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Technical University of Denmark



# **Traffic Prediction with Convolutional Long Short-Term Memory**

# Inon Peled, Francisco C. Pereira, Ole Winther

# **Background and Motivation**

Accurate prediction of traffic admits many benefits: reliable travel planning, early detection of congestion, effective response by road practitioners, and more.

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) with Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) have been successfully applied to time series prediction [1]. Recently, [2] showed that Convolutional LSTM (Conv-LSTM) outperforms classic LSTM in predicting time series data on a 2-dimensional spatial grid.

In this work, we study the applicability of **Conv-LSTM to prediction of traffic on a road network**.





#### **1) Baseline Models**

## Data

(1) Either speed,

or flow

LSTM

Dense

Output

Speeds and relative flows from Android devices.

- Around University of Copenhagen, January-June 2015.
- Averaged every 5 minutes in several middle-of-roads and junctions.
- **Goal:** predict speed and flow in next 5min, given last hour.
- January..May for training, June for testing.





Conv-LSTM 1D outperforms all other models.

Consistent results also under Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Pearson Correlation Coefficient  $\rho$ , and Coefficient of Determination  $R^2$ .

## **Conclusions**

- 1. Similarly to LR, RNNs perform better in *middle-of-roads* than in *junctions*.
- 2. Unlike LR, RNNs benefit from *combining* flow and speed.
- 3. Conv-LSTM takes advantage of spatio-temporal correlations, and outperforms classic LSTM for traffic data too.

References "The unreasonable effectiveness of recurrent neural networks", http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/. [1] Chen et al., "Convolutional LSTM network: A machine learning approach for precipitation nowcasting," [2] CoRR, vol. abs/1506.04214, 2015.