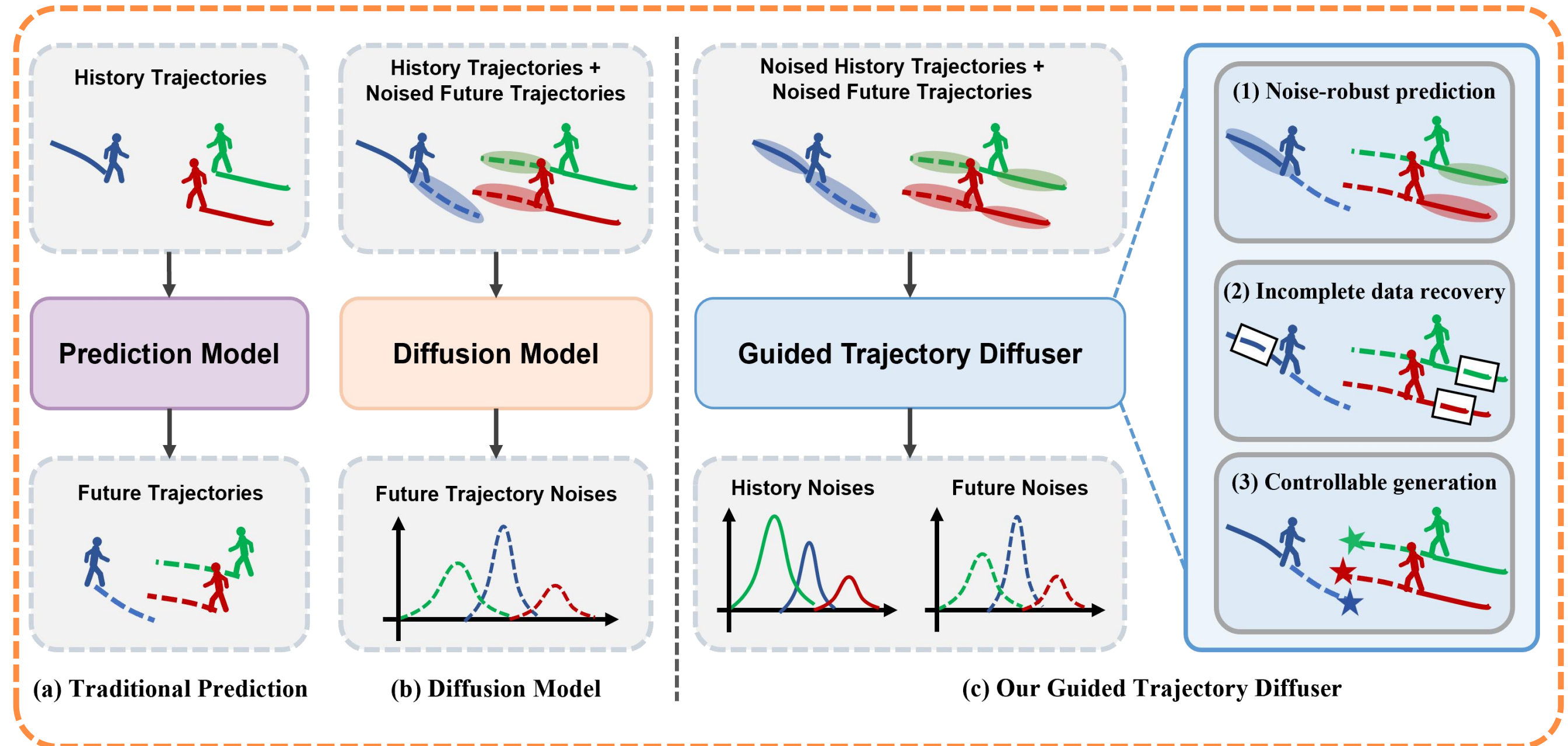
