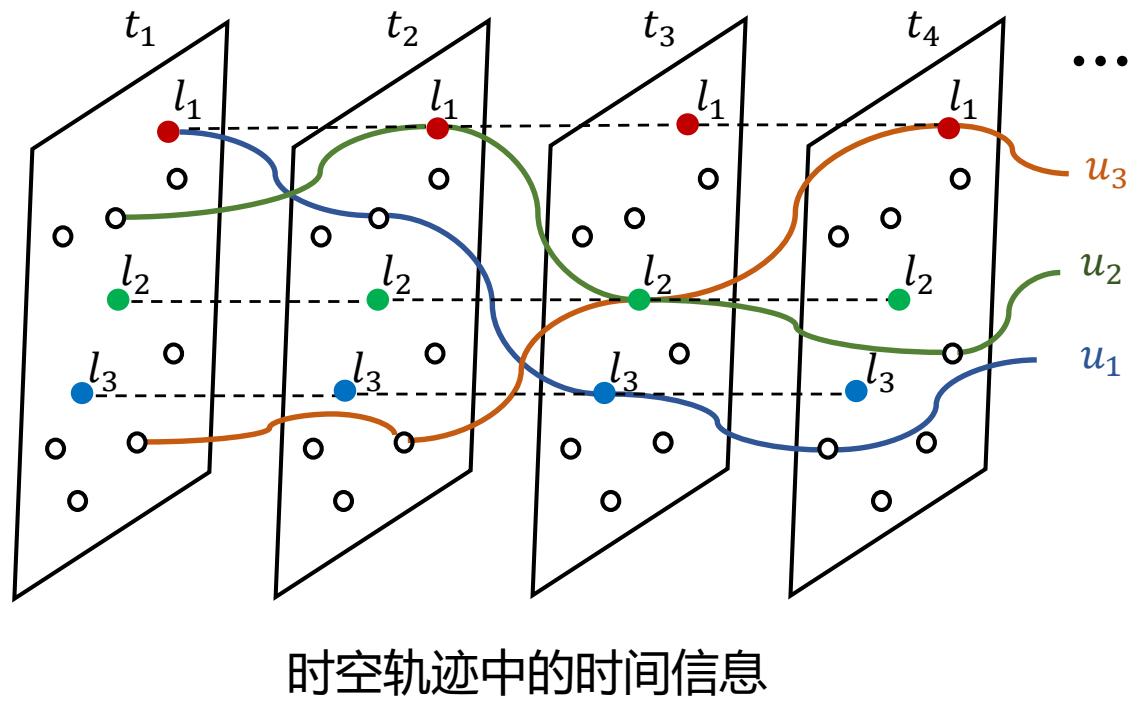


② 学生宿舍 知行大厦 学生食堂

② 不同地点的功能相似性

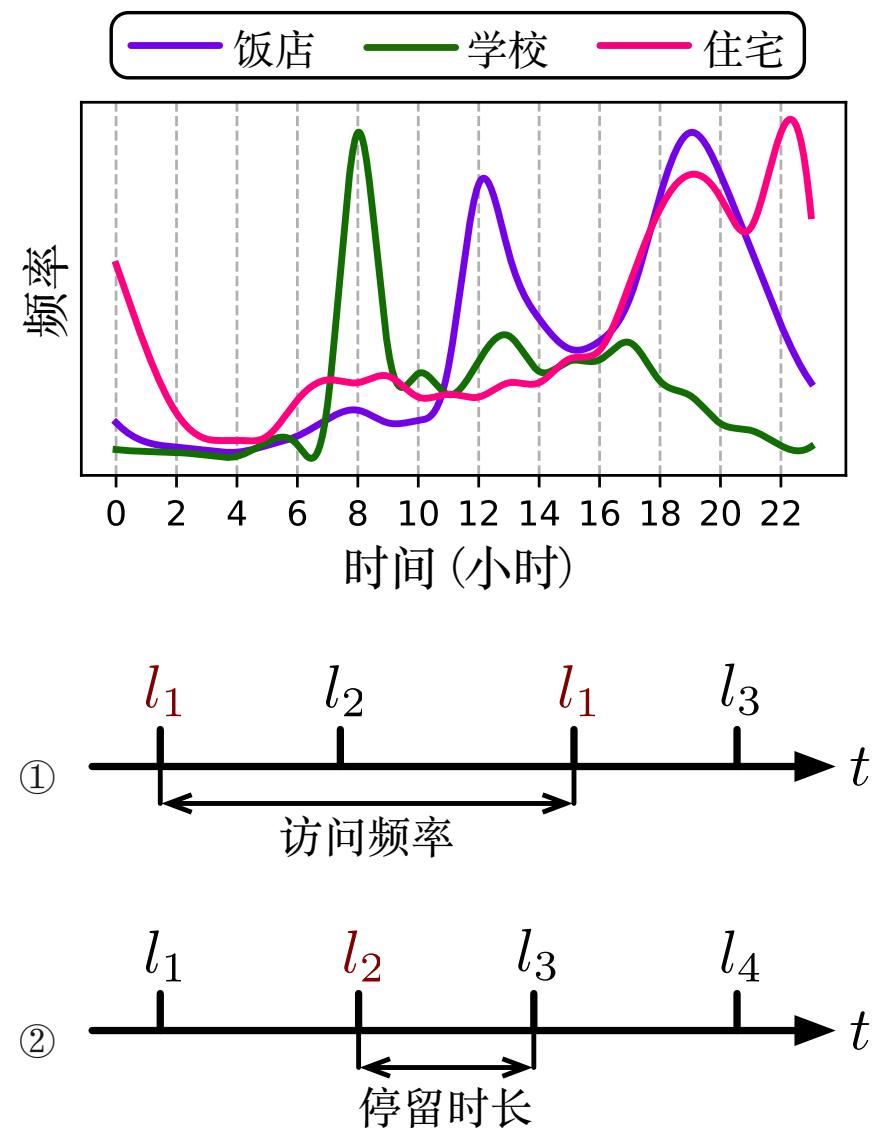
# 词嵌入在时空轨迹数据上的迁移

## ➤ 时空轨迹的特殊特征



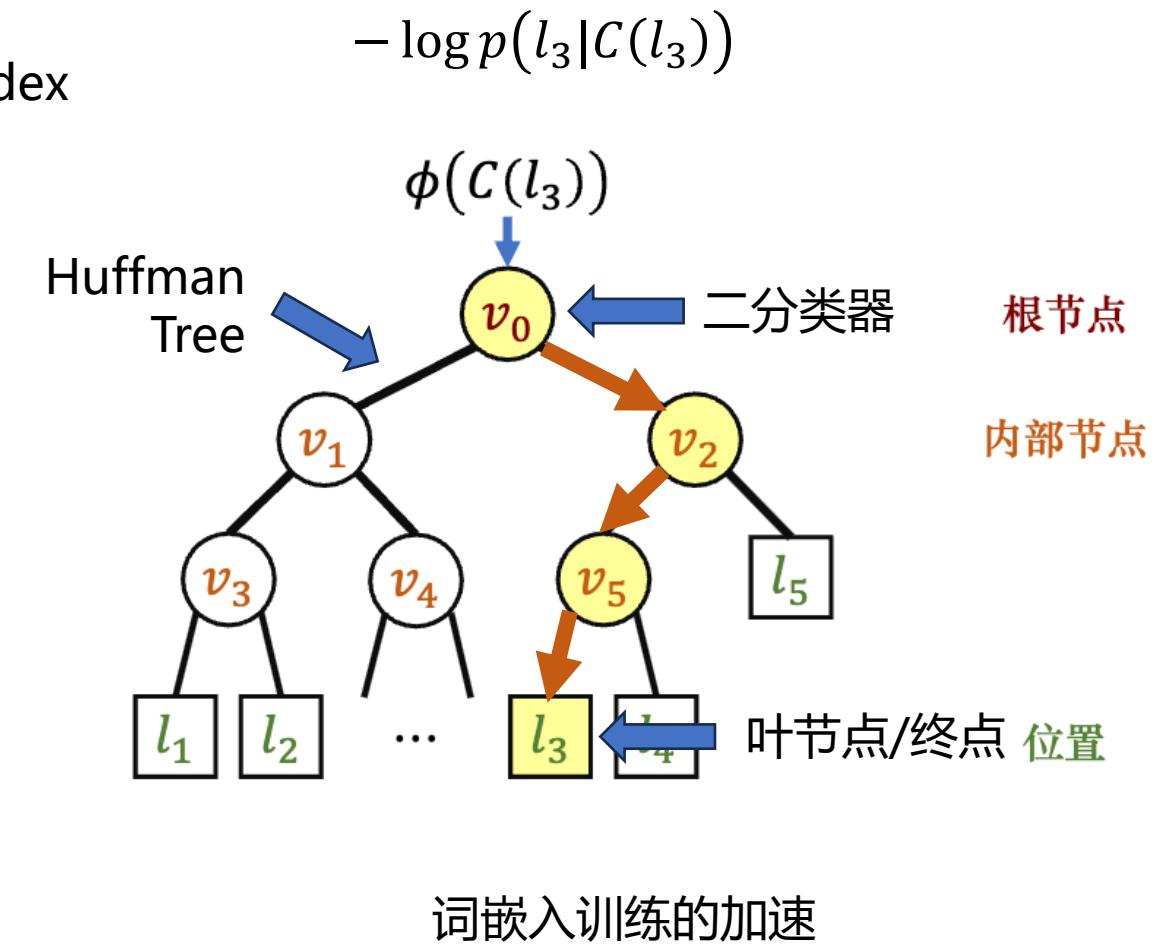
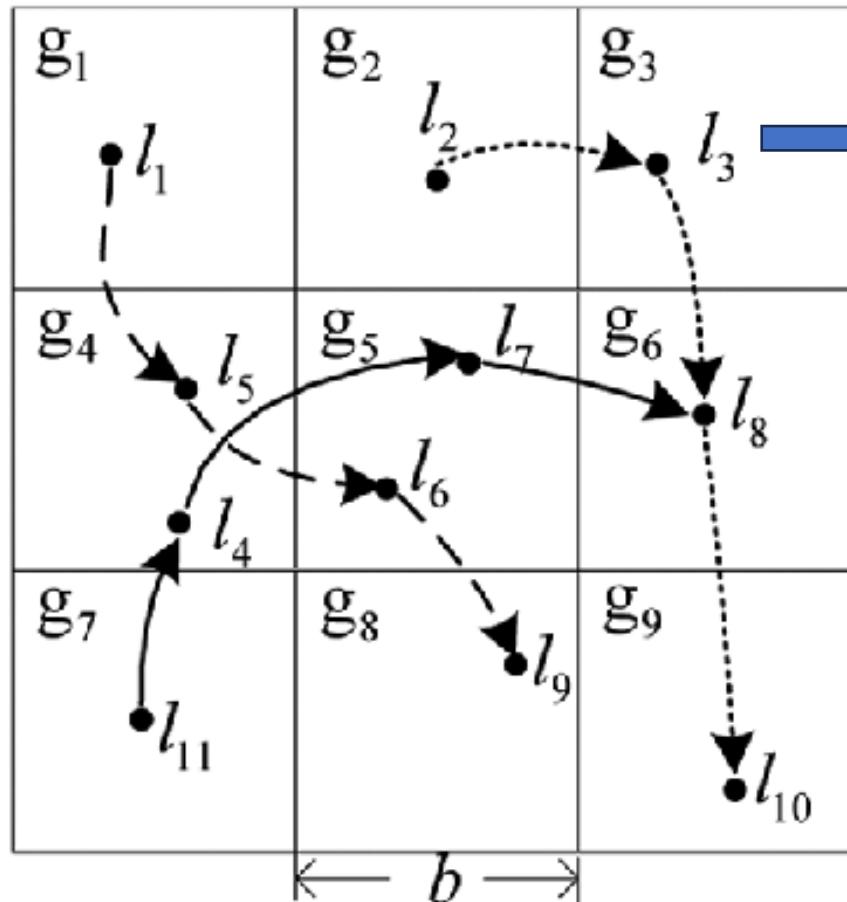
绝对访问  
时间反映的  
功能特征

相对访问  
时间差  
反映的特征



# 词嵌入在时空轨迹数据上的迁移

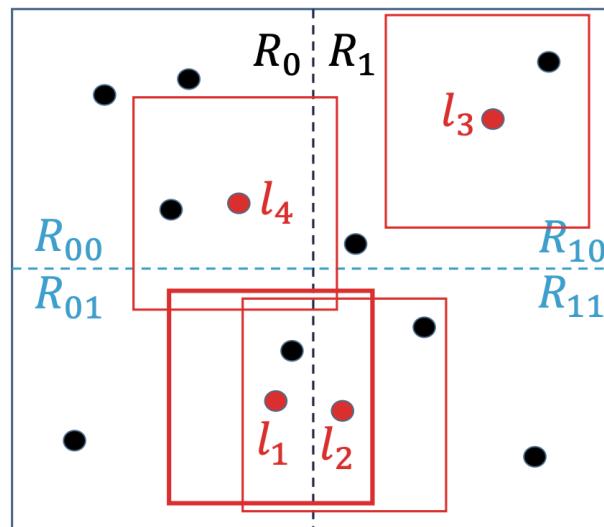
- 将词嵌入技术应用于轨迹数据需要一些特殊处理



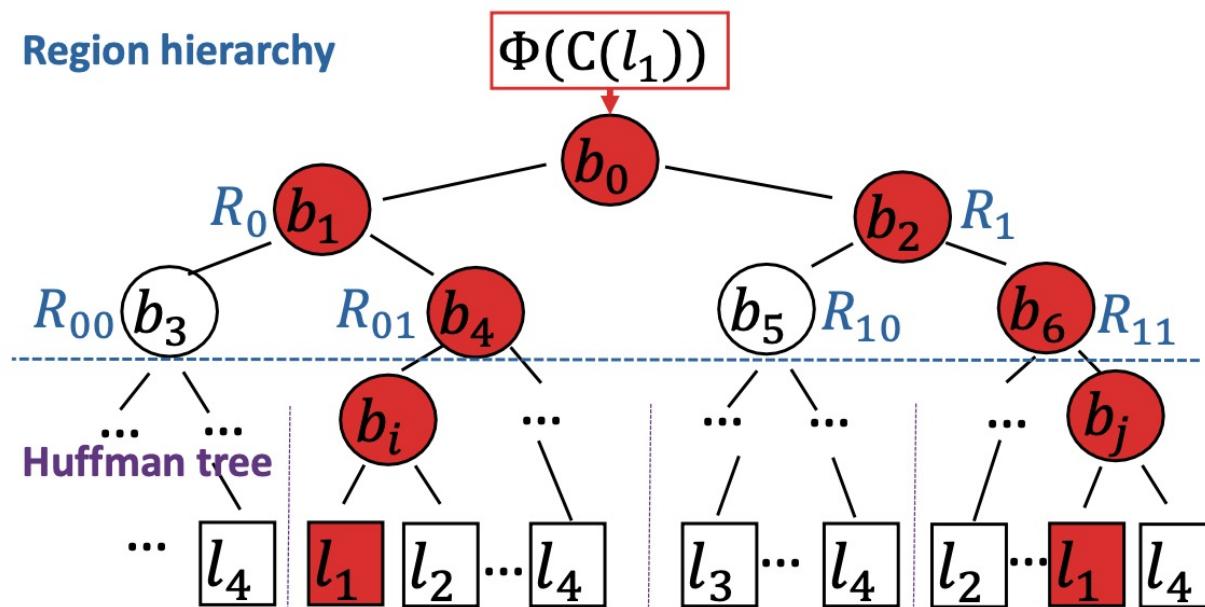
# 基于词嵌入的地点表示学习

## ➤ POI2Vec

- 将地理空间层次划分为网格，对应二叉树中的内部节点，提出空间哈夫曼树结构
- 将空间相近的地点分配到同一棵子树中，提取地点的空间相关性信息并融入地点嵌入向量



层次空间划分



融合层次空间相关性的哈夫曼树

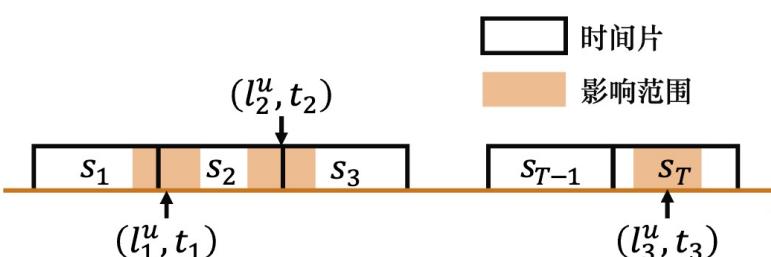
Feng S, Cong G, An B, et al. POI2Vec: Geographical latent representation for predicting future visitors[C]//Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence. 2017, 31(1).

