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Multi-scale detection and interpretation of spatio-temporal anomalies of human activities

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 - Research Interests: GIScience, spatio-temporal data mining, GeoAI, social sensing, urban studies, remote sensing, etc.
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- Scale



Contents expressed at different scales

- Anomalies of human activities
 - Abnormal changes in activity characteristics caused by external events
 - Nature events: rainfall, air pollution, etc.
 - Social events: concerts, traffic accidents, etc.

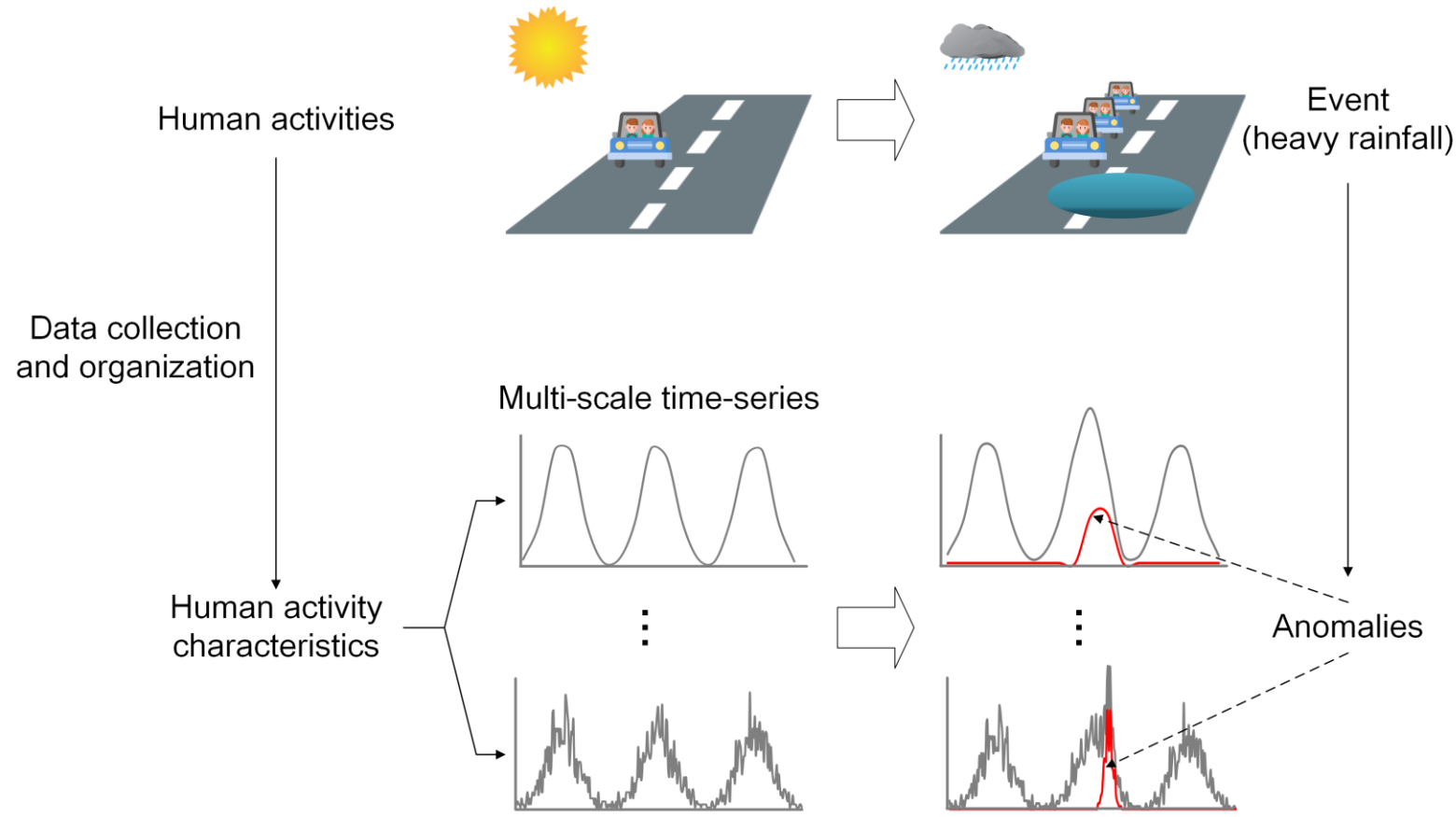


Traffic accidents



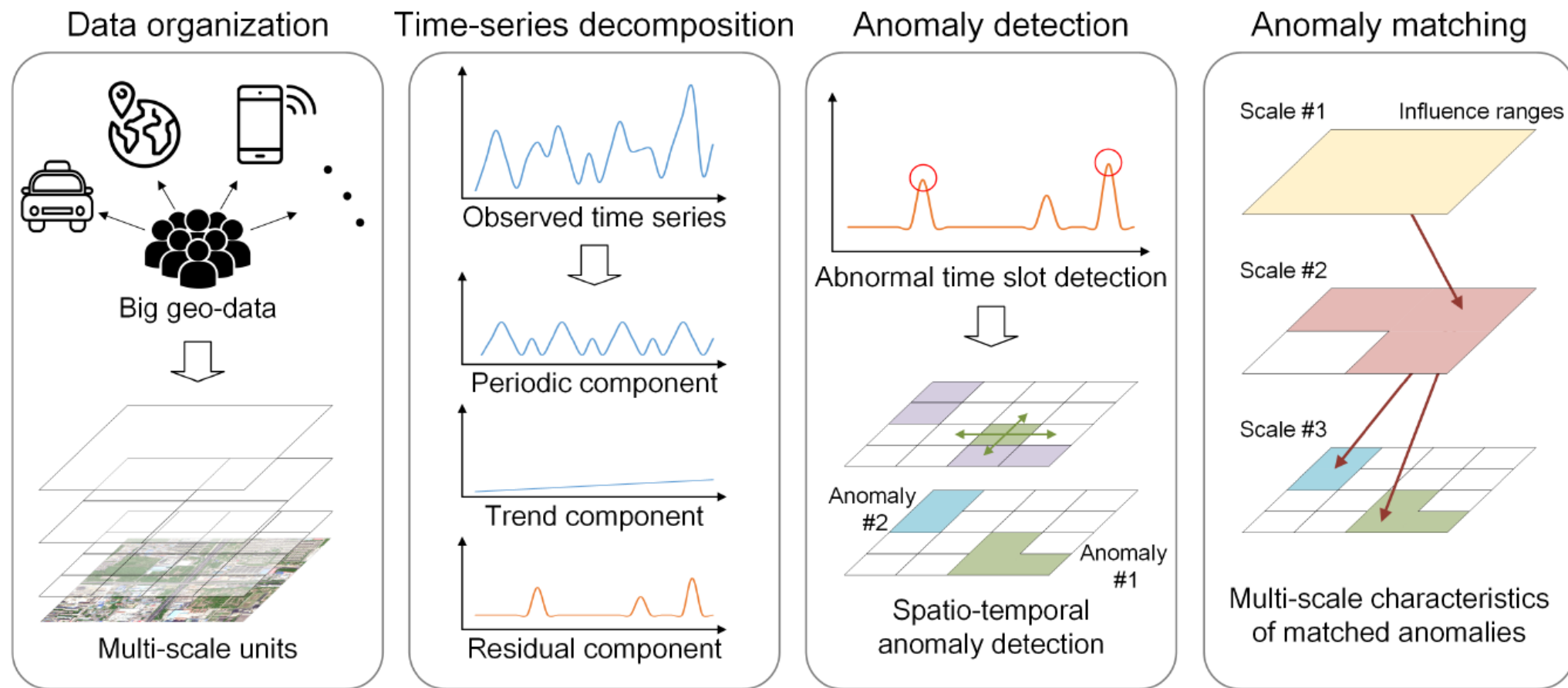
Tourism Golden Week

- Scales affect the anomaly detection and interpretation
 - Scale affects the anomaly characteristics: influence intensity, time length, area, etc.
 - Considering multiple scales is good at detect anomalies with different characteristics