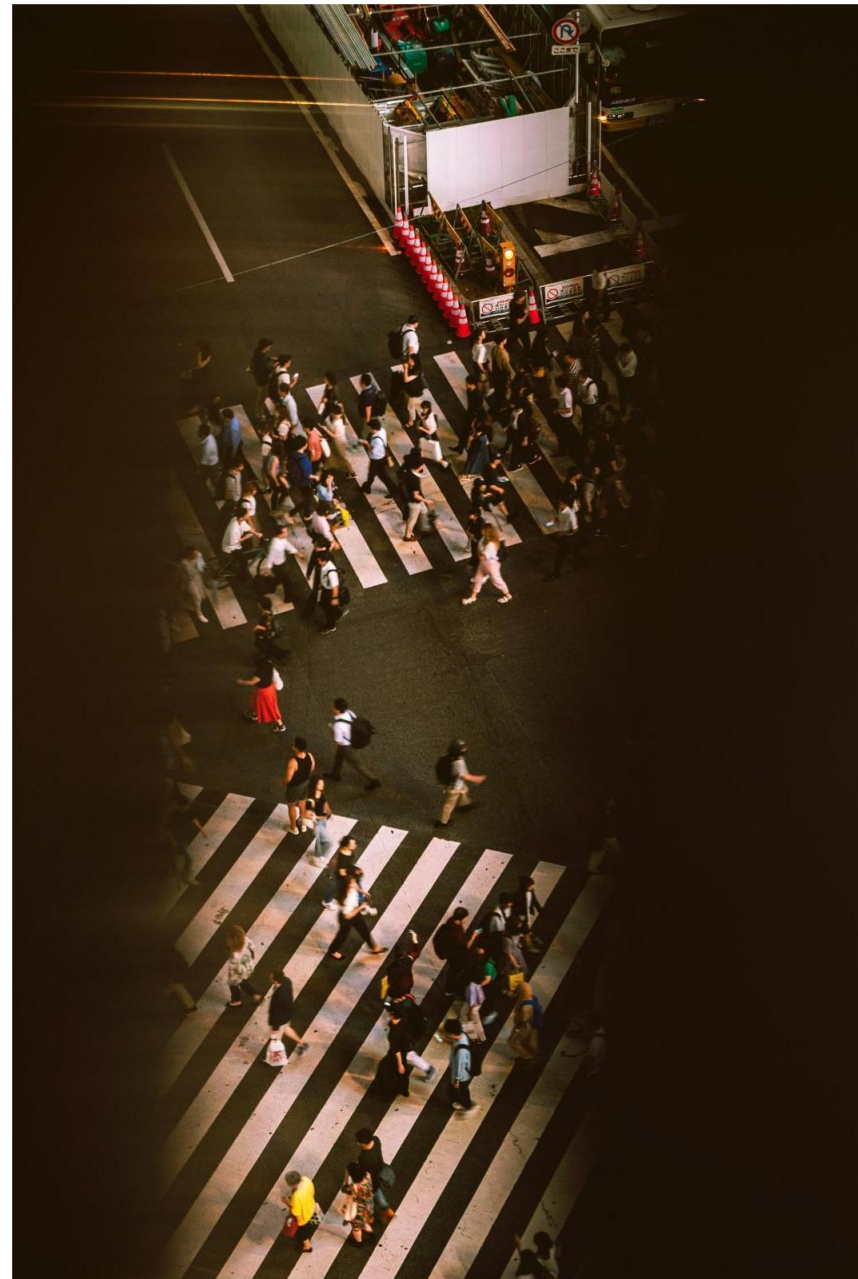