# 基于词嵌入的地点表示学习

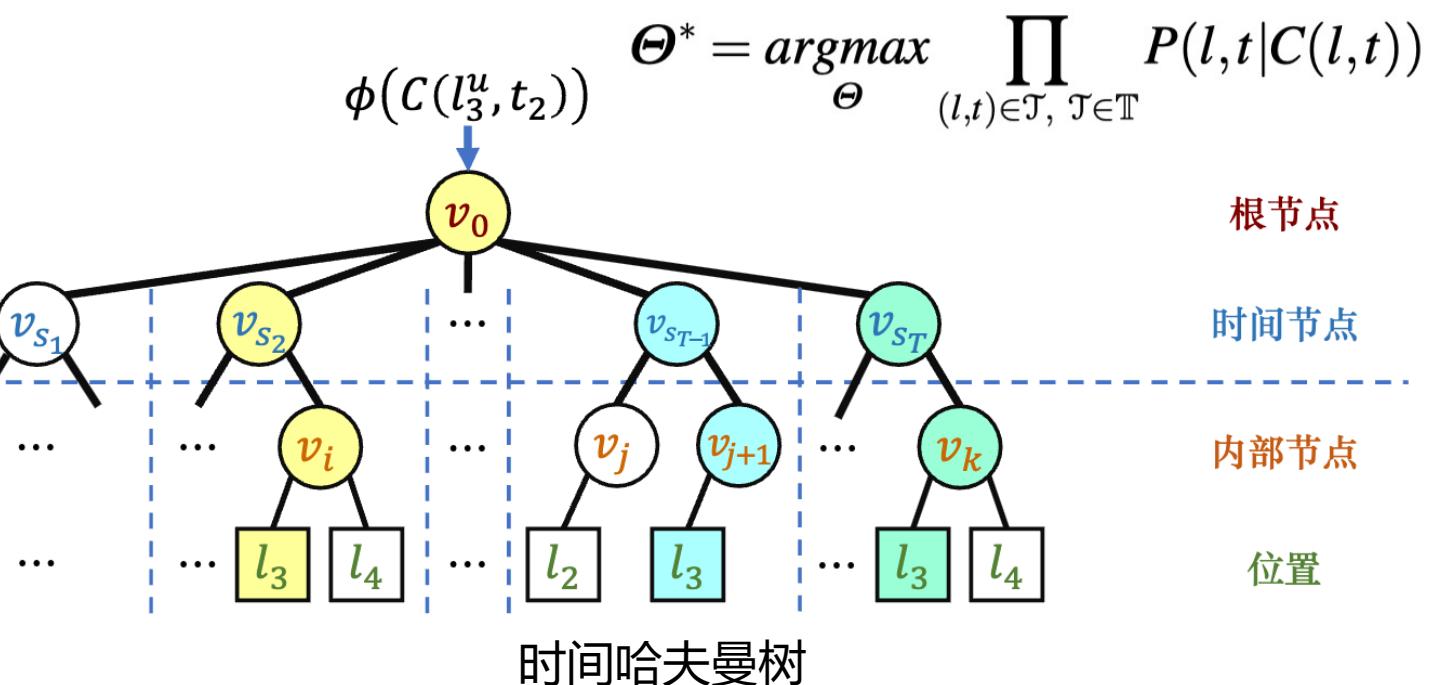
## ➤ Time-Aware Location Embedding (TALE)

- 将一天中的时间划分为时间片并对应时间节点，提出**时间哈夫曼树**结构
- 将相近时间片内被访问的地点分配至同一棵子树，提取轨迹中的**访问时间信息并融入地点嵌入向量**

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{H}_\tau = \{(l_i, t_i) | (l_i, t_i) \in \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T} \in \mathbb{T}, \\ [t - t_{\text{influ}}/2, t + t_{\text{influ}}/2] \cap \\ [\tau \cdot t_{\text{slice}}, (\tau + 1) \cdot t_{\text{slice}}] \neq \emptyset\}\end{aligned}$$



时间片划分

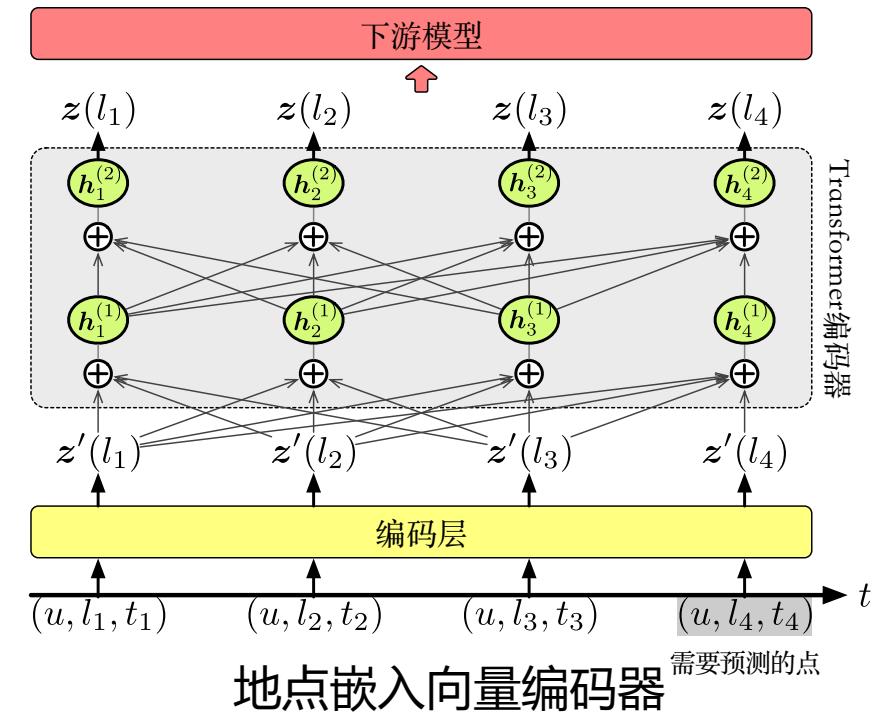
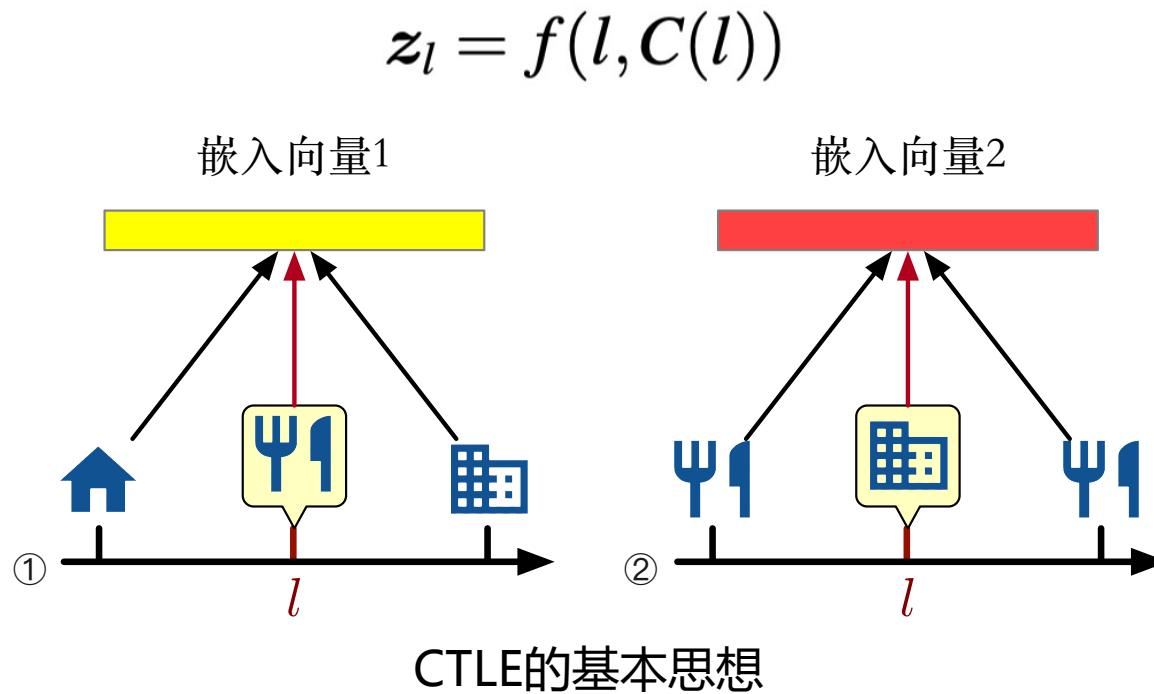


Huaiyu Wan, Yan Lin, et al. Pre-training time-aware location embeddings from spatial-temporal trajectories. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering (TKDE)*, 2021, 34 (11), 5510-5523.

# 基于词嵌入的地点表示学习

## ➤ Context and Time-aware Location Embeddings (CTLE)

- 根据地点的上下文动态生成嵌入向量，为多功能地点学习更准确的表示
- 提出了基于Transformer的地点嵌入向量编码器，建模地点与上下文的动态关联性

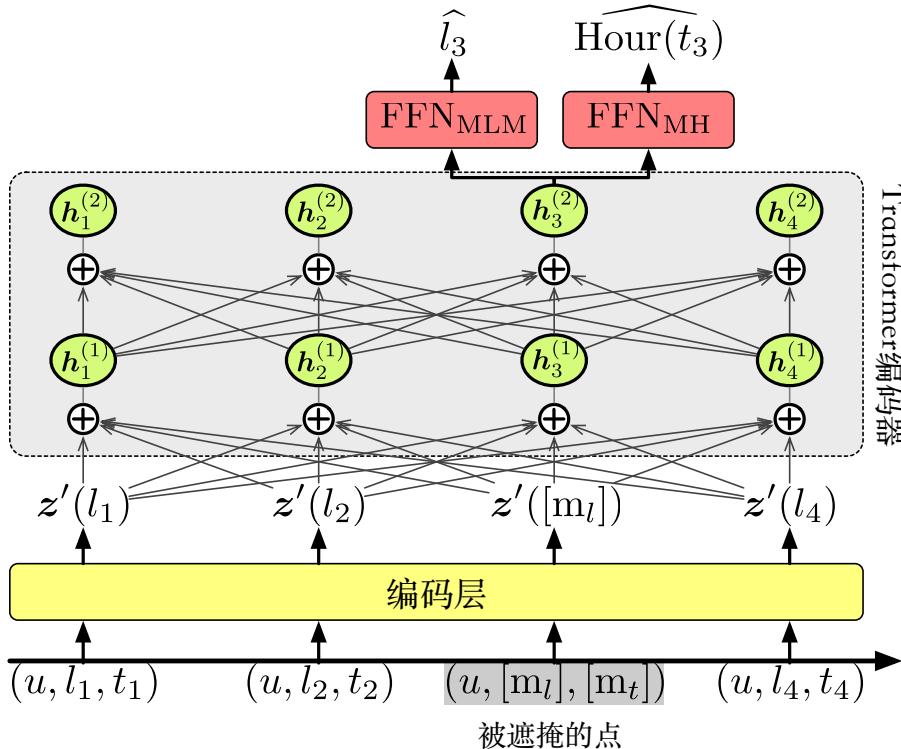


Yan Lin, Huaiyu Wan, et al. Pre-training Context and Time Aware Location Embeddings from Spatial-Temporal Trajectories for User Next Location Prediction. *The 35th AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI)*, 2021, 35(5), 4241-4248.