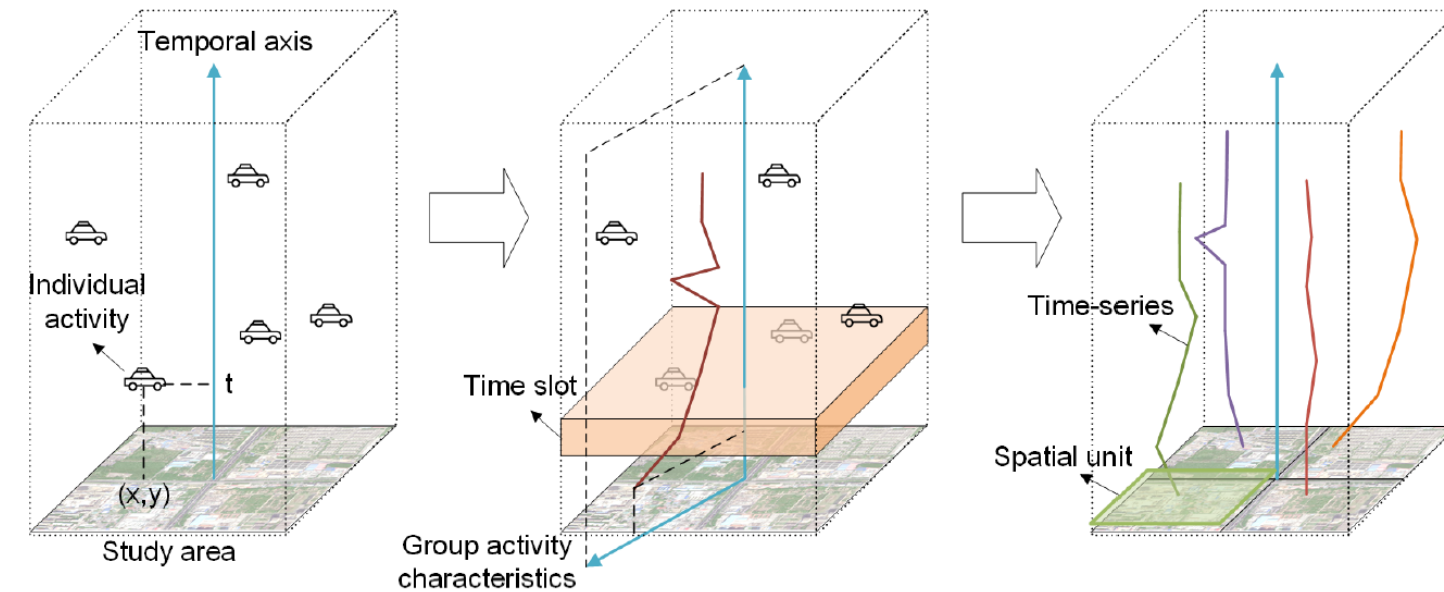


- Multi-scale anomaly detection method

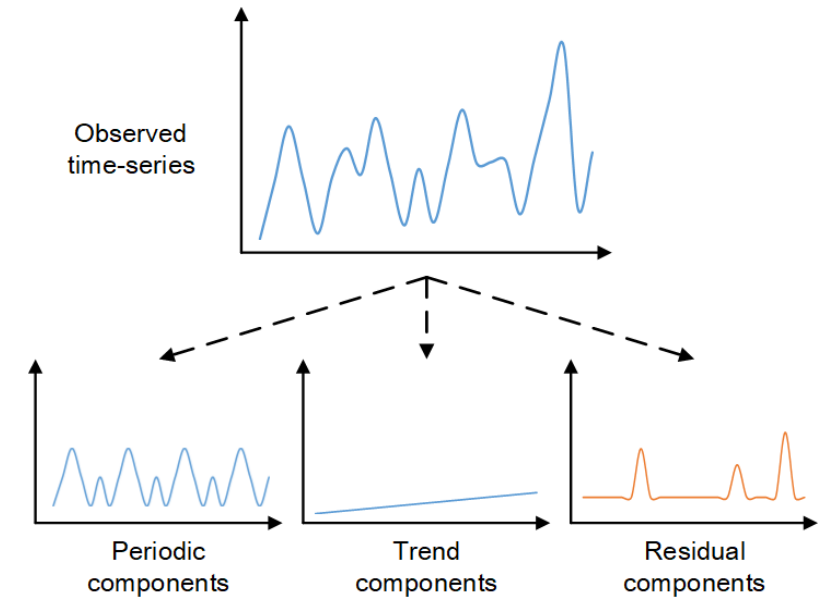
➤ Four steps: data organization, time-series decomposition, anomaly detection, anomaly matching



- Multi-scale anomaly detection method
 - Data organization: Time-series at multiple spatio-temporal scales
 - Time-series decomposition: STL method (Cleveland et al., 1990)