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Problem Settings

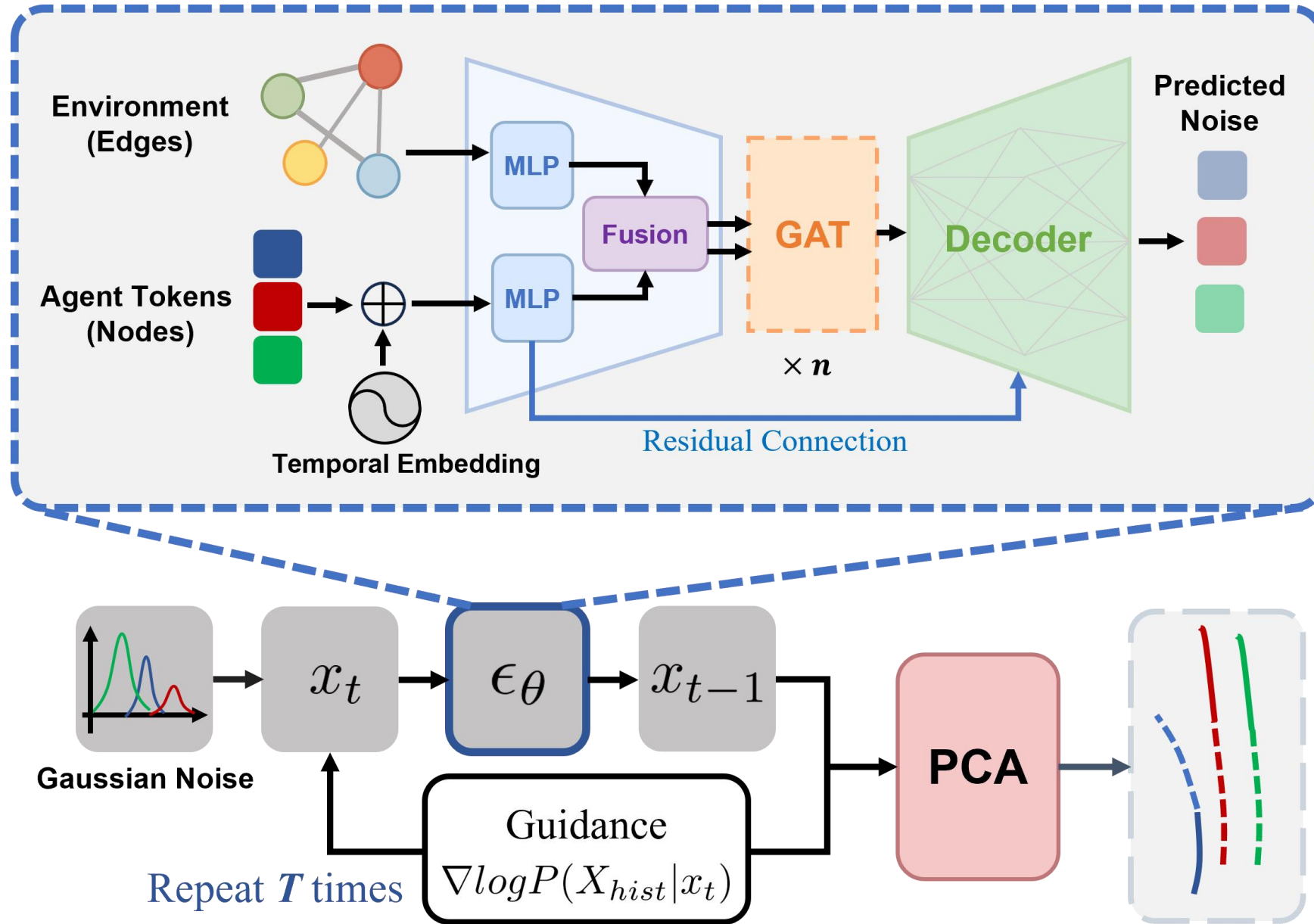
- Multi-agent trajectory prediction task is to use the observed history trajectories to jointly generate future trajectories of all the agents in the scene.
- Instead of modelling conditional distribution $p(y|E, c)$ we consider model $p(x|E)$

$$x^i = \hat{c}^i \cup y^i = \{P_{-T_{his}}^i, \dots, P_{-1}^i, P_1^i, \dots, P_{T_{fut}}^i\}$$
- sample from conditional information by incorporating guidance during inference.

$$\nabla_x \log p_t(x|E, c) = \nabla_x \log p_t(x|E) + \nabla_x \log p_t(c|x, E)$$

Algorithm 1 Guided Full Trajectory Diffuser (GFTD)

Input: $\mathcal{L}(\cdot, \cdot), \phi(\cdot), c, \{\bar{\alpha}_t, \beta_t, \lambda_t\}_{t=0}^{T-1}$,
1: $x_T \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$
2: **for** $t = T - 1, \dots, 1$ **do**
3: $\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$
4: $x_{t-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}}(x_t - \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}}\varepsilon_\theta(x_t, t)) + \sqrt{\beta_t}\varepsilon$
5: $\hat{x}_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}}(x_t - \sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}\varepsilon_\theta(x_t, t))$
6: $g = -\nabla_{x_t}\mathcal{L}(\hat{x}_0, c)$
7: $x_{t-1} = x_{t-1} + \lambda_t g$
8: **if** RePaint **and** $t > 0$ **then**
9: $\varepsilon' \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$
10: $c_{t-1} = \sqrt{1-\beta_{t-1}}c_0 + \sqrt{\beta_{t-1}}\varepsilon$
11: $\phi_{his}(x_{t-1}) = c_{t-1}$
12: **end if**
13: **end for**
14: $y = \phi_{fut}(x_0)$
Output: y