## ➤ Context and Time-aware Location Embeddings (CTLE)

- 全面考虑轨迹中绝对和相对两方面的访问时间信息
- 提出建模绝对访问时间的掩码小时预训练任务，以及建模相对访问时间差的时间编码模块

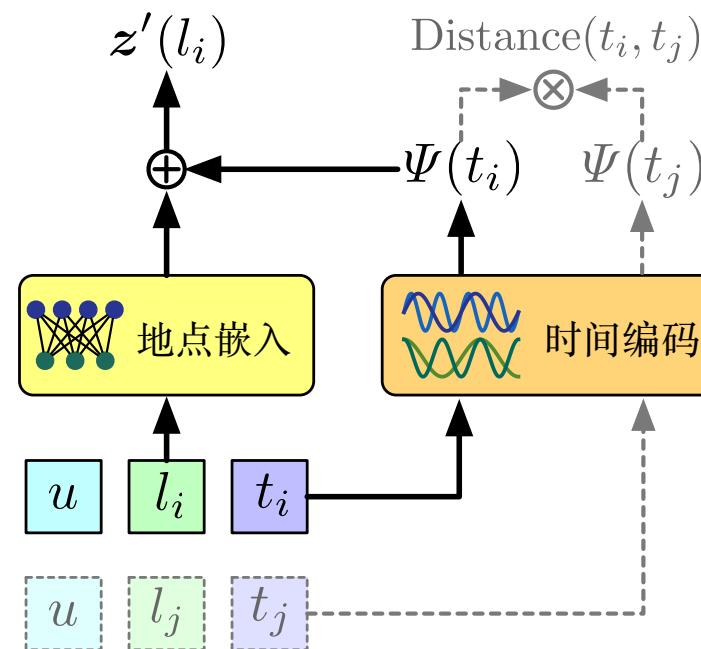
$$O_{\text{MH}} = \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_{t_m \in \Gamma} P(\text{Hour}(t_m) | \text{FFN}_{\text{MH}}(f(\tilde{\mathcal{T}})_m))$$



掩码小时预训练任务

$$\Psi(t) = [\cos(\omega_1 t), \sin(\omega_1 t), \dots, \cos(\omega_d t), \sin(\omega_d t)]$$

$$\Psi(t) \cdot \Psi(t + \delta) = \cos(\omega_1 \delta) + \cos(\omega_2 \delta) + \dots + \cos(\omega_d \delta)$$



地点嵌入与时间编码模块

# 基于词嵌入的轨迹自监督学习



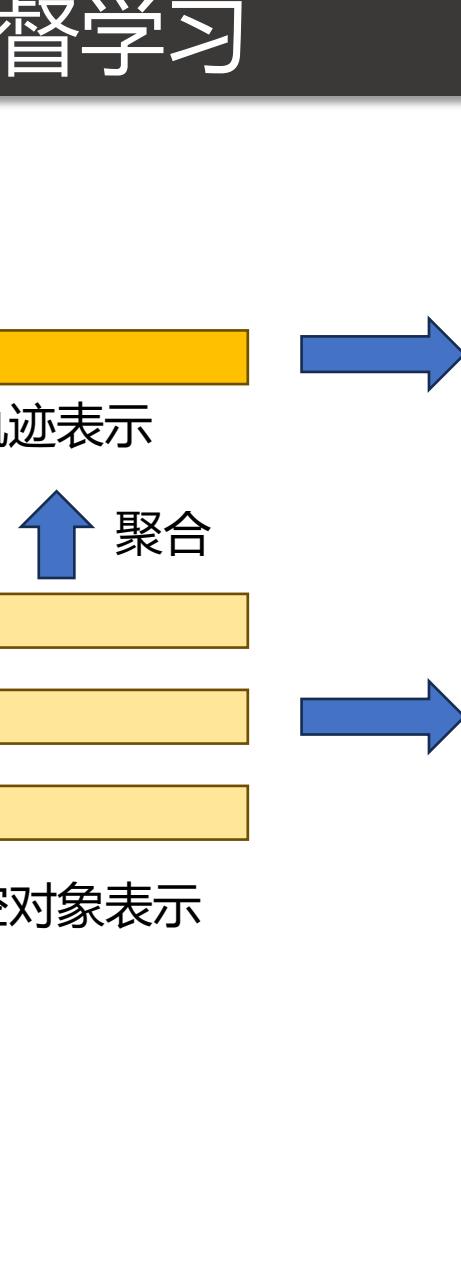
引入时空信息

时空对象表示

词嵌入框架

聚合

轨迹表示



1

## 轨迹自监督学习研究背景

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## 基于自编码器的轨迹自监督学习

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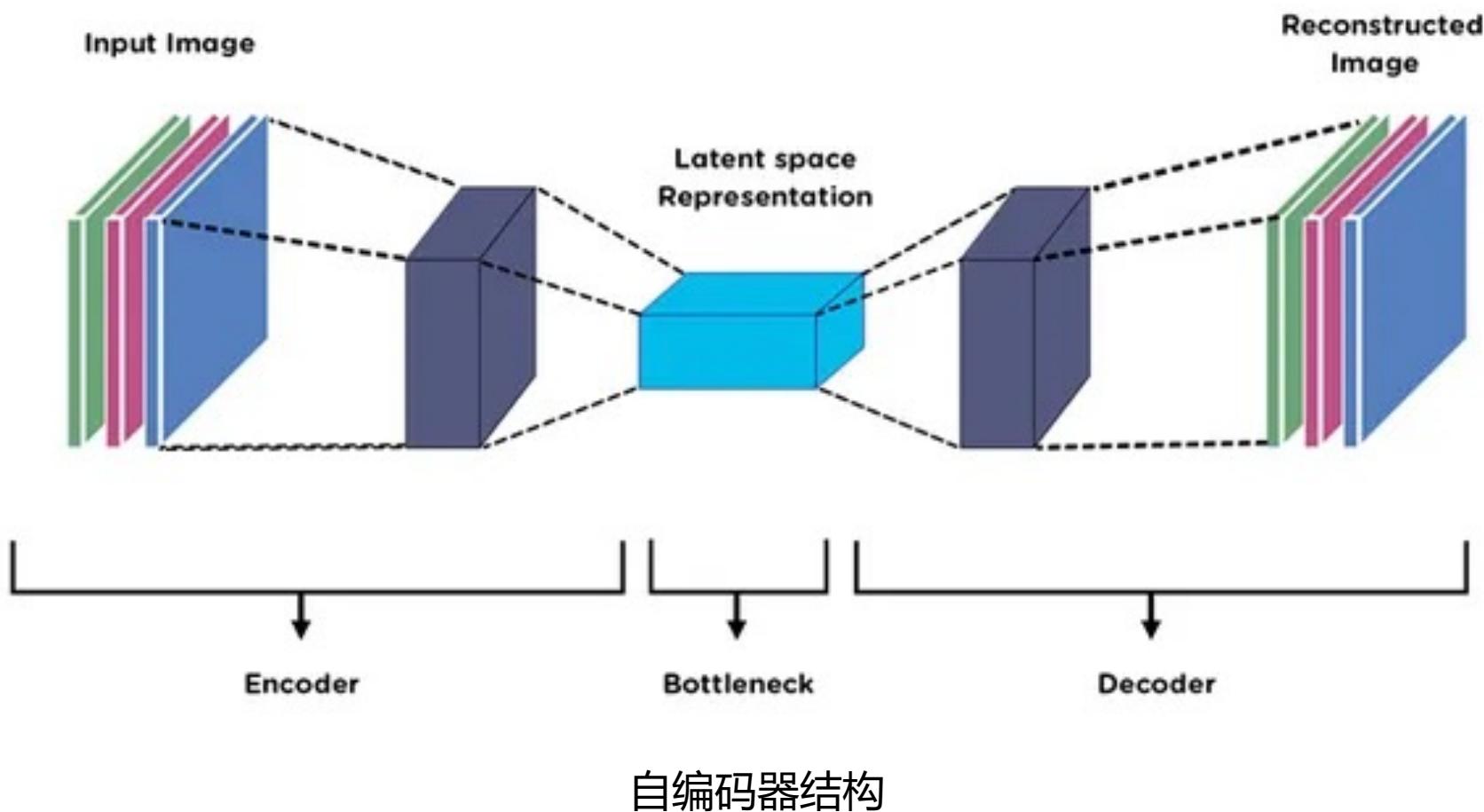
## 基于对比学习的轨迹自监督学习

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## 轨迹自监督学习研究展望

# 自编码器基础

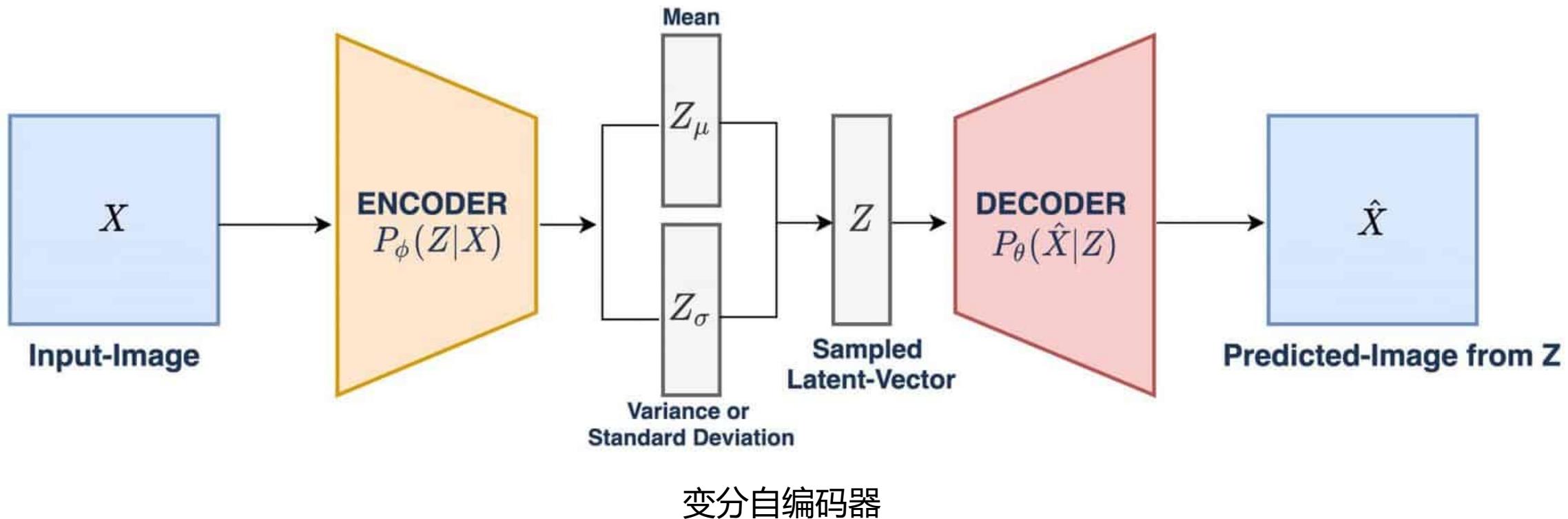
- 编码器将原始数据压缩为低维表示，解码器从表示重构原始数据



Hinton G E, Salakhutdinov R R. Reducing the dimensionality of data with neural networks[J]. science, 2006, 313(5786): 504-507.

# 自编码器变体

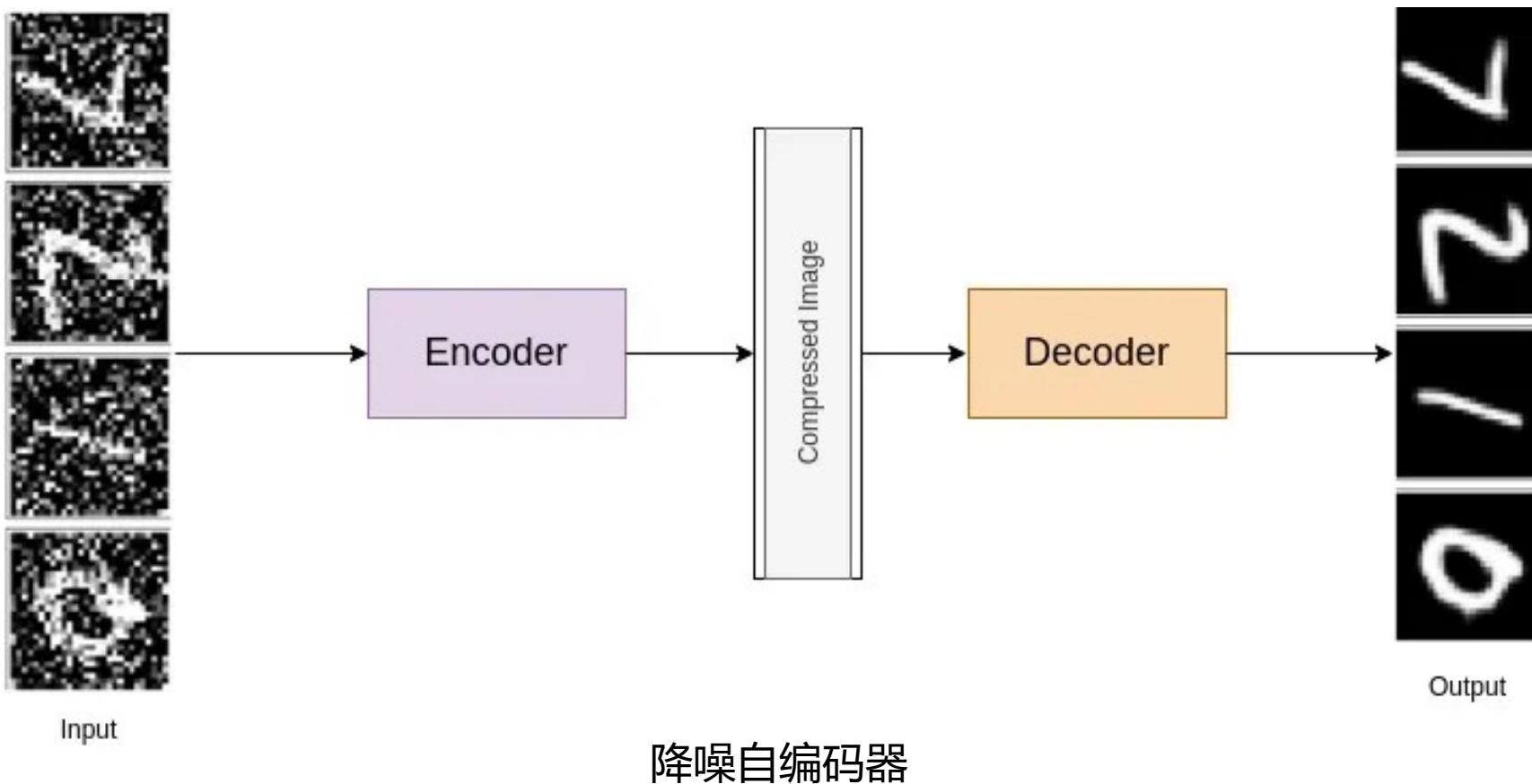
- 将低维表示空间建模为多维高斯分布，提升模型可解释性与生成性能



Kingma D P, Welling M. Auto-encoding variational bayes[C]//2nd International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR), 2014.