Data organization



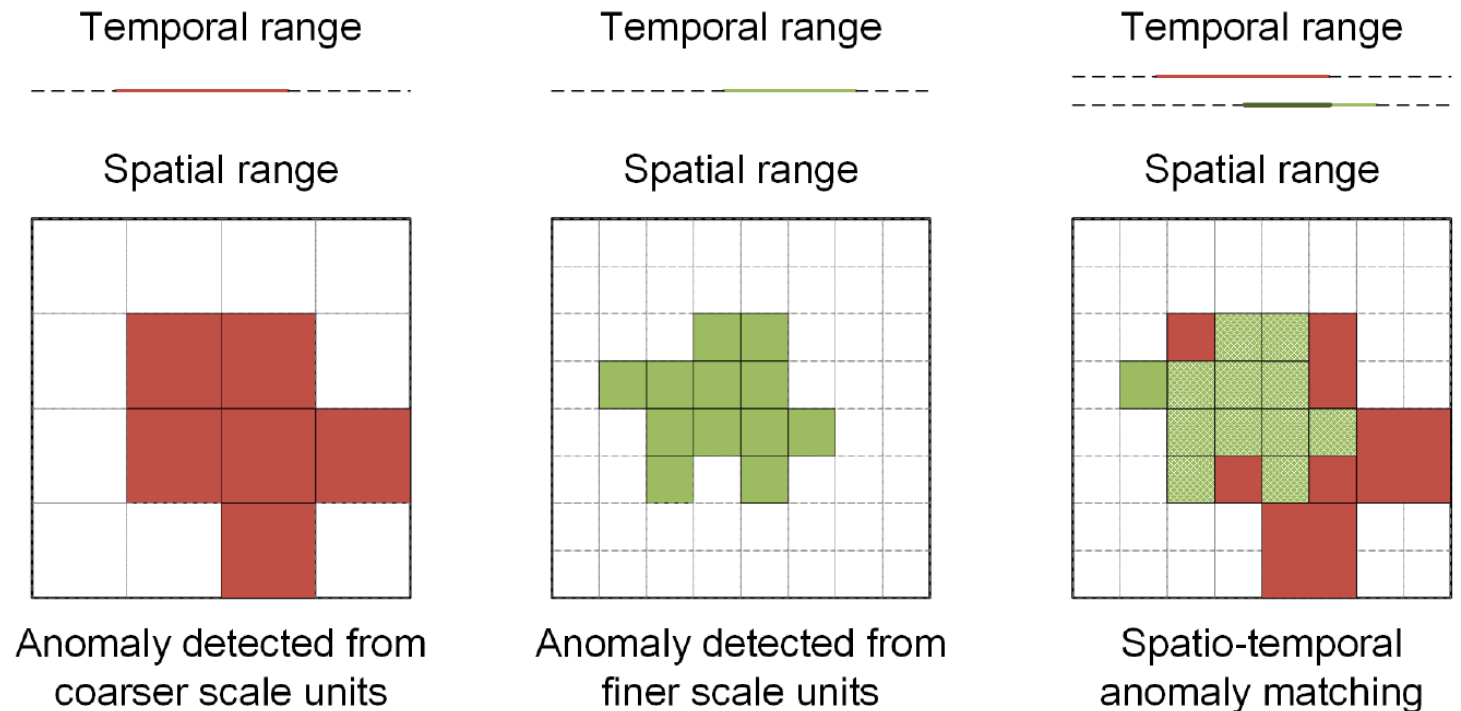
STL method

- Multi-scale anomaly detection method

- Spatio-temporal anomaly detection: Tukey boxplot + seeded region growing (SGR)
- Anomaly matching: Overlap ratio of spatio-temporal influence ranges