Algorithm 1 Guided Full Trajectory Diffuser (GFTD)

Input: $\mathcal{L}(\cdot, \cdot)$, $\phi(\cdot)$, c , $\{\bar{\alpha}_t, \beta_t, \lambda_t\}_{t=0}^{T-1}$,

- 1: $x_T \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$
- 2: **for** $t = T - 1, \dots, 1$ **do**
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- 4: $x_{t-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}} (x_t - \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}} \epsilon_\theta(x_t, t)) + \sqrt{\beta_t} \epsilon$
- 5: $\hat{x}_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}} (x_t - \sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t} \epsilon_\theta(x_t, t))$
- 6: $g = -\nabla_{x_t} \mathcal{L}(\hat{x}_0, c)$
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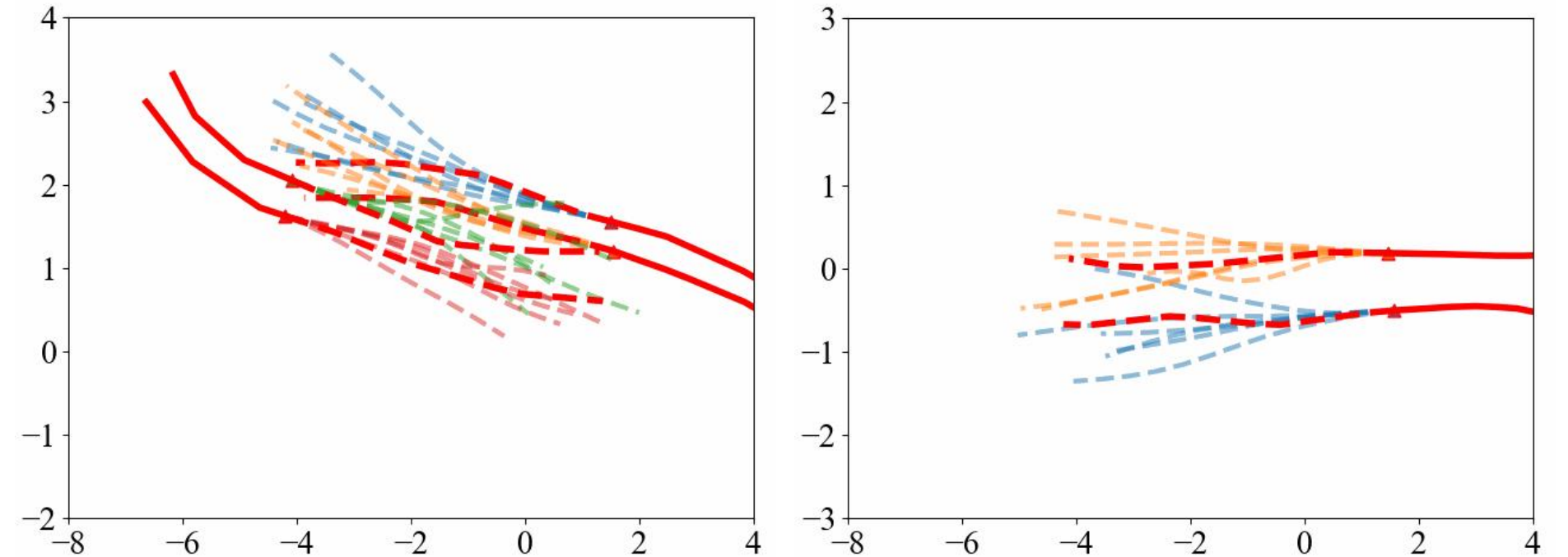
$$\nabla_x \log p_t(y|x) = -\lambda \nabla_{x_t} \|y - \phi(\hat{x}_0(x_t))\|_2^2 = -\lambda \nabla_{x_t} \mathcal{L}$$

Trajectory Prediction With Joint Metrics

- We consider using joint metrics that better reflects the significance of interaction modeling and scene-level accuracy

$$jointADE(Y, Y^*) = \frac{1}{TN} \min_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^T \|s_{t,n} - s_{t,n}^*\|$$

$$jointFDE(Y, Y^*) = \frac{1}{TN} \min_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=1}^N \|s_{T,n} - s_{T,n}^*\|$$