# 自编码器变体

- 向编码器输入数据中添加噪音，解码器试图重构无噪音原始数据

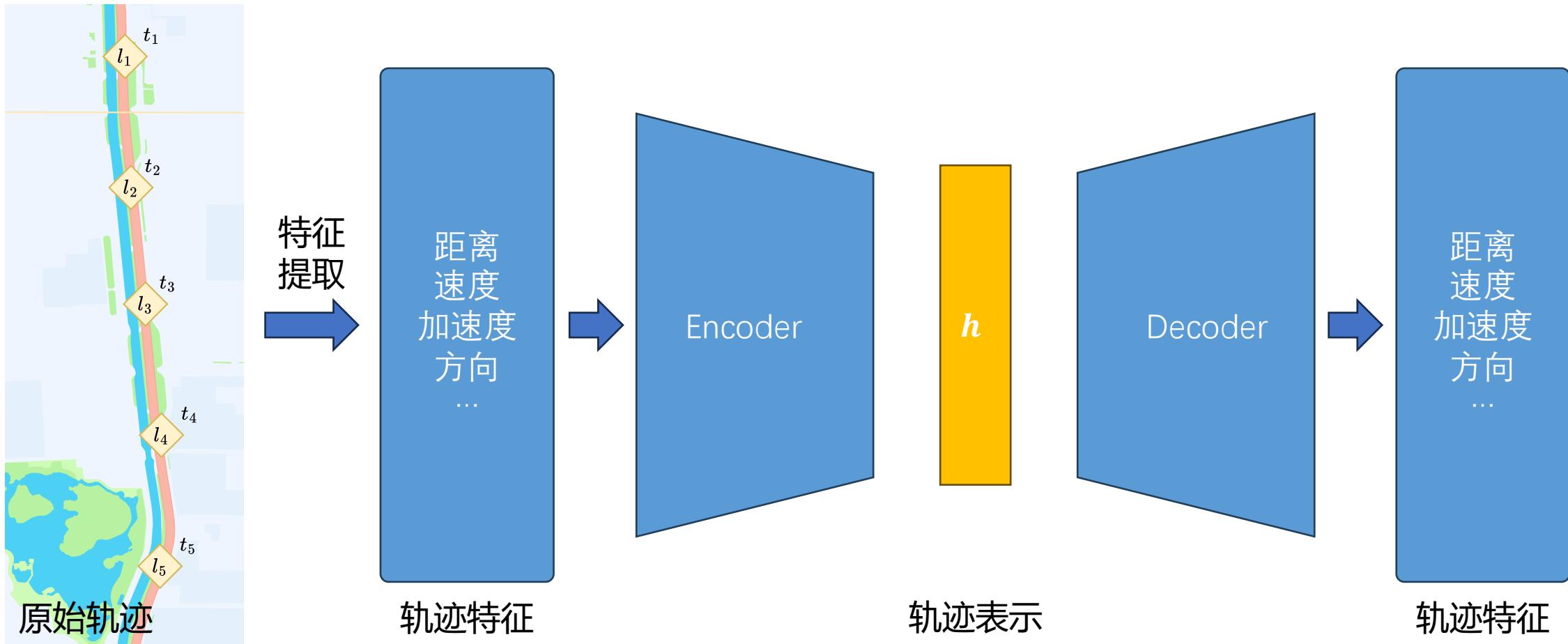


Vincent P, Larochelle H, Bengio Y, et al. Extracting and composing robust features with denoising autoencoders[C]//Proceedings of the 25th international conference on Machine learning. 2008: 1096-1103.

# 基于自编码器的轨迹表示学习

## ➤ 自编码器用于轨迹特征压缩

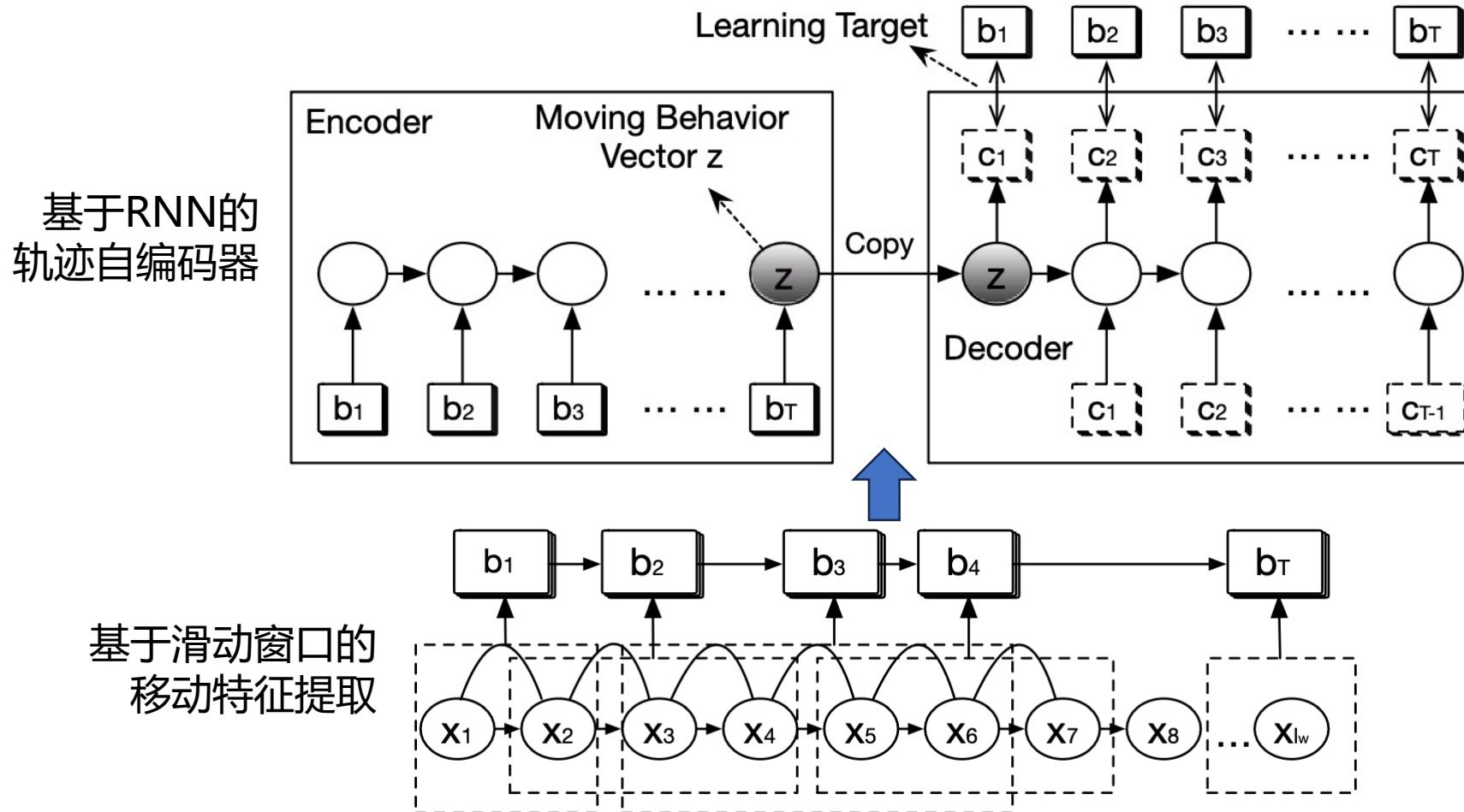
- 低维表示的信息与输入输出数据强相关，关键在于轨迹的特征提取



# 基于自编码器的轨迹表示学习

## ➤ traj2vec

- 使用滑动窗口提取距离、加速度、行驶角度等高阶特征

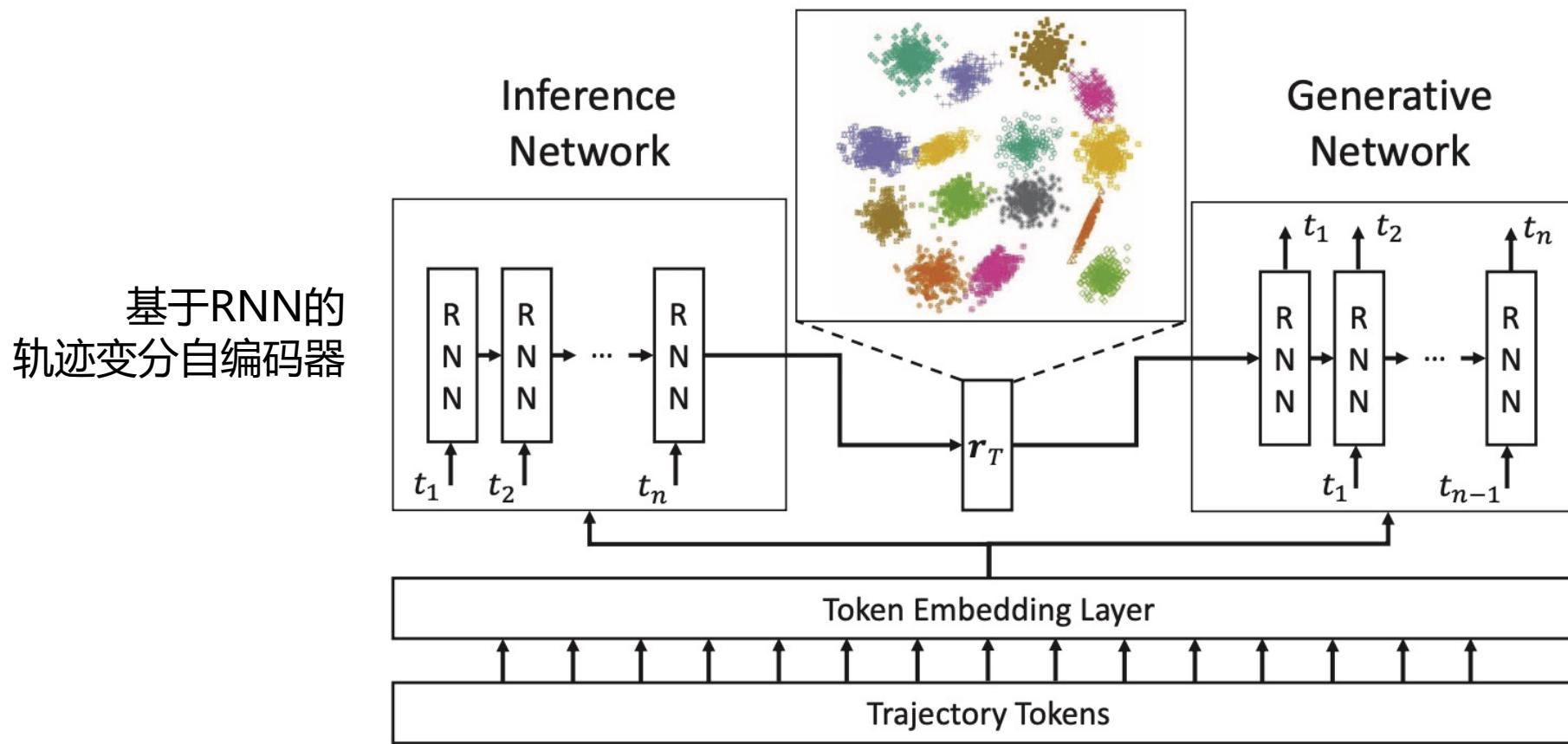


Yao D, Zhang C, Zhu Z, et al. Trajectory clustering via deep representation learning[C]//2017 international joint conference on neural networks (IJCNN). IEEE, 2017: 3880-3887.

# 基于自编码器的轨迹表示学习

## ➤ GM-VSAE

- 基于变分自编码器建模轨迹的分布，并用于轨迹异常检测



基于RNN的  
轨迹变分自编码器

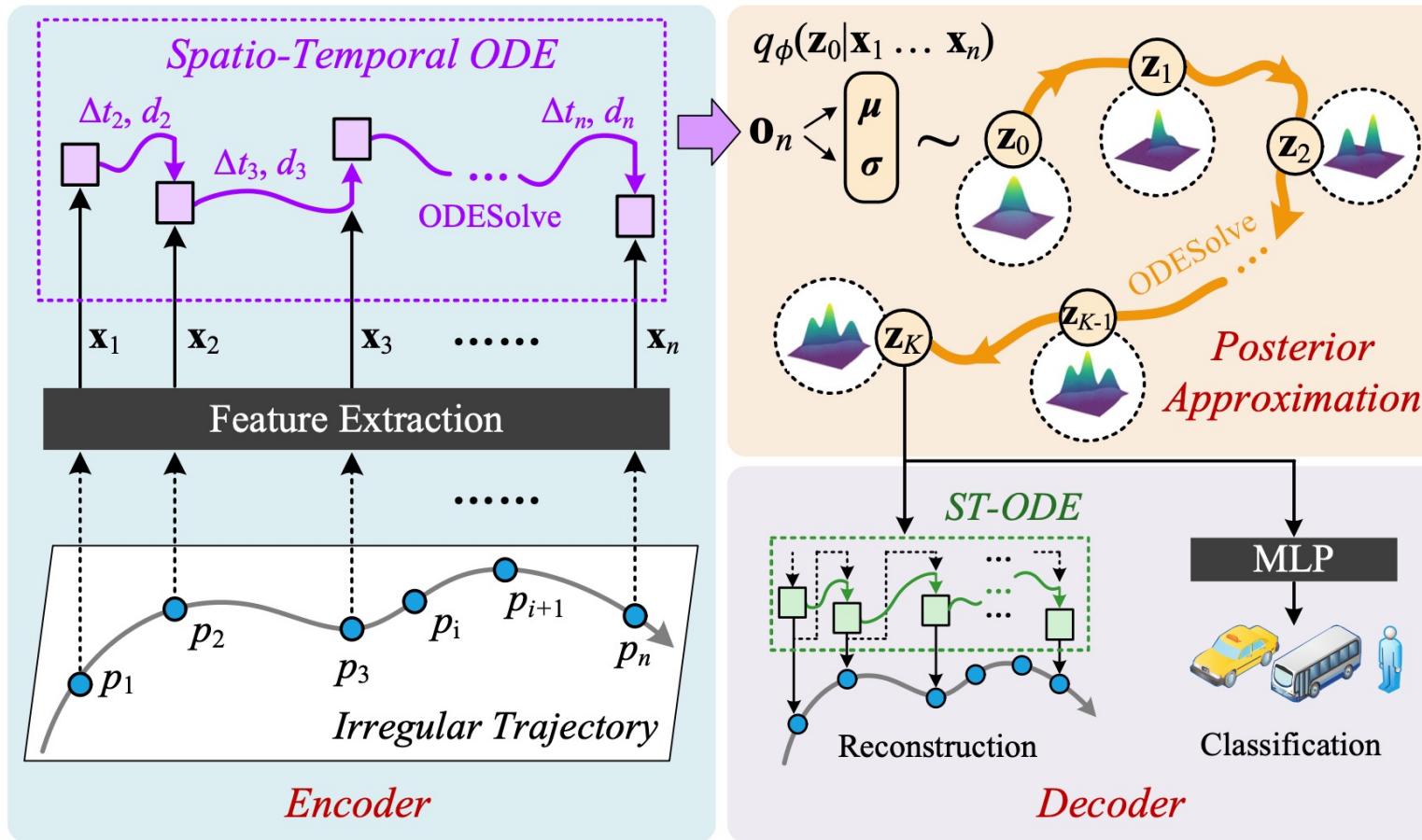
Liu Y, Zhao K, Cong G, et al. Online anomalous trajectory detection with deep generative sequence modeling[C]//2020 IEEE 36th International Conference on Data Engineering (ICDE). IEEE, 2020: 949-960.