$$\frac{Overlap(IR_i, IR_j)}{IR_j} \geq K$$

$$\frac{f(TIR_i, TIR_j)}{TIR_j} \cdot \frac{g(SIR_i, SIR_j)}{SIR_j} \geq k^2$$

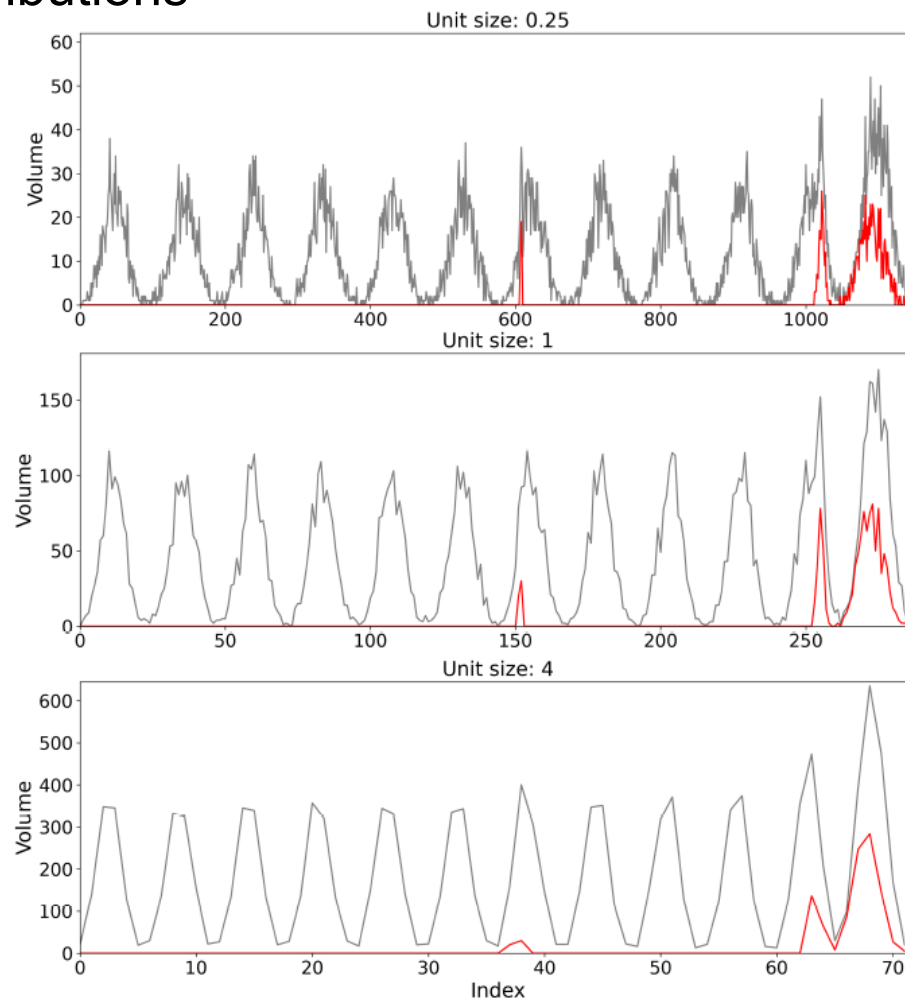


Anomaly matching at different spatial scales

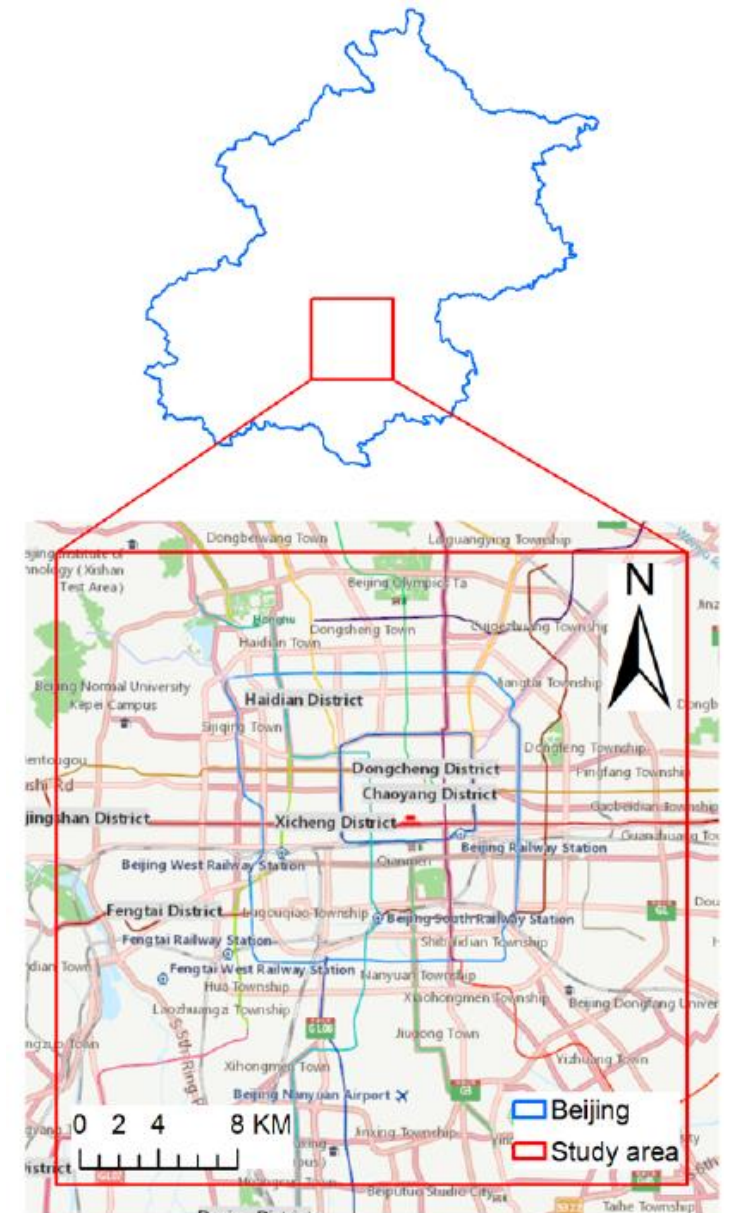
- Simulation of multi-temporal-scale anomaly detection