Method	minJADE / JFDE (m), K=20 ↓					
	ETH(1.4)	HOTEL(2.7)	UNIV(25.7)	ZARA1(3.3)	ZARA2(5.9)	ETH/UCY Avg.
S-GAN [28]	0.919 / 1.742	0.480 / 0.950	0.744 / 1.573	0.438 / 1.001	0.362 / 0.794	0.589 / 1.212
PECNet [29]	0.618 / 1.097	0.291 / 0.587	0.666 / 1.417	0.408 / 0.896	0.372 / 0.840	0.471 / 0.967
MemoNet[30]	0.499 / 0.859	0.222 / 0.416	0.686 / 1.466	0.349 / 0.723	0.385 / 0.864	0.428 / 0.866
Joint View Vertically [6]	0.652 / 0.839	0.186 / 0.309	0.523 / 1.091	0.331 / 0.634	0.267 / 0.547	0.392 / 0.684
Joint AgentFormer [†] [6]	0.543 / 0.883	0.211 / 0.377	0.596 / 1.247	0.309 / 0.612	0.282 / 0.584	0.388 / 0.741
Ours (GFTD)	0.505 / 0.873	0.174 / 0.297	0.649 / 1.305	0.340 / 0.667	0.308 / 0.620	0.395 / 0.752
Ours (GFTD + RePaint)	0.514 / 0.906	0.191 / 0.329	0.607 / 1.248	0.327 / 0.646	0.288 / 0.585	0.385 / 0.743

Pertubation-Robust Prediction

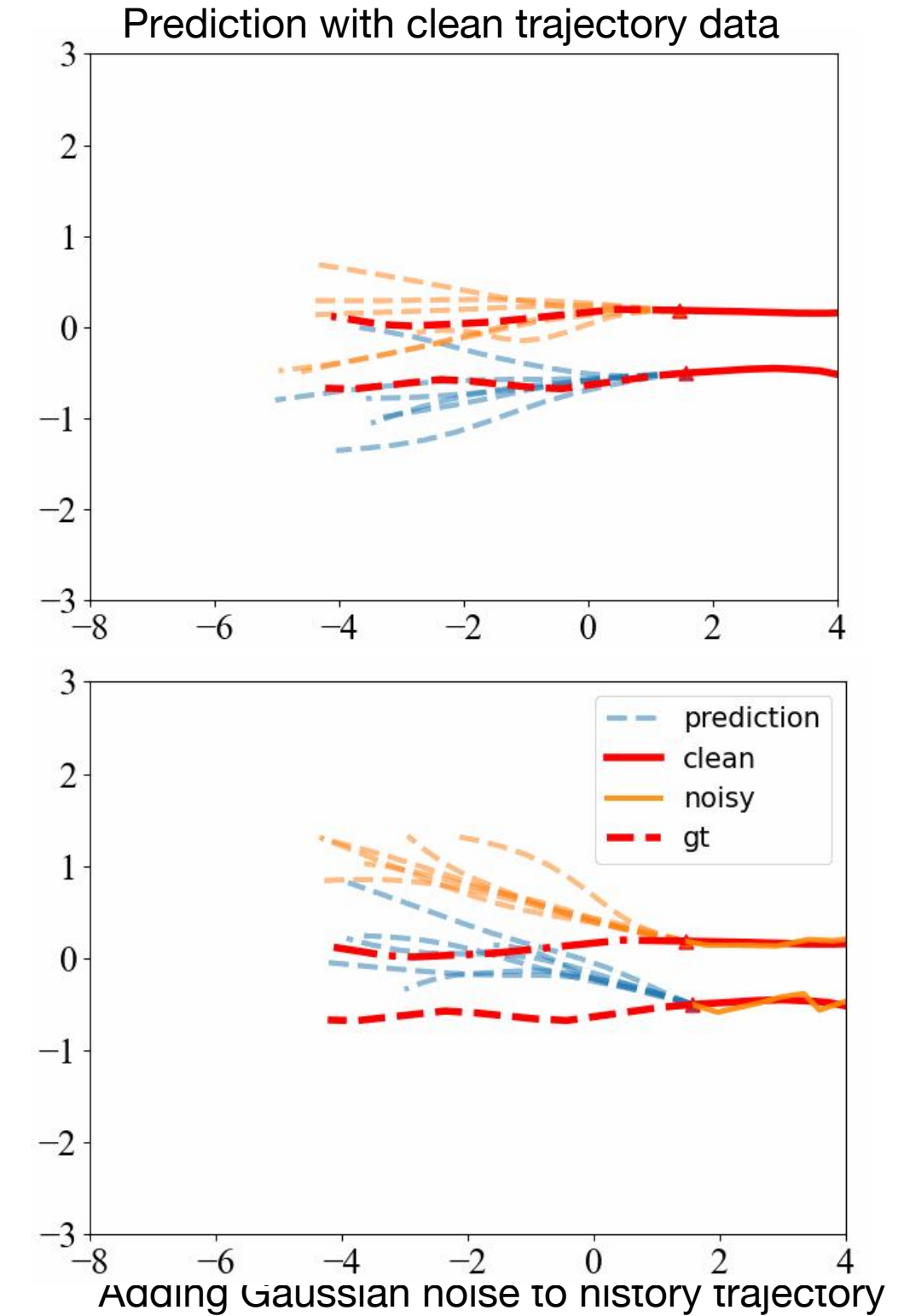
- Table III demonstrates noisy input prediction results, showcases that our model performs better at heavy noise levels.
- Table IV demonstrates model robustness against incomplete data.