# 基于自编码器的轨迹表示学习

## ➤ TrajODE

- 基于NeuralODE构建轨迹编解码器，优化对不等间距采样轨迹的建模性能

基于ODE的  
轨迹变分  
自编码器

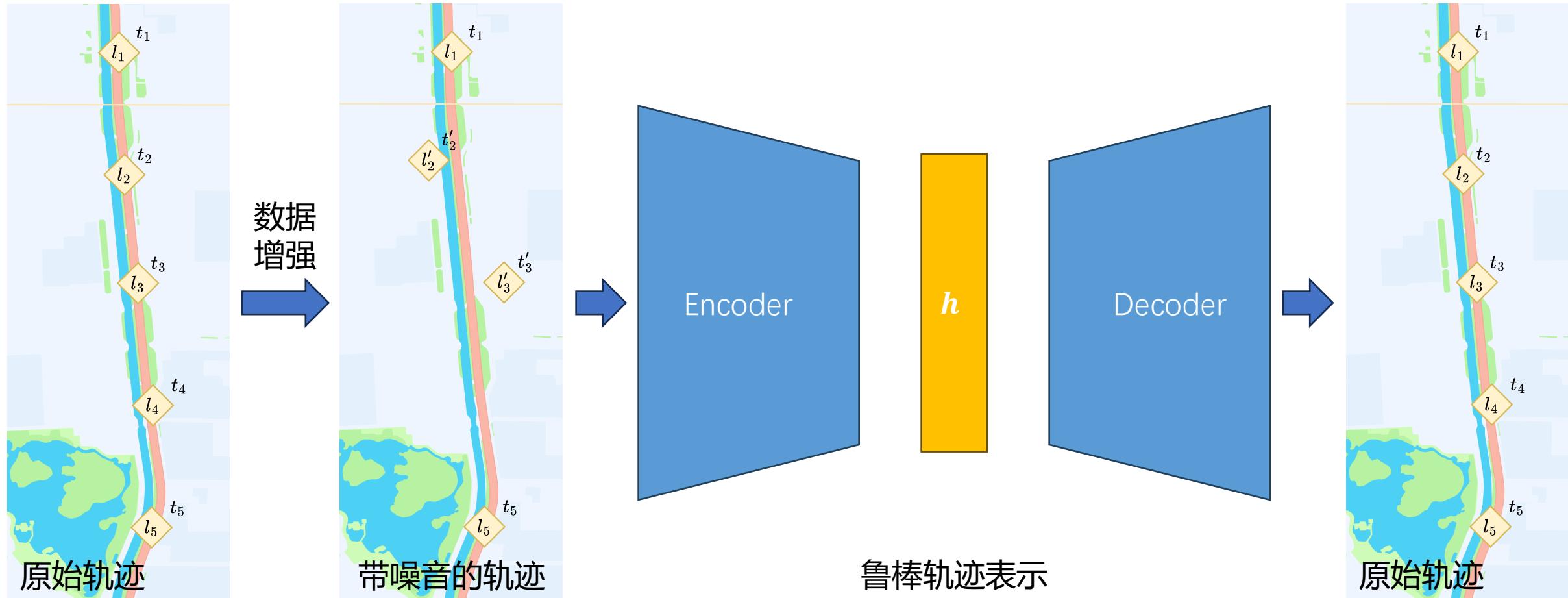


Liang Y, Ouyang K, Yan H, et al. Modeling Trajectories with Neural Ordinary Differential Equations[C]//IJCAI. 2021: 1498-1504.

# 基于自编码器的轨迹表示学习

## ➤ 降噪自编码器用于鲁棒的轨迹表示学习

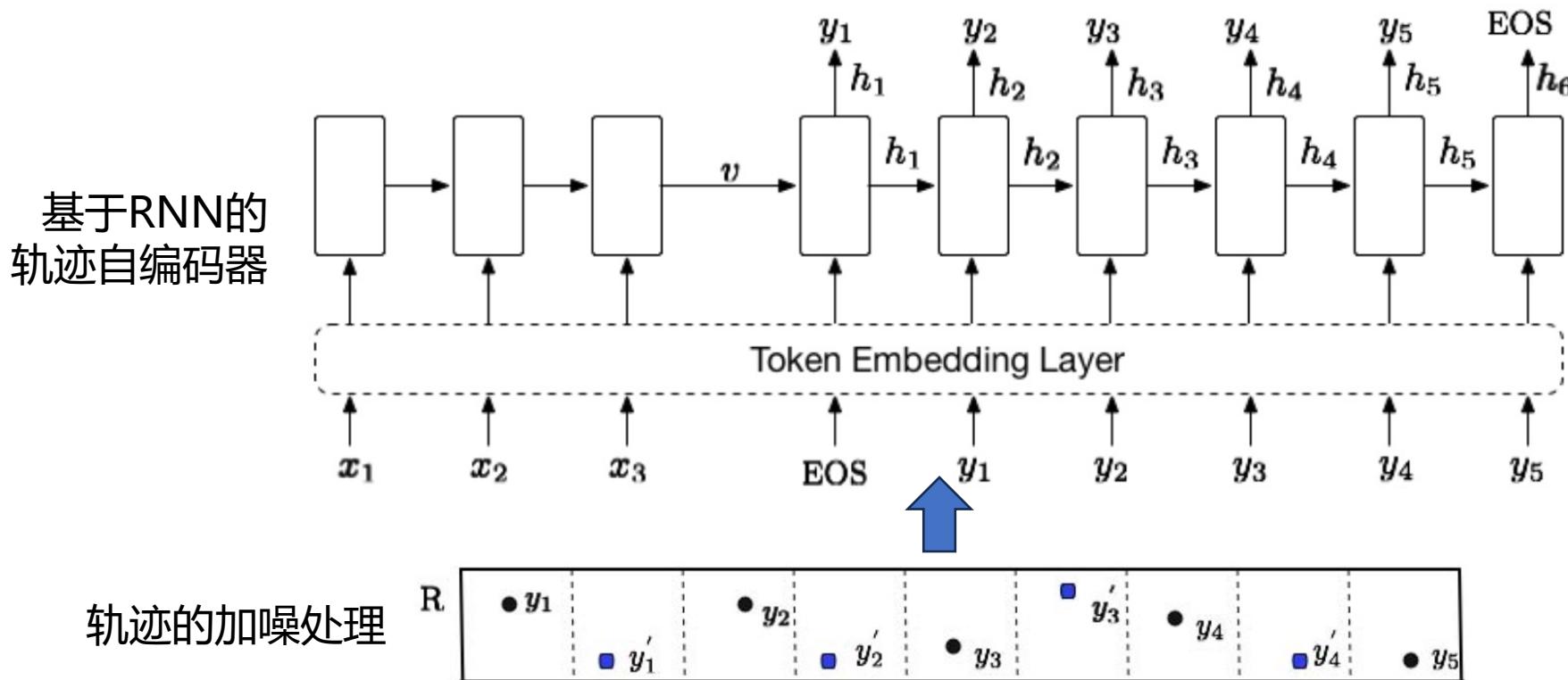
- 使用重采样、加噪音等数据增强方案，构建轨迹的降噪自编码器，学习更鲁棒的轨迹表示



# 基于自编码器的轨迹表示学习

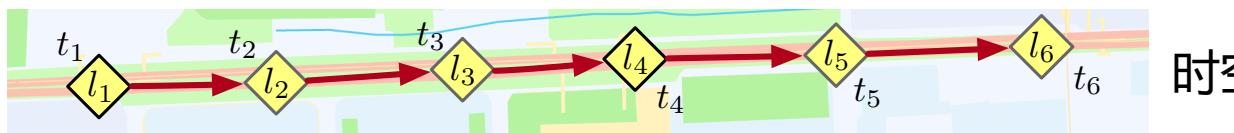
## ➤ t2vec

- 向轨迹编码器的输入轨迹中添加噪音，学习对噪音更加鲁棒的轨迹表示



Li X, Zhao K, Cong G, et al. Deep representation learning for trajectory similarity computation[C]//2018 IEEE 34th international conference on data engineering (ICDE). IEEE, 2018: 617-628.