 - Data is generated according to known probability distributions
 - Multi-scale method vs Single-scale method

Anomaly detection accuracy

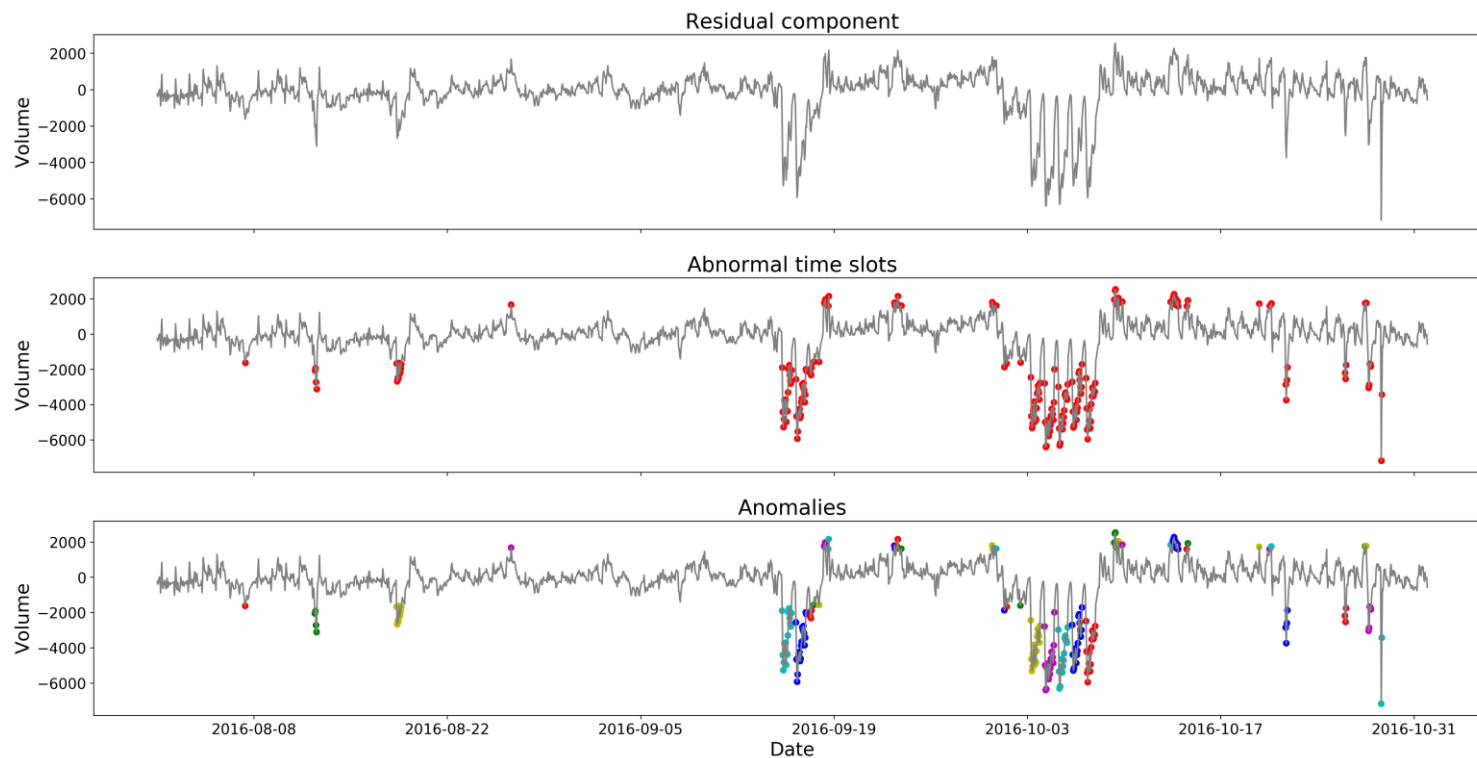
Scale	Anomaly #1	Anomaly #2	Anomaly #3	Total
Scale #1	0.90	0.89	0.67	0.82
Scale #2	0.83	0.99	0.91	0.91
Scale #3	0.24	0.90	0.98	0.71
Multi-scale	0.95	0.99	0.98	0.98