TABLE III: Prediction with Noisy Data

Noise Std	Model	minJADE / JFDE (m), K=20 ↓					
		ETH(1.4)	HOTEL(2.7)	UNIV(25.7)	ZARA1(3.3)	ZARA2(5.9)	ETH/UCY Avg.
0.00	Joint AgentFormer [5]	0.543 / 0.883	0.211 / 0.377	0.596 / 1.247	0.309 / 0.612	0.282 / 0.584	0.388 / 0.741
	Ours	0.505 / 0.873	0.174 / 0.297	0.649 / 1.305	0.340 / 0.667	0.308 / 0.620	0.395 / 0.752
0.05	Joint AgentFormer [5]	0.588 / 0.992	0.253 / 0.433	0.628 / 1.294	0.362 / 0.708	0.361 / 0.714	0.438 / 0.834
	Ours	0.567 / 1.009	0.198 / 0.334	0.703 / 1.388	0.388 / 0.735	0.341 / 0.675	0.439 / 0.828
0.15	Joint AgentFormer [5]	0.765 / 1.287	0.458 / 0.762	0.834 / 1.642	0.649 / 1.254	0.736 / 1.312	0.688 / 1.254
	Ours	0.636 / 1.076	0.283 / 0.463	0.872 / 1.661	0.633 / 1.137	0.469 / 0.869	0.579 / 1.041

TABLE IV: Prediction with Incomplete History Data

Missing ratio	Model	minJADE / JFDE (m), K=20 ↓					
		ETH(1.4)	HOTEL(2.7)	UNIV(25.7)	ZARA1(3.3)	ZARA2(5.9)	ETH/UCY Avg.
25%	Joint AgentFormer [5]	0.558 / 0.901	0.214 / 0.377	0.624 / 1.286	0.336 / 0.653	0.303 / 0.614	0.407 / 0.766
	Ours	0.524 / 0.910	0.174 / 0.294	0.662 / 1.321	0.341 / 0.670	0.314 / 0.627	0.403 / 0.764
50%	Joint AgentFormer [5]	0.619 / 1.022	0.219 / 0.378	0.662 / 1.343	0.374 / 0.721	0.327 / 0.649	0.440 / 0.823
	Ours	0.511 / 0.897	0.176 / 0.302	0.676 / 1.348	0.347 / 0.677	0.321 / 0.642	0.406 / 0.773
75%	Joint AgentFormer [5]	0.647 / 1.034	0.274 / 0.444	0.752 / 1.488	0.440 / 0.830	0.381 / 0.733	0.499 / 0.906
	Ours	0.519 / 0.885	0.193 / 0.333	0.735 / 1.441	0.357 / 0.696	0.346 / 0.683	0.430 / 0.808



Controllable Generation

- Given desired goal point, GFTD can reliably generate desirable performance while maintaining both diversity and realism.