# 基于自编码器的轨迹自监督学习



时空轨迹

特征提取  $\downarrow$  数据增强

时空轨迹特征

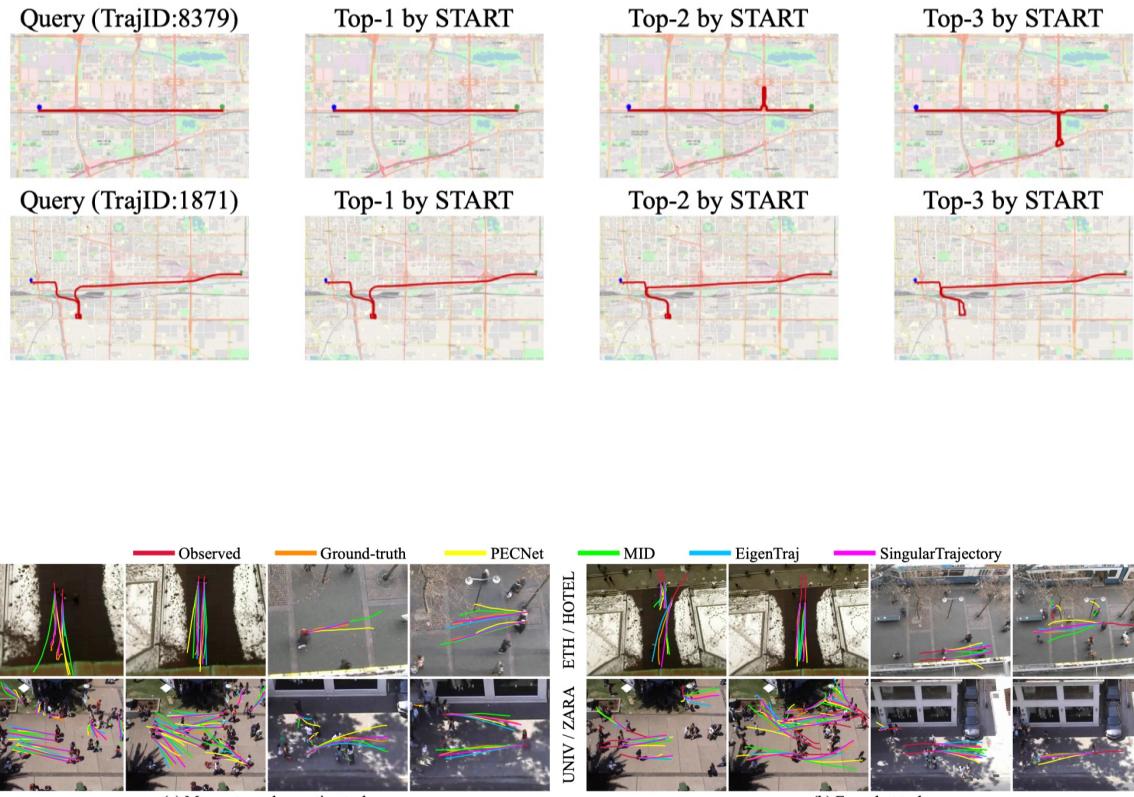
轨迹编码器

轨迹表示  $\rightarrow$

轨迹解码器

时空轨迹特征

轨迹特征分析



1

## 轨迹自监督学习研究背景

2

## 基于词嵌入的轨迹自监督学习

3

## 基于自编码器的轨迹自监督学习

4

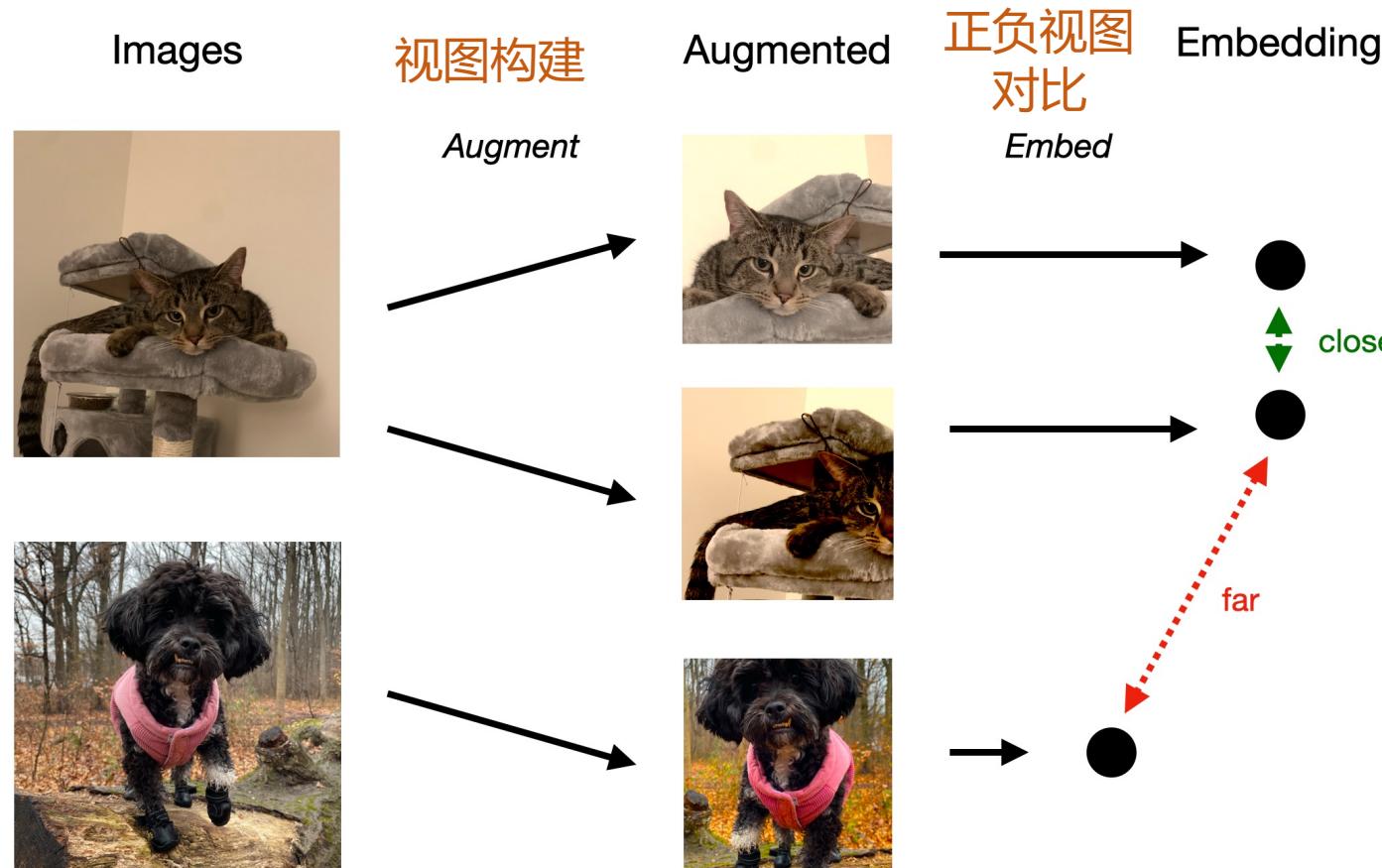
## 基于对比学习的轨迹自监督学习

5

## 轨迹自监督学习研究展望

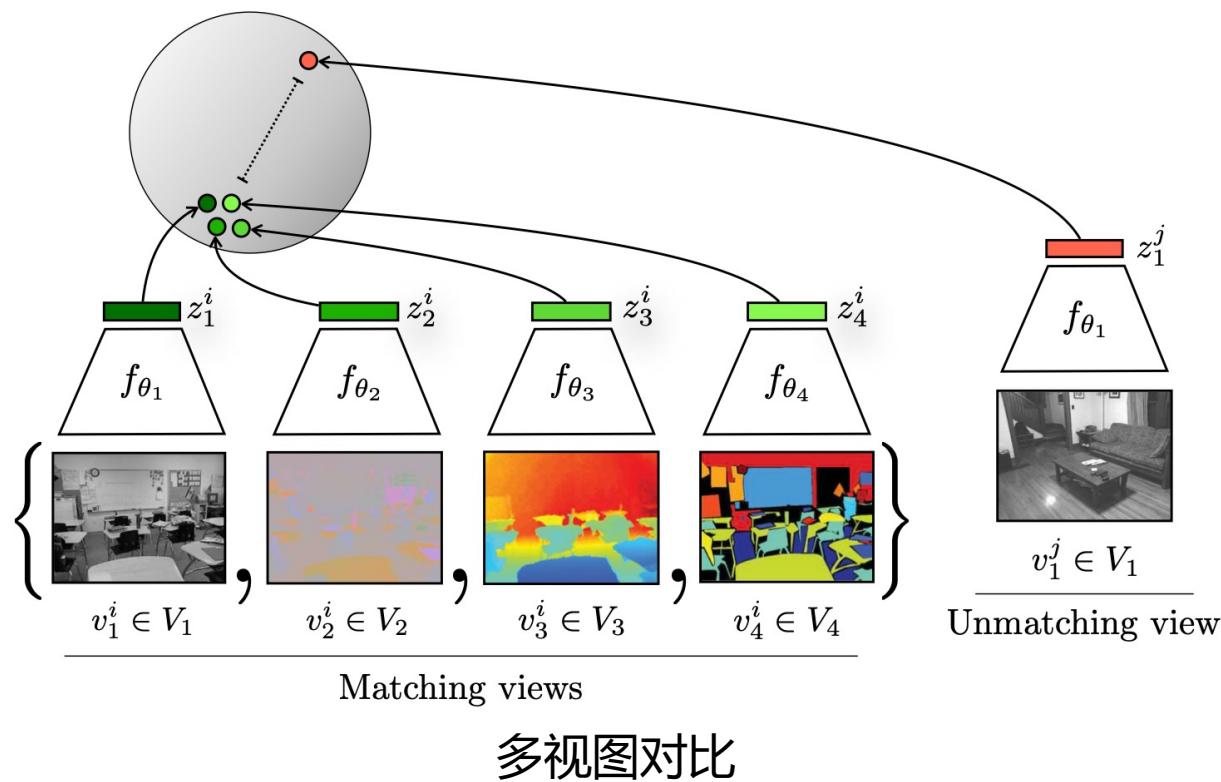
# 对比学习基础

- 提取同一原始数据的不同视图间共有的高阶信息与特征

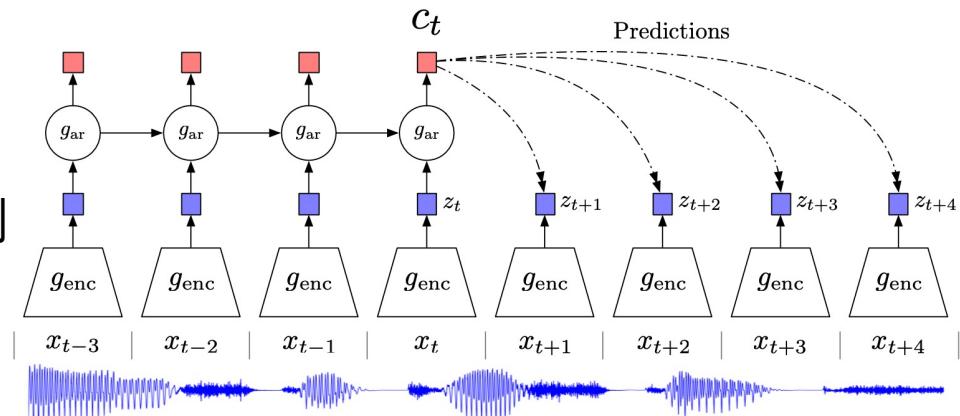


Chen T, Kornblith S, Norouzi M, et al. A simple framework for contrastive learning of visual representations[C]//International conference on machine learning. PMLR, 2020: 1597-1607.

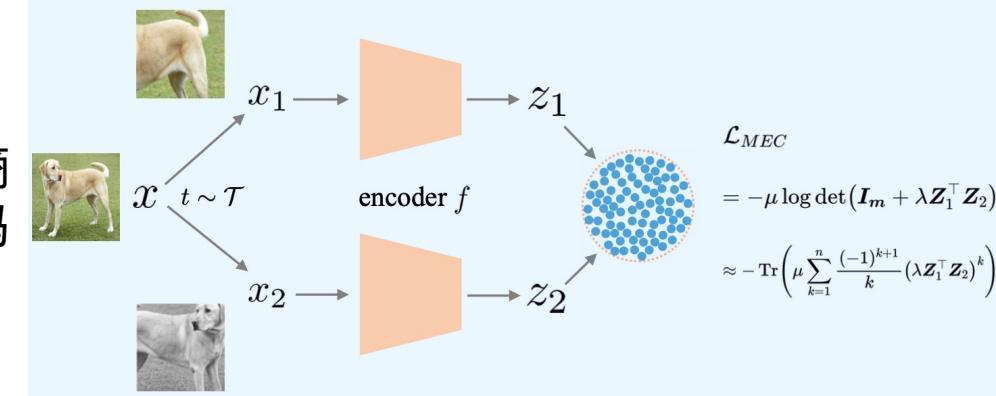
# 对比学习实现



对比预测



Maximum Entropy Coding

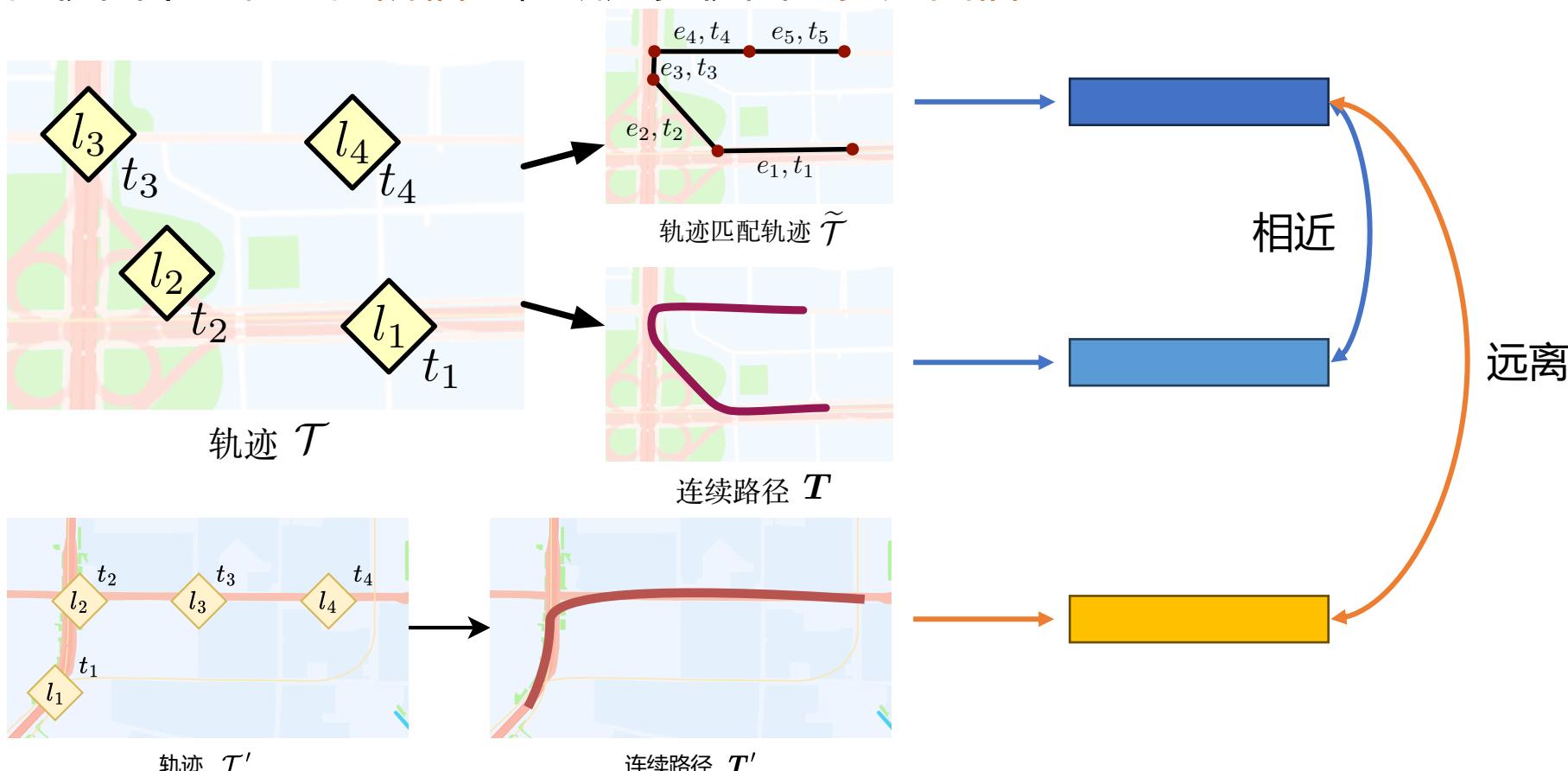


- Tian Y, Krishnan D, Isola P. Contrastive multiview coding[C]//ECCV 2020.
- Oord A, Li Y, Vinyals O. Representation learning with contrastive predictive coding.
- Liu X, Wang Z, Li Y L, et al. Self-supervised learning via maximum entropy coding[J]. NeurIPS 2022.

# 基于对比学习的轨迹表示学习

## ➤ 时空轨迹的多视图构建

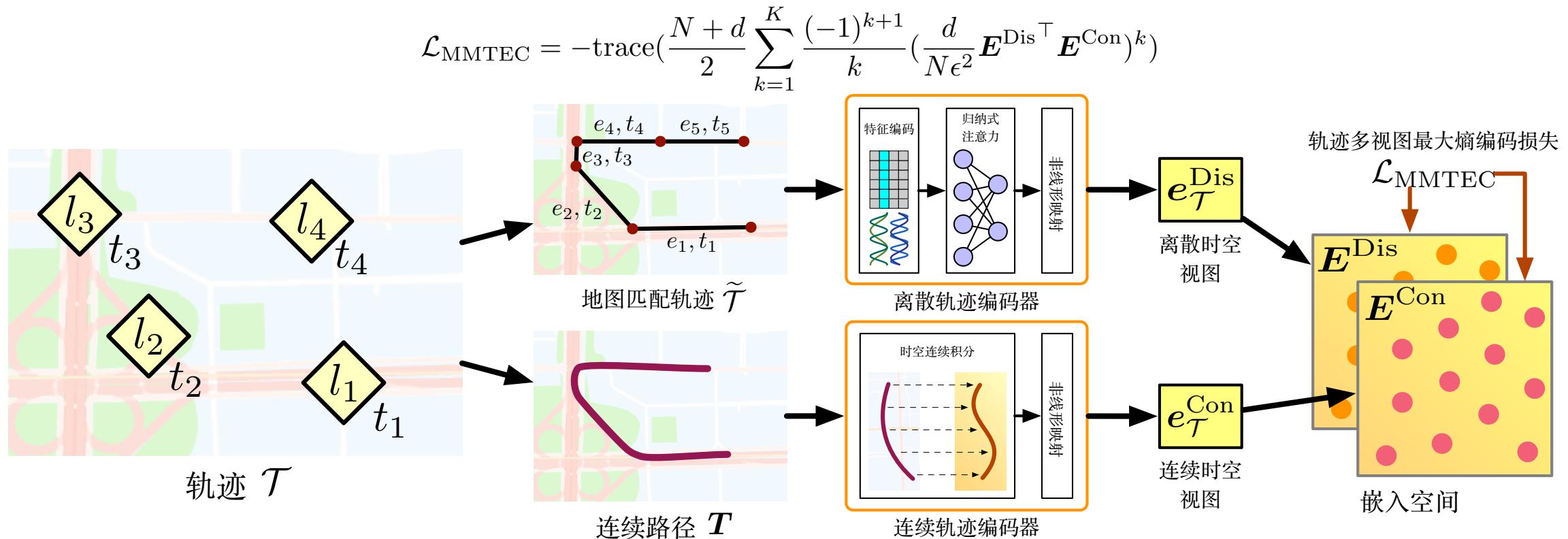
- 通过轨迹数据增强或特征提取技术，构建轨迹的多个视图
- 学习轨迹不同视图中**共有的高阶信息**，或是多视图的**多方面信息**



