

Adversarial Robustness of Graph Diffusion Models vs. STGCN in Traffic Forecasting

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 6 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does the adversarial robustness of graph diffusion models compare to STGCN under targeted node feature perturbations measured by AUC-ROC on traffic datasets. Traffic forecasting plays a critical role in intelligent transportation systems (ITS) in smart cities. Travellers as well as urban managers rely on reliable traffic information to make their decisions for route choice and traffic management. 13 claims were extracted from source literature; 13 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 8.5/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: RT-GCN: Gaussian-based spatiotemporal graph convolutional network for robust traffic prediction. Research question: How does the adversarial robustness of graph diffusion models compare to STGCN under targeted node feature perturbations measured by AUC-ROC on traffic datasets?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 6 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.5/10.

3 Results

6 papers retrieved. 13 claims extracted; 13 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.5/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Traffic forecasting plays a critical role in intelligent transportation systems (ITS) in smart cities.	✓	0.27
Travellers and urban managers rely on reliable traffic information to make decisions for route choice and traffic manage	✓	0.32
Noisy or missing traffic data poses a problem for accurate and robust traffic forecasting.	✓	0.37
Data-driven models such as deep neural networks can achieve high prediction accuracy with complete datasets.	✓	0.30
Sensor malfunctions and environmental effects degrade the performance of data-driven models.	✓	0.23
Data-driven models rely heavily on precise traffic measurements for model training and estimation.	✓	0.29
The research proposes the Robust Spatiotemporal Graph Convolutional Network (RT-GCN).	✓	0.34
RT-GCN handles noise perturbations and missing data using a Gaussian distributed node representation.	✓	0.33
RT-GCN handles noise perturbations and missing data using a variance based attention mechanism.	✓	0.30
Experiments were conducted on four real-world traffic datasets.	✓	0.22
Experiments utilized diverse noisy and missing data scenarios.	✓	0.16
The RT-GCN model demonstrated the ability to handle noise perturbations and missing values.	✓	0.31
The RT-GCN model provides high accuracy prediction under noisy and missing data conditions.	✓	0.24

References

- <https://doi.org/10.1109/tits.2023.3257759>
- <https://doi.org/10.1109/comst.2024.3430368>
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inffus.2023.102078>