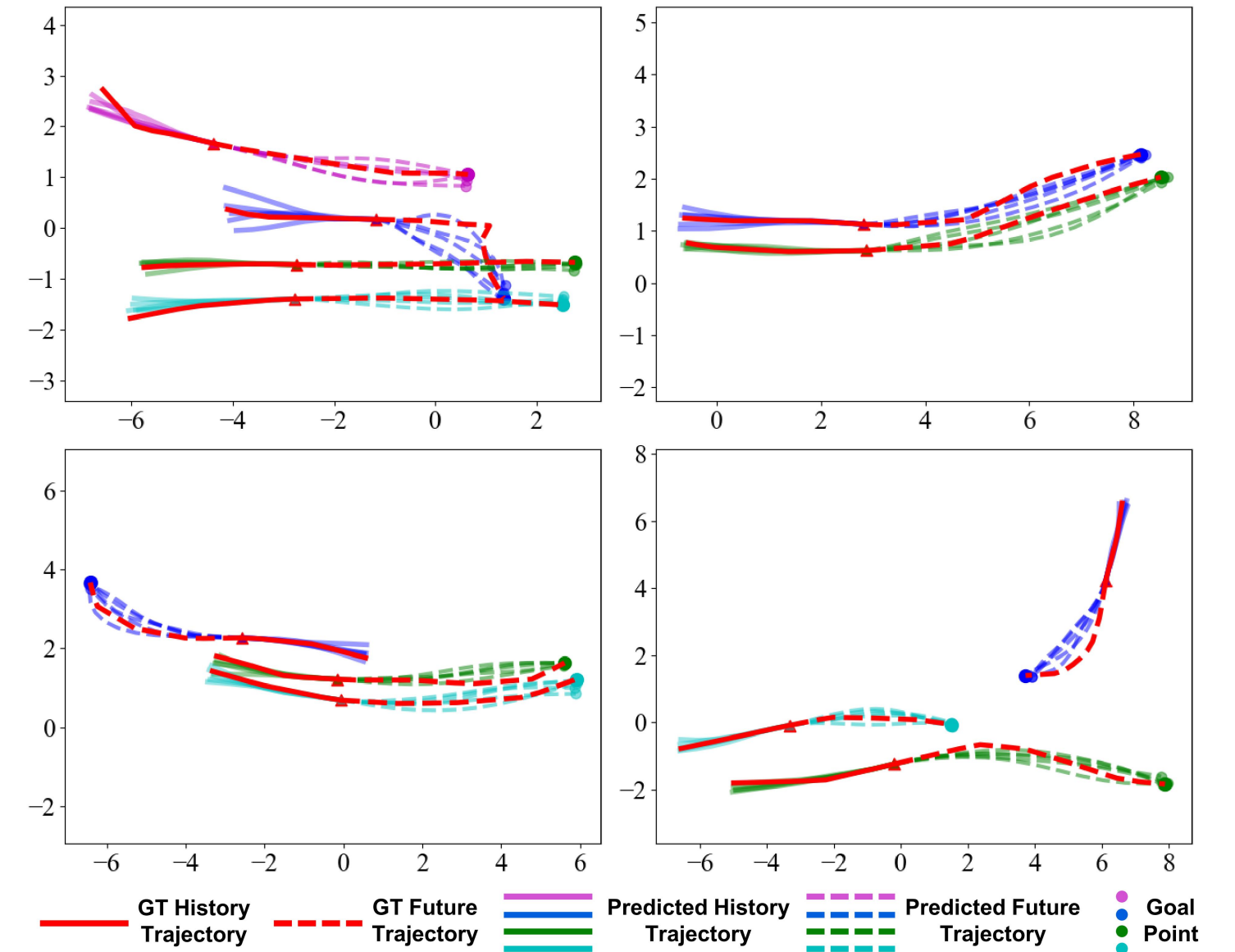


TABLE II: Controllable Generation Performance

Method	minJADE / JFDE (m), K=20 ↓					
	ETH(1.4)	HOTEL(2.7)	UNIV(25.7)	ZARA1(3.3)	ZARA2(5.9)	ETH/UCY Avg.
Baseline	0.505 / 0.873	0.174 / 0.297	0.649 / 1.305	0.340 / 0.667	0.308 / 0.620	0.395 / 0.752
Goal Point Guidance	0.224 / 0.064	0.069 / 0.033	0.280 / 0.394	0.103 / 0.035	0.094 / 0.032	0.154 / 0.112

Thank you!