# 基于对比学习的轨迹表示学习

## ➤ Maximum Multi-view Trajectory Entropy Coding (MMTEC)

- 构建轨迹的离散、连续两方面视图，并使用最大熵编码损失进行对比学习训练

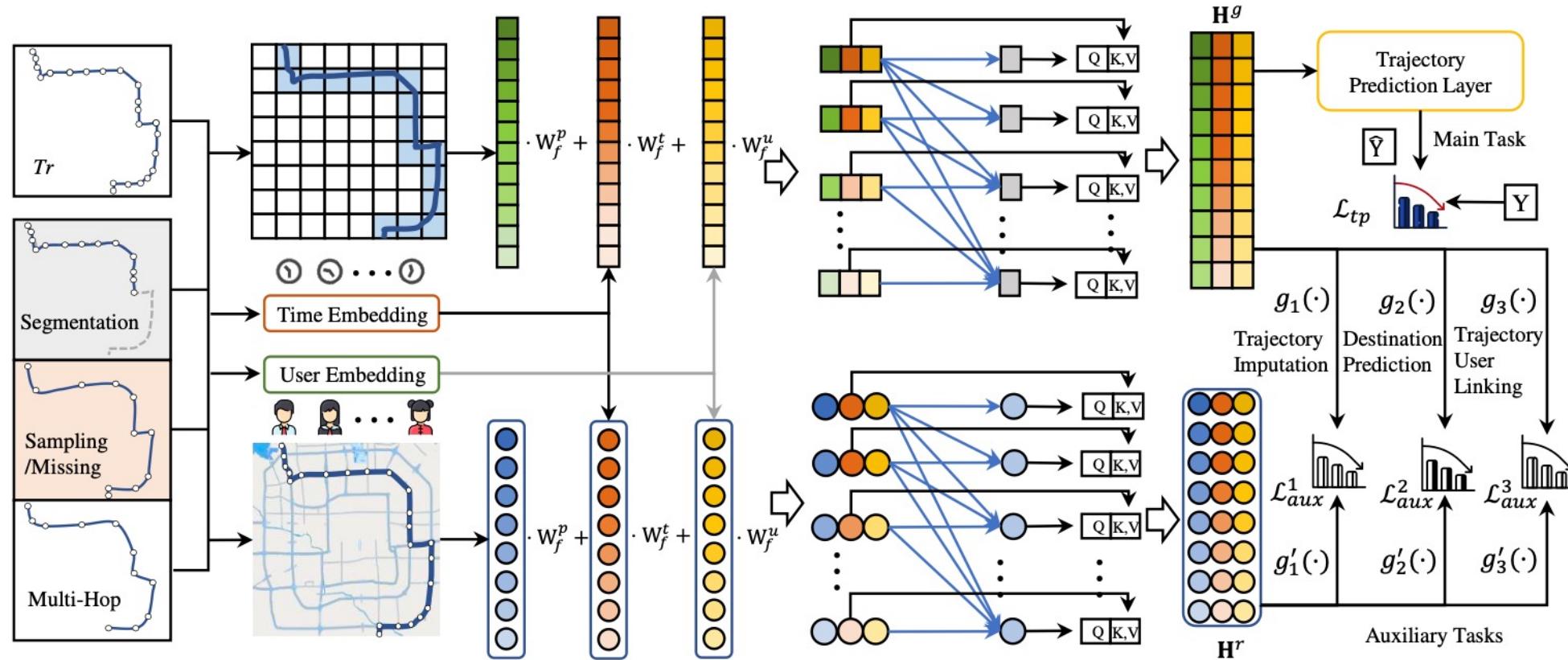


Yan Lin, Huaiyu Wan, et al. Pre-training General Trajectory Embeddings with Maximum Multi-view Entropy Coding. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering (TKDE)*, 2024.

# 基于对比学习的轨迹表示学习

## ➤ PreCLN

- 结合轨迹重采样和空间网格划分构建轨迹的视图，进行对比学习预训练提升下游任务性能

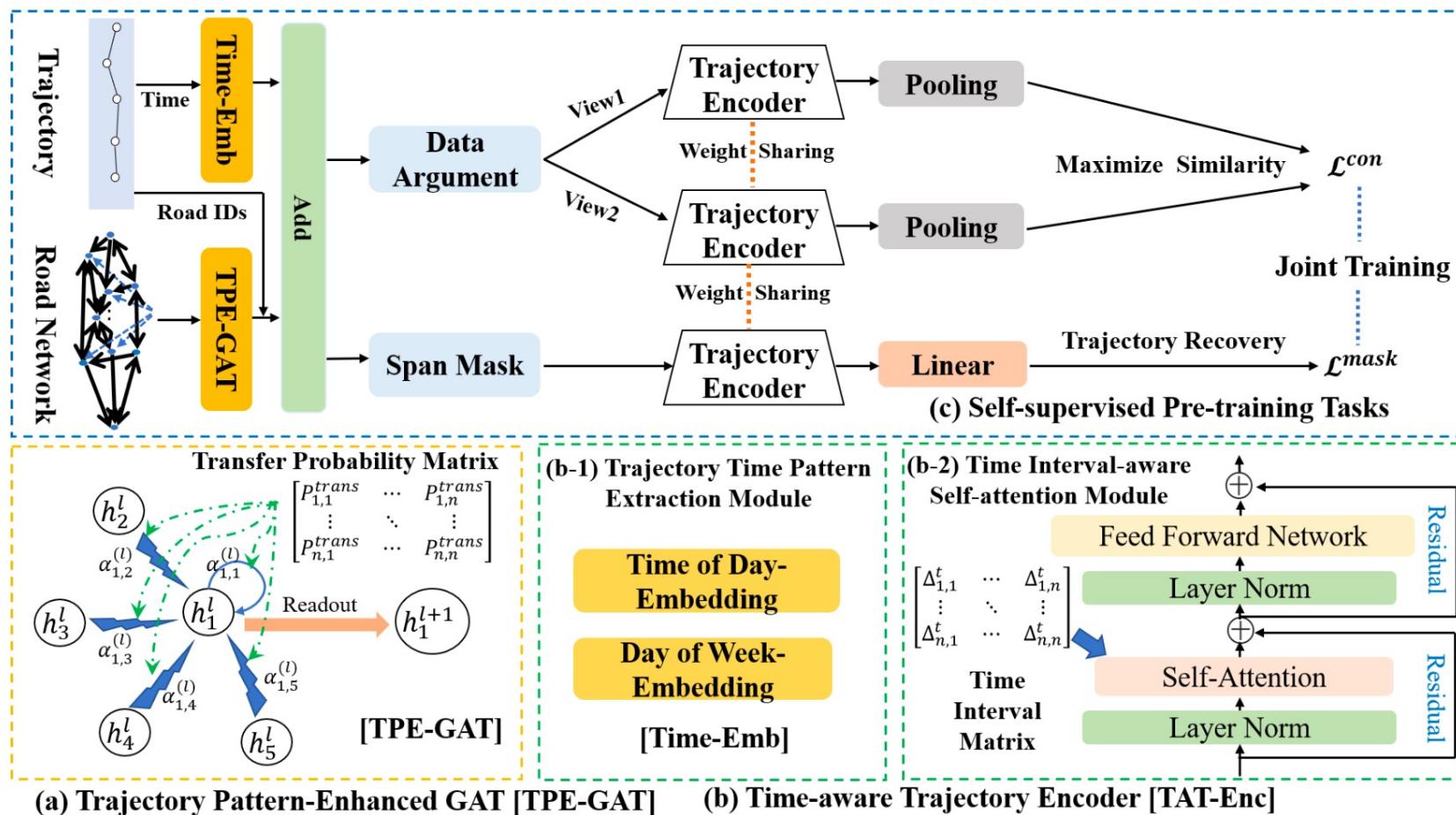


Yan B, Zhao G, Song L, et al. PreCLN: Pretrained-based contrastive learning network for vehicle trajectory prediction[J]. World Wide Web, 2023, 26(4): 1853-1875.

# 基于对比学习的轨迹表示学习

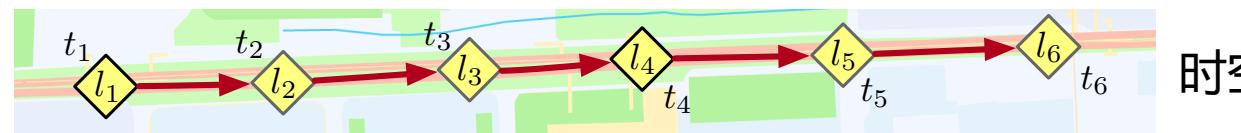
## ➤ START

- 融合对比学习和掩码语言模型（MLM）两种自监督学习范式



Jiang J, Pan D, Ren H, et al. Self-supervised trajectory representation learning with temporal regularities and travel semantics[C]//2023 IEEE 39th international conference on data engineering (ICDE). IEEE, 2023: 843-855.

# 基于对比学习的轨迹自监督学习



时空轨迹

特征提取



数据增强

时空轨迹  
视图A

时空轨迹  
视图B

时空轨迹  
视图C

...