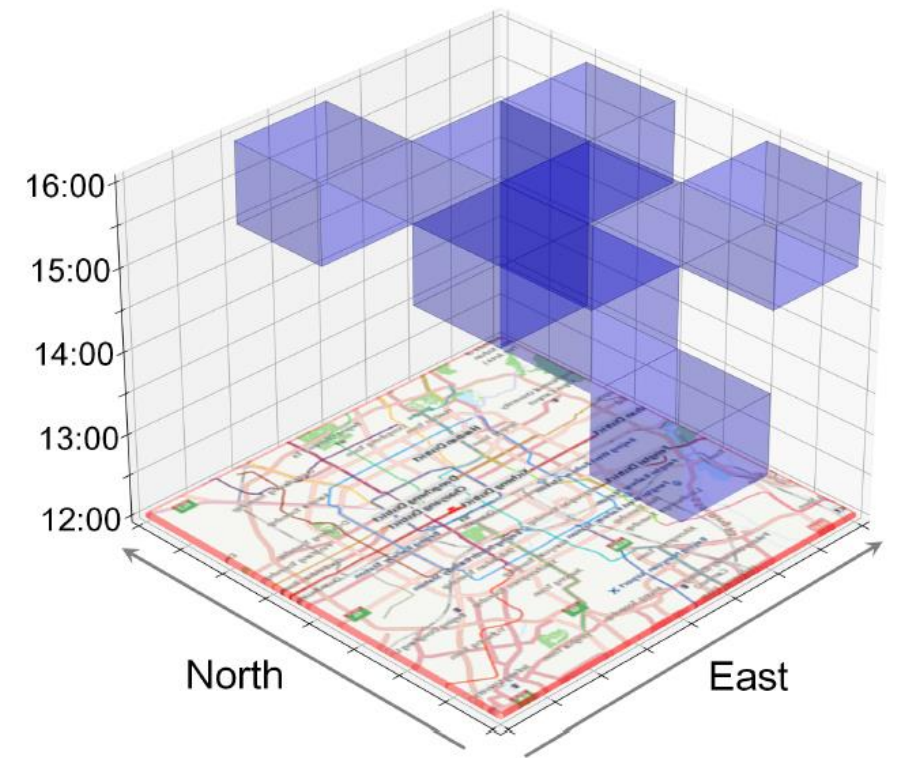
- Case study of multi-spatial-scale anomaly detection
 - Data: Taxi origin and destination points (OD)
 - Study area: Center of Beijing, $32 \times 32 \text{ km}^2$ square area
 - Collected time: 01/08/2016 to 31/10/2016
 - Spatial unit form: Regular grids
 - Spatial unit size: From $1 \times 1 \text{ km}^2$ to $32 \times 32 \text{ km}^2$ (six scales)
 - Temporal unit size : one hour
 - Time-series length: 2208



- Case study of multi-spatial-scale anomaly detection
 - Spatio-temporal anomaly detection

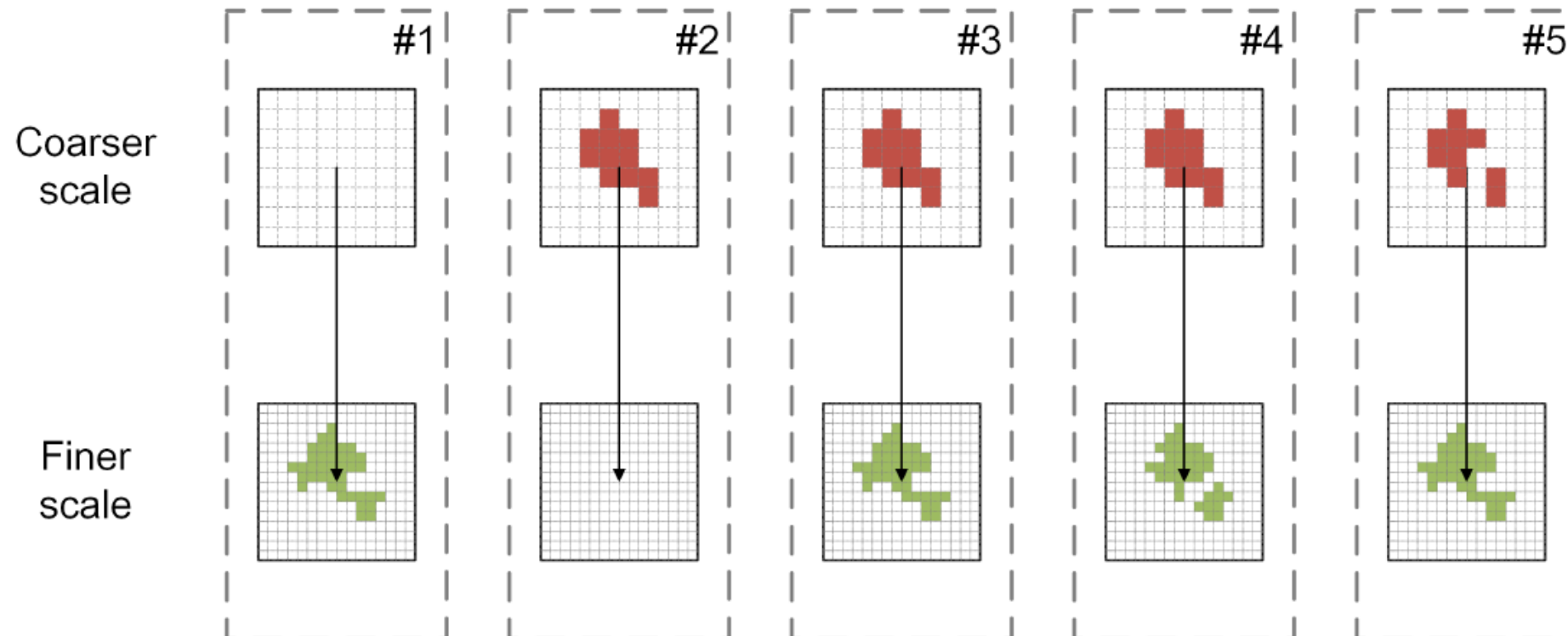


Anomaly detection at the coarsest scale

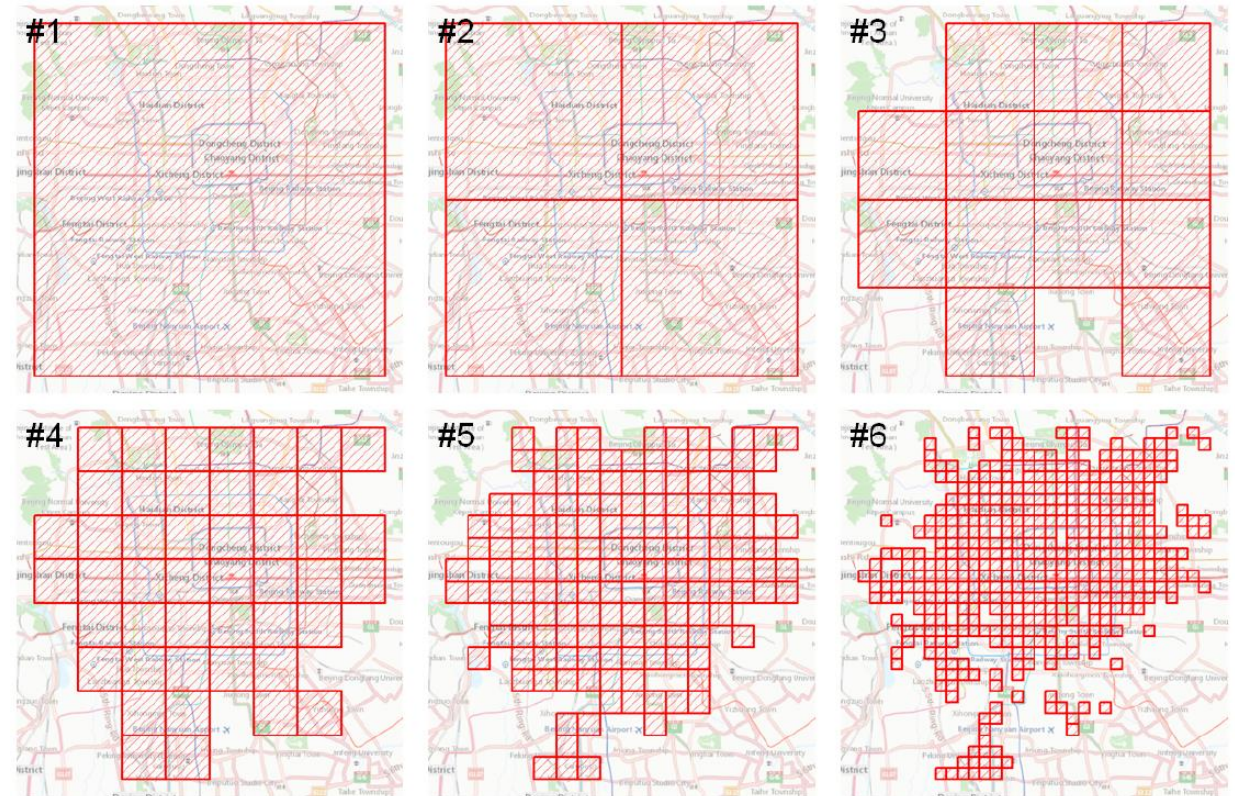


Visualization of influence range example

- Case study of multi-spatial-scale anomaly detection
 - Anomaly matching at different spatial scales
 - Matching relationships: Creation, loss, continuation, splitting, and merging