编码器

编码器

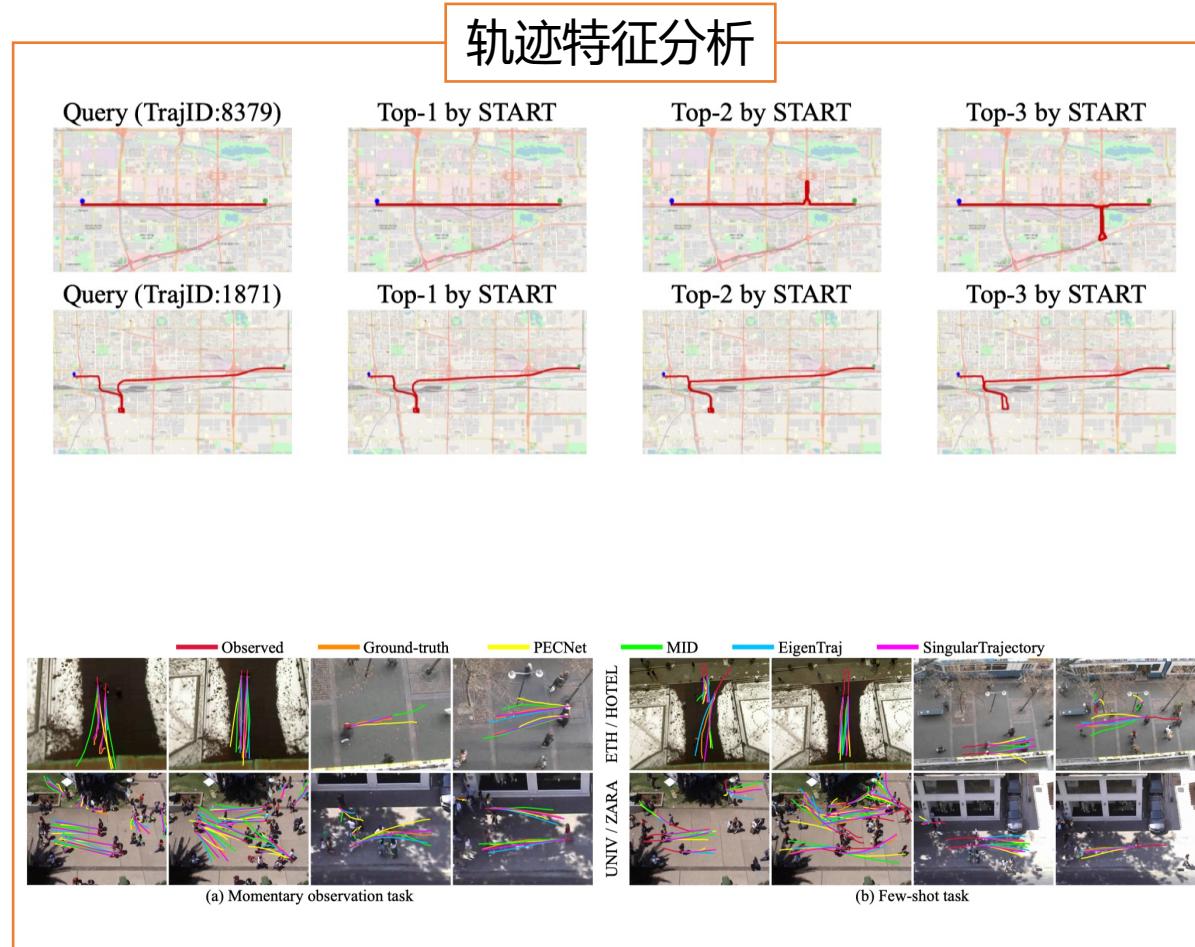
编码器

编码器

对比学习



轨迹表示



1

## 轨迹自监督学习研究背景

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4

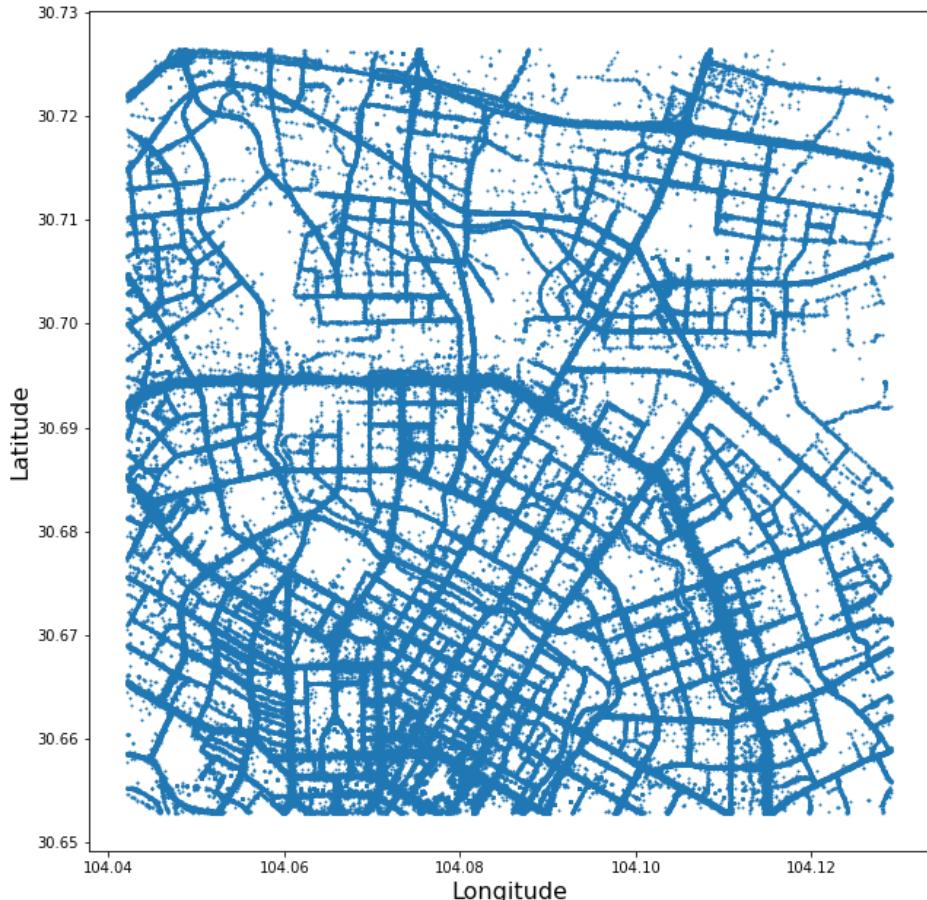
## 基于对比学习的轨迹自监督学习

5

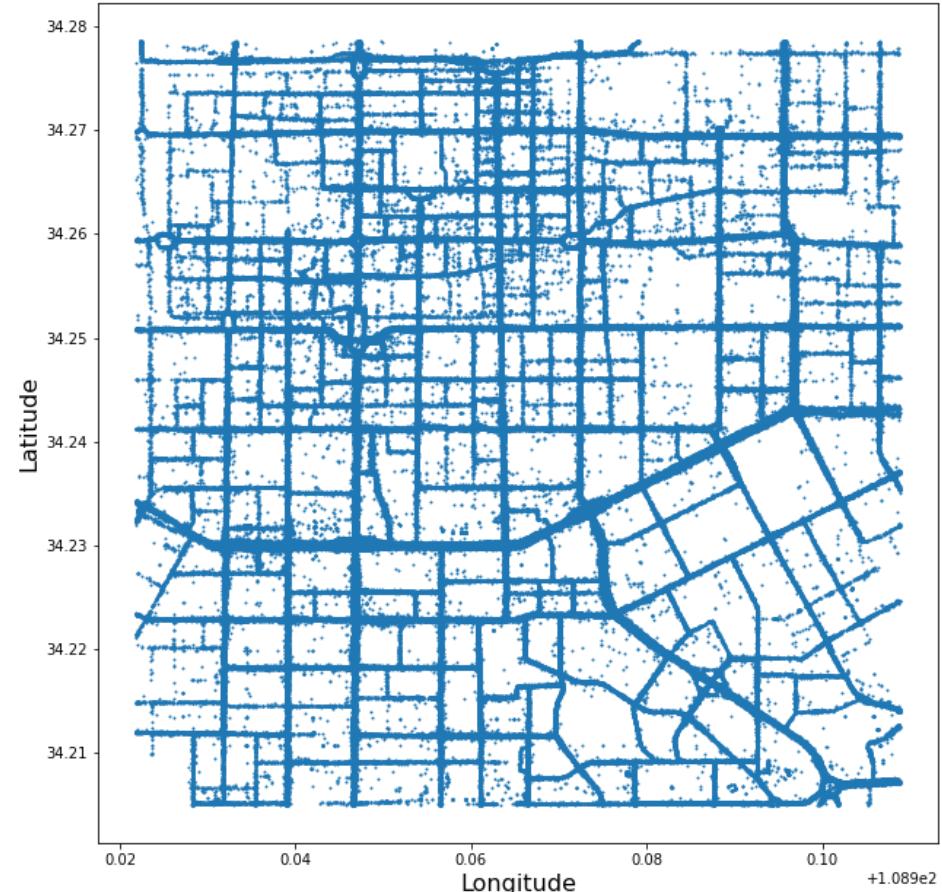
## 轨迹自监督学习研究展望

# 数据可迁移性的局限性

- 时空特征的绝对性、移动规律和路网结构的强相关性等为数据可迁移性带来了挑战



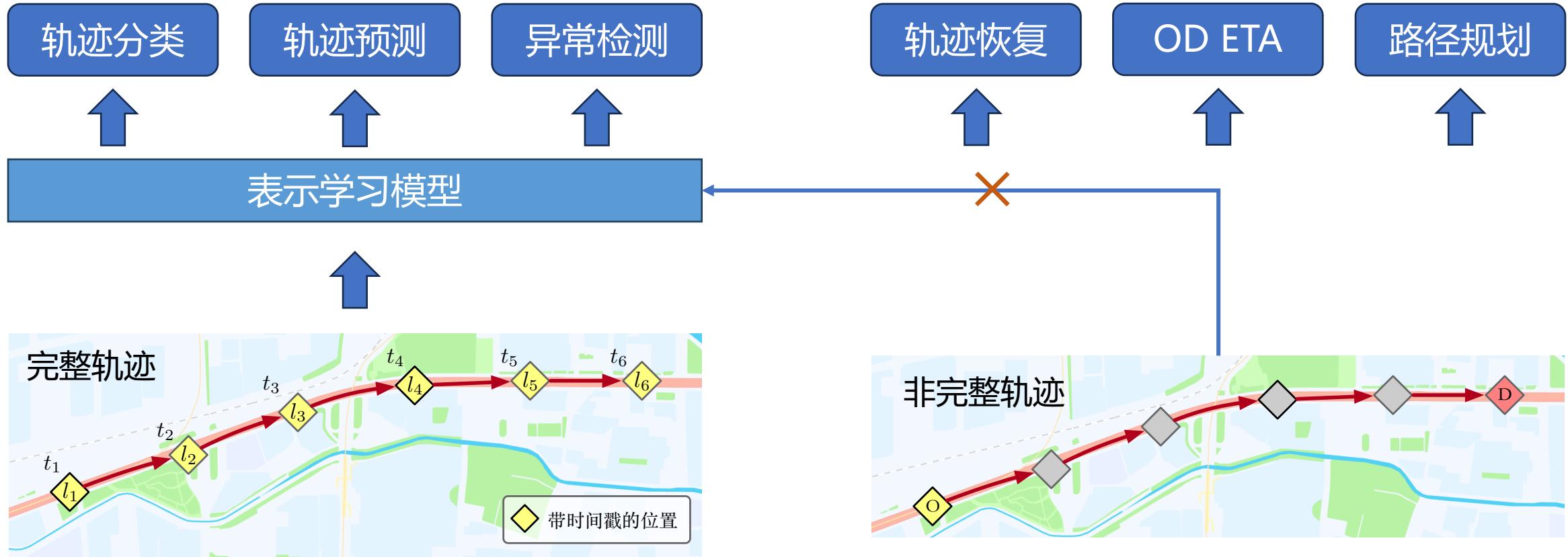
成都轨迹数据集



西安轨迹数据集

# 任务适配能力的局限性

- 自监督学习的表示学习范式将时空对象映射为嵌入向量，结合预测模块适配下游任务
- 表示学习范式对输入特征完整性的要求限制了模型的任务适配能力



# NLP领域自监督学习的启发

- 通用的语义信息带来的数据可迁移性
- 生成式模型范式带来的任务适配能力



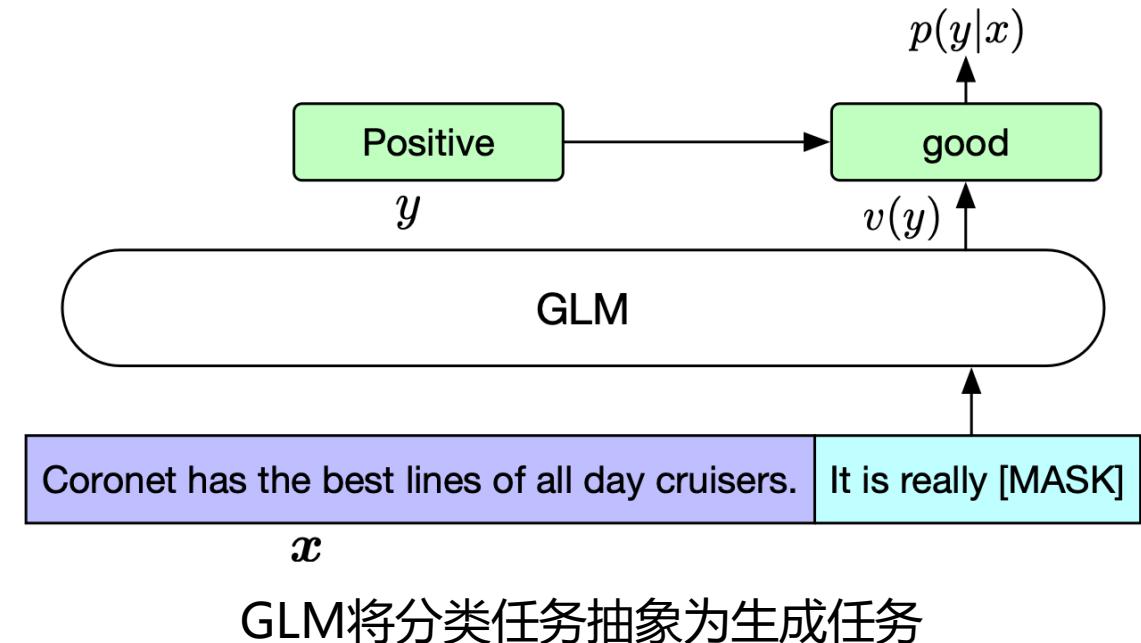
WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

Natural language processing (NLP) is an interdisciplinary subfield of computer science and information retrieval. It is primarily concerned with giving computers the ability to support and manipulate human language. ...



Natural language processing (NLP) is the ability of a computer program to understand human language as it's spoken and written -- referred to as natural language. It's a component of artificial intelligence (AI).

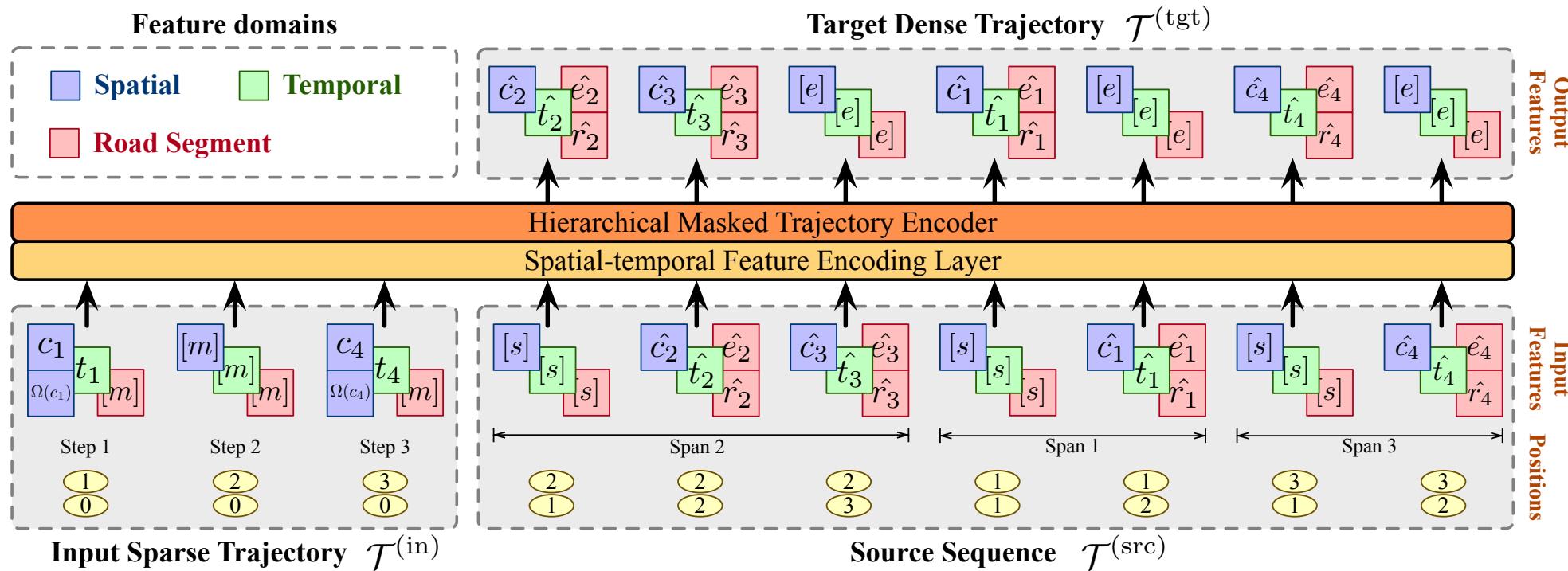
自然语言的数据集可迁移性



- Du Z, Qian Y, Liu X, et al. Glm: General language model pretraining with autoregressive blank infilling. ACL (1) 2022: 320-335.

# 轨迹自监督学习的通用性扩展

- 从时空特征中挖掘通用、可迁移的信息
- 构建能适应多种输入形式、适配更多种下游任务的自监督学习范式，如生成式模型



基于生成式模型的轨迹自监督模型

- Yan Lin, Jilin Hu, et al. UVTM: Universal Vehicle Trajectory Modeling with ST Feature Domain Generation. arXiv preprint.



北京交通大学 网络科学与智能系统研究所  
INSTITUTE OF NETWORK SCIENCE AND INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS

# 谢谢！

汇报人：林彦



# 大语言模型的实用应用

## PromptGenius - All purpose prompts for ChatLLMs



www.promptgenius.site

# 大语言模型的实用应用

**OverleafCopilot** - A comprehensive scholar writing copilot for Overleaf  
[overleafcopilot.com](http://overleafcopilot.com)

The screenshot shows the Overleaf Copilot interface. On the left, the file structure and code editor for a LaTeX document titled "TKDE 2023\_MMTEC\_Yan Lin\_preprint" are visible. The main text area contains several sections of LaTeX code and their corresponding English explanations. On the right, the "Rewriter" panel is open, showing a summary of the first section and a detailed explanation of the methodology. The "Academic Rewriter" tab is selected, and the text is presented in a clean, readable format.

Code Editor:

```
\subsection{Overview}
Figure \ref{fig:framework} shows the proposed framework. Given a spatio-temporal trajectory, our goal is to develop a self-supervised pretext task using maximum entropy coding, with the aim of maximizing the information entropy of the trajectory's embeddings. To incorporate multiple aspects of information embedded within the trajectory, we propose a multi-view scheme for modeling and fusing two aspects of information. In this multi-view scheme, one aspect focuses on the spatial properties of the trajectory, while the other aspect captures the temporal dynamics of the trajectory.

Specifically, we map-match the trajectory and use an attention-based discrete trajectory encoder to efficiently extract correlations from the map-matched trajectory, mapping it into the semantic embedding. We also recover the underlying continuous movements of the trajectory and use a NeuralCDE-based continuous trajectory encoder to model the recovered movements and map these into the continuous spatio-temporal embedding. We incorporate these two embeddings into our pretext task by defining a view consistency prior constraint, which we use to pre-train the two embeddings with our final pretext task. After pre-training, we combine the two embeddings for use in downstream tasks. The remainder of the section provides a detailed explanation of the proposed method.

\subsection{Pre-training General Embeddings by Maximizing Entropy}
Current pre-training methods for trajectory embedding utilize generative or contrastive losses in their pretext tasks, which can introduce biases and restrict the generality of the learned embeddings to apply across different types of downstream tasks. To address this limitation, we draw inspiration from maximum entropy coding (MEC) as discussed in Section \ref{sec:maximum-entropy-coding} and develop a pretext task that minimizes the bias introduced into pre-trained embeddings.

Suppose we have a set of trajectories  $\{\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, \dots, \mathcal{T}_N\}$  with corresponding embeddings  $\{e_{\mathcal{T}_1}, e_{\mathcal{T}_2}, \dots, e_{\mathcal{T}_N}\}$ , where  $e_{\mathcal{T}_i} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , the goal is to minimize bias by leveraging MEC to maximize the entropy of the embeddings. Therefore, the negative of Equation \ref{eq:coding-length-function} is used as our pre-training loss function. We simplify Equation \ref{eq:coding-length-function} using Taylor expansion following \cite{liu2022self} to obtain a more tractable loss function:
```

%

```
\begin{equation}
\mathcal{L} = \text{trace}(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N-d} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k!} (\frac{1}{N-d})^k \mathbf{E}_{\mathcal{T}}^T \mathbf{E}_{\mathcal{T}})
\end{equation}
```

Question