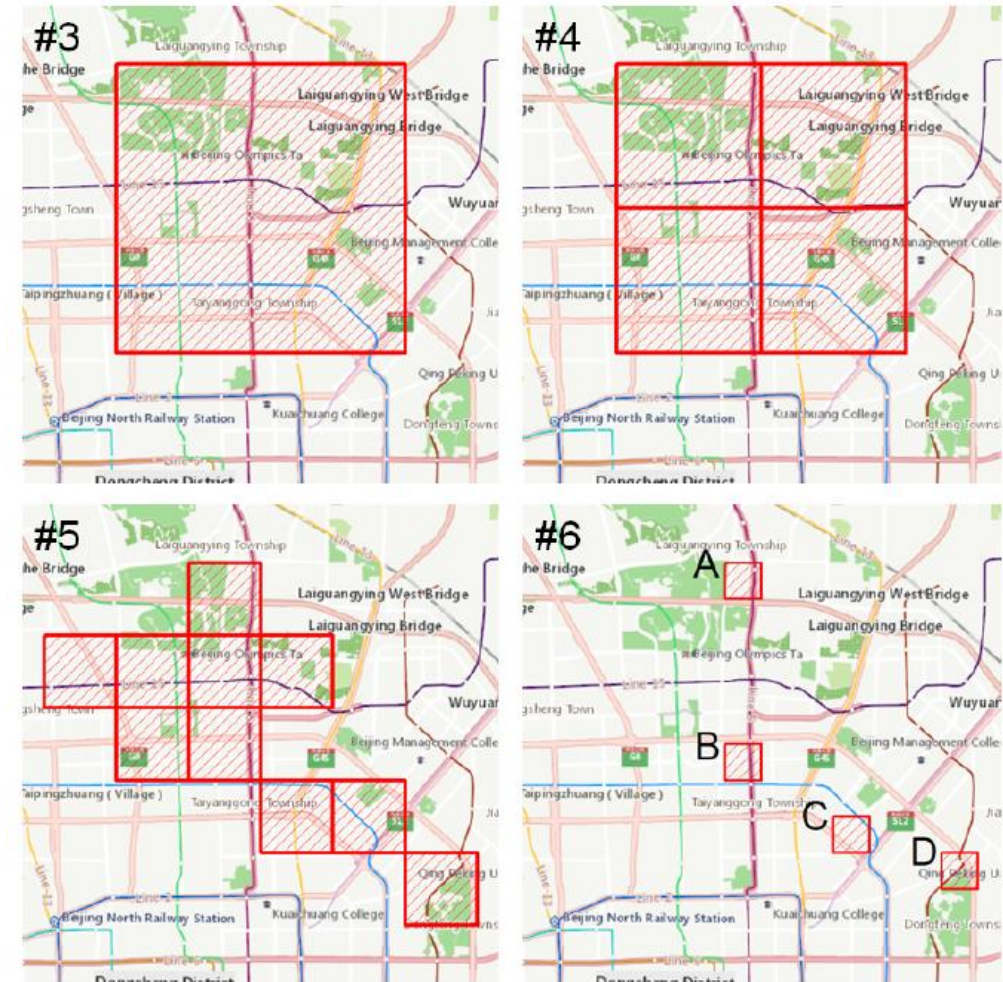


- Anomaly interpretation from a multi-scale perspective
 - Sample #1: Occurred on 15 Sep 2016
 - Coarse holiday arrangement data: the Mid-Autumn Festival (a traditional Chinese festival)
 - Fine points of interest (POI) data: Units with many transport POIs are more affected



Expressed spatial influence ranges at six scales

- Anomaly interpretation from a multi-scale perspective
 - Sample #2: Occurred on 26 Aug 2016
 - Coarse mega-event data: the National Stadium, a Mayday (Chinese band) concert
 - Fine subway station data: Four non-adjacent zones are all close to subway stations



Expressed spatial influence ranges at four scales

- Conclusions

- Scales are important in spatio-temporal anomaly detection of human activities
- The proposed multi-scale method has good anomaly detection performance
- Multi-scale characteristics of anomalies help the anomaly interpretation

- Other

- Cheng, X., et al., 2021. Multi-scale detection and interpretation of spatio-temporal anomalies of human activities represented by time-series. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 88, 101627. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2021.101627>
- Data and codes: <https://github.com/GISCheng/multi-scale-anomaly>



Thanks!
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